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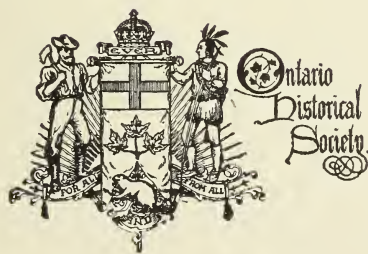


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Ontario Historical Society

PAPERS AND RECORDS

VOL. I.



TORONTO

WILLIAM BRIGGS

1899

INTRODUCTORY.

THE ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY herewith presents to its members the first volume of what it is hoped will be a long list of valuable records and papers. The Editorial Committee regards itself as fortunate in securing copies of the Langhorn and McDowall Registers, which have been obtained through the good services of Mr. T. W. Casey, of Napanee. These covered what was known as the Midland District, but, as the descendants of the persons mentioned therein are now widely scattered over the whole Province, they will doubtless be of great interest and of increasing value to a very large number of persons. The existence of these Registers has been known to very few—one of them, the Langhorn St. Paul's Register, came to light only after part of this publication had been sent to the printer. It is now in the safe keeping of the officials of the Kingston Diocese.

It is known that at least one similar register exists in connection with St. Mark's church at Niagara, a copy of which, it is hoped, will shortly find a place in our published records; and it is not improbable there are others. The Editorial Committee will receive very gratefully any information respecting such from readers of this volume.

The two Thomson letters are particularly valuable in shedding light on the apparently haphazard way in which our lake and river international boundary line has been drawn; and for the first time Canadians will have an opportunity not only to respect the memory of the British Commissioner for his work, but to feel thankful that we were, on the occasion of the settlement, represented by a man who was thoroughly capable scientifically, and who so firmly stood by the treaty-rights. For the privilege of copying these documents we have to thank Mr. Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario.

The character of these and of the other papers in this issue is sufficient to show in a general way the scope of what our Society has in view by way of publication. There is no lack of material. Several municipal records of early date have recently been unearthed, and from these much may be gathered respecting the development of our present system of local government.

A large portion of this Province is now beyond the mere bread-and-butter condition; and, with an admirable school system, the time has come when our old people may, with dignified leisure, recall the days of old, while it is the duty, as well as the privilege, of the younger generations to study by-gone events in the light of the present day, and to lay the foundations of the future aided by the experience of the past.

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CHAP. 108, VICT. 62 (2).

An Act to incorporate The Ontario Historical Society.

[Assented to 1st April, 1899.]

WHEREAS "The Ontario Historical Society" has by its petition represented that a society under the name of "The Pioneer and Historical Association of the Province of Ontario," Canada, was organized at Toronto on the 4th day of September, 1888, and the same was maintained under the said name until the 23rd day of May, 1898, when it was reorganized under the name of "The Ontario Historical Society" with a wider basis of membership; that the said society has been maintained since the last mentioned date, and that the objects of the said society are:—

(1) To unite the various pioneer and historical societies of the Province in one central head or organization, thereby the better to promote intercourse and co-operation on the part of all such societies, to form new societies, and to promote and extend the influence and benefits thereof.

(2) Also to engage in the collection, preservation, exhibition, and publication of materials for the study of history, especially the history of Ontario and Canada; to this end studying the archæology of the Province, acquiring documents and manuscripts, obtaining narratives and records of pioneers, conducting a library of historical reference, maintaining a gallery of historical portraiture and an ethnological and historical museum, publishing and otherwise diffusing information relative to the history of the Province and of the Dominion, and in general encouraging and developing within this Province the study of history; and whereas the said petitioner has prayed that for the better attainment of the said objects, the said society may be incorporated by Act of the Legislature of Ontario; and whereas it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition;

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. The Honorable Geo. W. Ross, LL.D., Minister of Education, Honorary President; James H. Coyne, B.A., President; D. B. Read, Q.C., and John Ojijatekha Brant-Sero, Vice-Presidents; David Boyle, Secretary; B. E. Charlton, Treasurer; the following members: The

Reverend Henry Scadding, D.D.; The Reverend Geo. A. Bull, M.A.; C. C. James, M.A.; Alfred Wilson, Mary A. FitzGibbon, Janet Carnochan, The Reverend P. L. Spencer, M.A.; The Honorable James Young, Douglas Brynner, LL.D., F.R.S.C.; John Henderson, M.A.; W. J. Robertson, M.A.; Jas. G. Currie, Q.C.; Very Rev. W. R. Harris, D.D.; Ernest Cruickshank, Geo. H. Mills, Geo. R. Pattullo, H. H. Dewart, M.A.; Wm. H. Doel, J.P.; His Honor Judge C. O. Ermatinger, R. E. Kingsford, M.A.; Frances B. Brant-Sero, Clementina Fessenden, The Reverend W. S. Blackstock, D.D.; Alfred Ball, Adam Shortt, M.A.; The Reverend Geo. D. Ferguson, B.A.; D. H. Price, Wm. Rennie, John H. Thompson, Sara Calder, Jas. C. Hamilton, M.A., LL.B.; R. G. Baxter, Geo. Allison, Chas. Durand, Nellie E. Manning, Lucy M. Ellerby, J. B. Mackenzie, Frank Yeigh, Jas. W. Tupper, B.A.; M. MacLean Helliwell, The Reverend A. R. Bain, M.A., LL.D.; A. S. Vogt, Edward S. Caswell, The Reverend Geo. M. Wrong, M.A.; A. F. Rutter, E. J. Hathaway, Angus MacMurphy, M.A.; A. E. Lang, M.A.; John D. Servos, The Reverend Oswald Rigby, M.A.; Geo. N. Morang, Bernard McEvoy, Geo. A. Howell, Andrew Pattullo, M.P.P.; Willis Chipman, Thomas Southworth, W. A. McLean, Geo. W. Wells, Anna Matilda Coyne, Cecil F. Lavell, B.A.; R. W. Sawtell, Edgar L. James, Francis R. Ball, The Reverend A. H. Newman, D.D., LL.D.; R. W. Sawtell, Wm. Munro, The Reverend W. A. McKay, B.A., D.D.; together with such other persons as now are or may hereafter become members of the society to to be hereby incorporated under the provisions of this Act and the by-laws made under the authority thereof, and their successors, shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Ontario Historical Society," hereinafter called "The Society," and may by any legal title, acquire, hold, and enjoy, for the use of the society, any property whatever, real or personal, and may alienate, sell, and dispose of the same or any part thereof, from time to time, and as occasion may require, and other property real or personal, may acquire instead thereof; provided always that the annual value of the real estate held at any one time for the actual use of the society shall not exceed four thousand dollars.

2. The society shall not hold any property except as aforesaid, and such as shall be derived from the following sources, that is to say, the life, annual, and other subscriptions of members, donations, bequests, or legacies made to the society, and such other moneys or property as may be required by and from the ordinary transactions of the society, or may now belong to the existing society, and the moneys arising from fines and forfeitures lawfully imposed by their by-laws; provided always that the society shall sell and convey any real estate acquired by them under the provisions of this section, within ten years after they shall have acquired the same, unless the same be required for the actual use of the society under the provisions of the next preceding section.

3. The affairs and business of the society shall be managed by such officers and committees, and under such restrictions, touching the

powers and duties of such officers and committees, as by by-law in that behalf the society may from time to time ordain; and the society may assign to any of such officers such remuneration as they deem requisite.

4. The society may make such by-laws, not contrary to law, as they shall deem expedient for the administration and government of the society, and may repeal, amend, or re-enact the same from time to time, observing always, however, such formalities as by such by-laws, or by the by-laws now in force, may be prescribed to that end, and generally shall have all the corporate powers necessary for the purposes of this Act.

5. The present by-laws of the existing society, not being contrary to law, shall be the by-laws of the society hereby constituted, until they shall be repealed or altered as aforesaid.

6. Until others shall be elected according to the by-laws of the society, the present officers of the existing society shall be those of the society.

7. All subscriptions and penalties due to the society under any by-law may be recovered by suit in the name of the society; but any member may withdraw therefrom at any time, on payment of all amounts due by him to the society, inclusive of his subscription for the year then current, and shall upon such withdrawal and payment of amounts due, cease to be a member of the society.

8. The society shall make annual reports to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislature of Ontario, containing a general statement of the affairs of the society, which said reports shall be presented within the first twenty days of every session of the Legislature.

9. Any historical or pioneer society now affiliated with the said society may become incorporated, with all the powers and privileges of said society, by passing a resolution to that effect, stating the proposed corporate name, and forwarding a copy of such resolution under the hands of its president and secretary to the Education Department and to the secretary of said society.

10. Any historical or pioneer society hereafter becoming affiliated with the said society under the constitution and by-laws of the latter in that behalf, shall thereby become incorporated by the name under which it shall have become affiliated, and with all the powers and privileges conferred by this Act upon the Ontario Historical Society.

11. Each society so affiliated shall send copies of all its publications to the Ontario Historical Society, from time to time as issued, and shall also make an annual report to the said society, containing full information as to the officers, number of members, and work done during the year; and section 8 of this Act shall not apply to any such society, unless so directed from time to time by the Legislature or the Education Department.

12. In the event of any such affiliated society ceasing to exist, its library, museum, and other property, if any, shall immediately become vested in the Ontario Historical Society, which may by its officers in that behalf take possession of the same, and retain the same until a society with objects, similar to those of such former society shall have been formed, in the same municipality, when the same shall be handed over to such new society upon such conditions and provisions for the security of the same as may be agreed upon.

13. In the event of The Ontario Historical Society ceasing to exist, its library, museum, and other property, if any, shall forthwith become vested in Her Majesty, for the uses of the Province of Ontario, and the Minister of Education may make such rules and regulations as to the custody and care of the same as may be deemed expedient.

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ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REV. JOHN LANGHORN.

Rev. John Langhorn was the first regularly sent Church of England Missionary to Upper Canada. He was a native of Wales, educated at St. Bees College, Cumberland, England, and was Curate of Hartwell, Eng. He was selected as Missionary to Upper Canada by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in England. He reached Kingston in 1786, and at once proceeded to his mission-field on the Bay of Quinte, making his headquarters at Ernesttown, now Bath. He was never married. He remained in this country until 1813, when he left Canada, intending to return to his native land. It is said the vessel on which he was returning was lost, and no tidings were ever heard of the passengers. His real mission-field was Ernesttown and Fredericksburgh, but he is said to have made frequent trips in all other directions, especially in Prince Edward and those parts of Hastings county then settled. He divided Lennox into parishes. He was the first minister west of Kingston authorized to solemnize marriages, but insisted that all must come to one of his churches for that purpose and before 12 o'clock in the day. His churches were St. John's, at Bath, built in 1793 and still in use, though several times renovated and repaired; and St. Paul's, in Fredericksburgh, built as early as 1791. The latter was a log building and was burned on Christmas morning, 1816. A third one now occupies its place. His record of marriages and baptisms is preserved in Kingston, from which the following extracts have been taken, January, 1899.

THOMAS W. CASEY.

MARRIAGE RECORD OF REV. JOHN LANGHORN.

"Banns of marriage between John Davy of the second Township of Catarakwee and Sophy Hoffnel of the fourth Township of Catarakwee were published on October 28th, 1787, and November 4th and 11th, by me, John Langhorn, Missionary.

"John Davy, widower, of the second township of Catarakwee, called Ernesttown, and Sophy Hoffnel, spinster, of the fourth township of Catarakwee, were married in this church by Banns this twenty-second Day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven by me, JOHN LANGHORN, Missionary.

"This marriage was solemnized by us

"This marriage was
solemnized in Presence
of us

"JOHN DAVY

"SOPHY ^{HER} × ^{MARK} HOFFNEL

"JOHN CALDWELL

"HANNAH ^{HER} × ^{MARK} DAVY

"HENRY HORNER "

NOTE.—The register of the following was all made out in similar form, with banns and certified notice, signed as above, for years. Only the names, dates, etc., are copied now.

2. Andrew Buis, of the *second township*, bachelor; and Betsy Hortman, of the same *township*, spinster 22nd Dec., 1787

"Memorandum of the proper names of the Townships or Towns of the District of Mecklenburg in the Province of Quebec, made on October 13th, 1788.

"Kingston, the first; Ernest Town the second, Fredericksburgh the third, Adolphus Town the fourth, Marysburgh the fifth, Sophiesburgh the sixth, Ameliastown the seventh, Sydney the eighth, Thurlow the ninth, Richmond the tenth, Camden the eleventh. There is another north east of Catarakwee or Kingston called Pittsburgh, but I do not know its number. Cadarakin, Cataraqui, or Catarakwee, formerly Fort Frontenac, but now Kingston, is at or near the south east corner of the first Township, or Kingstown."

No.

3. James Bradshaw of the *third township*; and Peggy Bowen of the same 15th of January, 1788
4. Christopher Fralick, *second tp.*; and Catharine Smith, *third tp.* 22nd Jany, 1788

Witnesses: Jacob Smith, Peter Bowen, Margaret Smith.

5. Michael Bartley, *third tp.*; Mary Peters, same 12th Feb., 1788
 6. Christian Abrams, *second*; Evah Amie, same 12th Feb., 1788
- Henry Finkle, Paul Comer, Elizabeth Snider.

No.

7. Timothy Porter, *eight tp.*; Nancy Simmon, same...11th Mar., 1788
Henry Finkle, Tobias Walden Meyers, Lucretia Blaker.
8. John Caldwell, *second tp.*; Juliana Miller, same...11th Mar., 1788
Archibald Fairfield, Zechariah Snider, Hannah Davy.
9. Henry Finkle, *second tp.*; Lucretia Henderson, same...25th May, 1788
John Howard, John Donovan, Anne Jackson.
10. William Ashley, *first tp.*; Margaret Buck, same...6th July, 1788
Sheldon Hawley, Hannah Johnson, Hannah Davy.
11. Lambert Van Alstine, *third tp.*; Anne Bell, same...22nd July, 1788
V. Monizal, Laurance Sills, Elizabeth Finkle.
12. John Diamond, *third tp.*; Kathreen Garnire, *second tp.*.....
23rd July, 1788
Jacob Rose, Peter Bowen, Janosha Garnire.
13. Jacob Schmitt, *third tp.*; Elizabeth Frez, same...3rd Aug., 1788
Peter Bowen, Margaret Schmitt, Nicholas Schmitt.
14. John Howard, *second tp.*; Anne Jackson, same...2nd Oct., 1788
Jno. O. Donovan, Mary Howard, Thomas Jackson.
15. John Blacker, *eighth tp.*; Catharine Walden, same...7th Oct., 1788
Caleb Gilbert, Augustus Wright, Rebeckah German.
16. Richard Cotter, *second*; Experience Rose, same...23rd Oct., 1788
John Burley, Elizabeth Lawson, Richard Morden.
17. Abraham Snider, *second*; Rachel Amey, same...18 Nov., 1788
John Stover, Peter Snider, Elizabeth Snider.
18. William Cottier, *second*; Mary Williams, same...11th Dec., 1788
Sheldon Hawley, Norris Brisco, Hannah Johnson.
19. Daniel Morden, *across Catarakwee Bay*; Elizabeth Lawson, same...
24th December, 1788
John Devy, Sophy Devy, Eleanor Dusenbury.
20. David Harris, *third*; Catharine Palmer, same...30th Dec., 1788
Elizabeth Huffman, James Wells, George Detlor.
21. Gottlep Maigal, *third*; Elizabeth Lott, same...2nd Jan'y, 1789
John Lott, James Kemp, Elizabeth Finkle.
22. Charles Barnhart, *third*; Catharine Fosyuar, same...16 Feb'y, 1789
James Fosyuar, Henry Bartley, Jinny Huff.
23. Sheldon Hawley, *second*; Hannah Johnson, same...16 Feb'y, 1789
David Johnson, David Lockwood, Amarilla Hawley
24. William Rombough, *third*; Margaret Schmitt, same...16 Feb., 1789
Nicholas Schmitt, George Detlor, Anna Bowen, Eliz'th Detlor.
25. James Gerolamary, *second*; Elizabeth Dulmadge, same.....
19th Feb'y, 1789
Jehiel Hawley, Nabby Lockwood, Margaret Dulmadge.

No.

26. George Shriver, *third*; Catharine Pickle, same . . . 3rd March, 1789
Henry Miz, Nicholas Schmitt, Anna Bowen.
29. Augustus Wright, *second*; Margaret Dulmadge, same
23rd April, 1789
John O. Donovan, Daniel Johnson, Isabel Johnson.
30. Paul Comer, *second*; Phebe Buis, same 28th April, 1789
Philip Hortman, Jacob Comar, Elizabeth Charters.
31. George Walden Meyers, *eighth*; Aleday Van Alstine, *fourth*
5 May, 1789
Anne Williams, Tobias Walden Meyers, Alex. Van Alstine.
32. Jacob Hover, *fourth*; Milleson Fergusson, *third* . . . 19th May, 1789
Henry Hover, Juol Fergusson, Cathe Vandusen.
33. Frederick Swardfager, *third*, widower; Margaret Harmens, same,
widow 9th June, 1789
Adam Clady, Adam Bower, Catharine Clock.
34. James Mordoff, *third*; Lois Charters, same 18th June, 1789
John Howell, George Mordoff, Eliz'th Charters, Mary De Forest.
35. John Cummins, *fifth*; Eliziana Allen, *fourth* 21 June, 1789
James Grant, William Ross, Rachael Hare.
36. James O'Conner, *first*, widower; Elizabeth Howard, *third*
8 July, 1789
Archibald Grant, Timothy Thompson, Mary Howard, Achd.
Macdonell.
37. Daniel Johnson, *second*; Zebiah Shorey, same 2nd Nov., 1789
Joakina Clocker, Isabel Johnson, David Shorey.
38. John Mitz, *third*; Yanosha Garnire, *second* 3 November, 1789
Thomas Richardson, Peter Bowen, Anne Bowen, Sus'h Pickle.
39. Robert Williams, *second*; Elizabeth Charters, same . . 31 Dec., 1789
Anne Williams, Elijah Williams, Nathan Williams.
40. James Williams, *second*; Amy Perry, *1st* 31st Dec., 1789
Robert Perry, Nathan Briscoe, Ruth Williams.
41. Owen Richards, *third*; Dianah Spencer, same 31 Dec., 1789
H. Spencer, John Peters, William Mackay.
42. Henry McGuien, *second*; Christiana Simmon, same . . Feb'y 4, 1790
Matt'w Pruyn, Moses Simmon, Mary De Forest, E'th Finkle.
43. Andrew Rusk, *third*; Elizabeth Cook, same 1st March, 1790
Adam Bowen, Gilbert Harris, Jacob Carpenter.
44. Daniel Young, *sixth*; Dorcas Conger, same 2nd March, 1790
Mary Conger, Peter D. Conger, Henry Young, Mary Young.
45. Abraham Lorroway, *third*; Catreen Dies, same 6 July, 1790
John Dies, John Keller, Isaac Lorroway, jr.

- No.
46. Cornelius Brass, *second* ; Hannah Devy, same 31 August, 1790
Thomas Devy, Russell Hawley, John Coldwall, Henry Davie.
 47. Jacobus De Morest, *third* ; Anna Bowen, same 1 Sept., 1790
Betsey Detlor, Gilliam Demorest, Peter Brown, Dan'l Bowen.
 48. John Longwill, *second* ; Margaret Lake, same 15 Sept., 1790
Mathew Clark, Samuel McCoy, Jas. Languil, Abrahm. Lake.
 49. Johannes Stover, *second* ; Jemina Hicks, same 28 Sept., 1790
Debrah Hicks, Mary Walker, Harman See.
 50. Peter Ruttan, *fourth* ; Jemina Sloat, same 5 December, 1790
Conrad Van Dusen, Mary Moore, Alex. Van Alstine, John Van Skiver.
 51. Bruine Hough, *second* ; Mary Walker, same 16 December, 1790
Huldah Hough, Abigail Hough, Job Elsworth, David Walker.
 52. Robert Perry, *second* ; Anne Rogers, same 23 December, 1790
Nathan Brisco, Nathan Williams, Catharne Rogers, Amarilla Hawley.
 53. Jacob Comar, *second* ; Debrah Hicks, same 28 December, 1790
Moses Simmon, John Stover, Huldah Huff, Jemina Stover.
 54. Richard Morden, *sixth* ; Anne Williams, *second* 28 Dec., 1790
Nathan Williams, John Morden, Lucretia Morden, Ruth Williams.
 55. Elias Huffinan, *third* ; Nancy Reed, *tenth* 31 Jan'y, 1791
Betsey Detlor, James Carscallen, George Carscallen.
 56. Timothy Thompson, *third* ; Elizabeth Fraser, same . . . 6 Feb., 1791
William McKay, John Fergusson, John Howard, sr., Jane Howard.
 57. Gilbert Harris, *third* ; Mary MacDougall, *second* 31 May, 1791
James Wells, Jason Harris, Barbary MacDougall, Jerusha Harris.
 58. Conrad Van Dusen, *fourth*, widower ; Milleson Hoover, *third*,
widow 31 July, 1791
Henry Hover, Jonas Smith, Jane Hover.
 59. Frederick Kellar, *third* ; Elizabeth Peters, same . . 10 August, 1791
Isabella Johnston, Anne Shebley, Mary Bartley.
 60. Henry Young, *sixth* ; Nancy Dyre, same 30 August, 1791
Elijah Miller, John Richard, jr., Archd. Campbell, Jennet Campbell.

REV. G. O'KILL STUART'S REGISTER AT ST. JOHNS.

NOTE.—The forgoing completes the first book of register of Rev. John Langhorn. It is written very plainly, the notice of Banns, full certificate of marriage signed "John Langhorn, Missionary," and signatures of witnesses in their own handwriting, are given with each marriage, making two to each page, written on one side of paper only. On the opposite sides of the last three pages are the following entries of Rev. G. O'Kill Stuart in 1816. The place of marriage is not given, but probably at St. John's Church, Bath, as it is in the Marriage Register of that book.

"Married on Thursday, 9th day of May, 1816, Jonas Snyder and Helen Snyder, both of Ernest Town, after the publication of Banns by me, George O'Kill Stewart.

"Married Thursday, the 23rd day of May, 1816, James Parrot & — Snyder, by license, by me, George O'Kill Stewart.

"Married Saturday, the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1816, Ira Billings and Sophia Davy, both of Ernest Town, by license, by me, George O'Kill Stuart, Bishop's Official Minister of St. George's Church in Kingston.

"Married on Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1816, Lester H. Forward and Joanna Fairfield by license by George O'Kill Stuart.

"Married on Sunday, January 23rd, 1816, John Brock and Ruth Hawley, of Ernest Town, by license, by me, George O'Kill Stuart.

"Do., do., Monday, Jan'y 29, 1816, Rev. Wm. McCarty, Minister of the Lutheran Church, & Clarissa Fralick, of Ernesttown, by license.

"Ditto, Sunday, 11th of February, 1816, William Bradshaw & Debrah HERNs, by license.

"Joseph Amey and Catharine Parker, of Ernest Town, by license, 17th of November, 1814.

"Dec. 13, 1814 Abraham and Rachel Snider, 'both of this township.'

"Dec. 23, 1814, R. Pollard, curate, and Miss Smith."

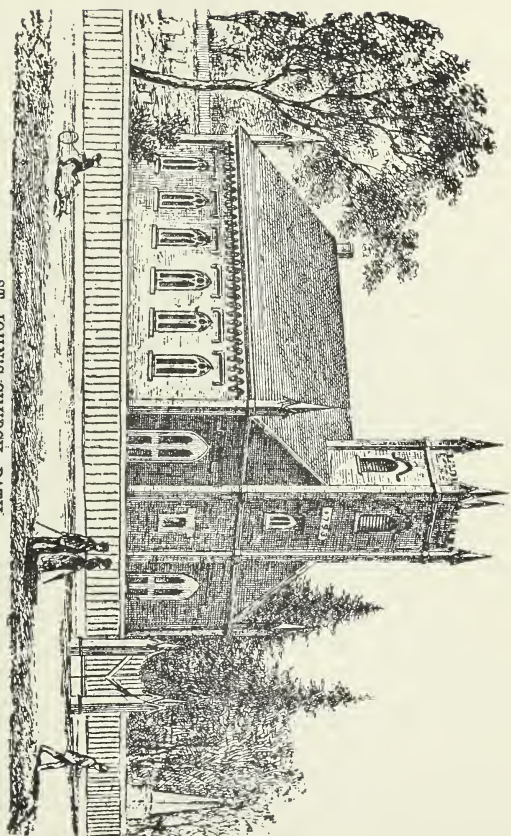
All that are thus entered.

CORRECTION FOR VOL. I., PAGE 18.

Rev. Canon Jarvis, of Napanee, has recently pointed out an error to be found on page 18 of Vol. I. of the Papers and Records. The last entry on that page is printed to read as though the Rev. R. Pollard and Miss Smith were married by the Rev. G. O'Kill Stuart. By reference to the original now in the vault of the Diocese of Ontario at Kingston it is found that this line should read, "by me, R. Pollard, curate and *missionary*." The confusion of "Miss Smith" and "missionary" is curious. The full record reads as follows:

"A.D. 1814, Dec. 23, married John Abraham and Rachel Snider, spinster, both of this township, were married by license on the twenty-third day of December, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by me, R. Pollard, curate and miss'y. Witnesses present, Abram Snider, father; Rachel Snider, mother; Jonas Snider and Mary Snider."

Attention might be called to the fact that the Rev. Richard Pollard was the Church of England clergyman at Sandwich, and it would thus appear that when the troubles occurred on the Detroit River, Mr. Pollard was sent for a time to carry on the work at St. John's Church, Bath, after the departure of Rev. John Langhorn in 1813. Rev. Canon Jarvis reports the discovery of another Langhorn register for 1787 in addition to that printed in Vol. I.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, BATH

MARRIAGE REGISTER OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ERNEST TOWN, No. 2.

No.

1. John Van Skiver, *Adolphustown*; Isabel Brock, do. . 21 Nov., 1791.
Peter Cole, Garret Van Horn, Sarah Cronk.
2. Samuel McCay, *Ernest.*; Amarilla Hawley, do. 27 Dec., 1791.
Russell Hawley, Ann Way, Nabby Lockwood.
3. Elisha Miller, *Sophias.*; Jennet Campbell, *Adolphus.* 29 Jan., 1792
Mary Lazier, Mary D'Long, Jonathan Miller, Archibald Campbell.
4. John Sager, *Richmond*; Elizabeth Van De Burgh. . . . 2 Feb., 1792.
Charlotte Kimmerly, Jenny Van Alstine, Isabel Johnson.
5. David Brown, *Adolphus*; Catharine Van Dusen, do. . 2 Feb., 1792.
Joseph Allison, Philip Shorts, Katreen Shorts.
6. George Smith, *Sidney*; Gerdrant Friend, *Amelias.* . . 12 Feb., 1792.
Elizabeth Smith, Barbary Smith, Johannes Lott, Henry Frint.
7. Elijah Williams, *Ernest*; Roby Jenckes, *Sophias.* . . 13 Feby., 1792
Mary Jenckes, Rachael Jenckes, Samuel Merrell, James Wells.
8. Mathew Clark, *Ernest Town*; Anna McKay, do. . . . 28 Feb., 1792
Nancy Lockwood, Benjamin Fairfield, Samuel McCay.
9. Daniel Hicks, *Marysburgh*; Susanah Dawson, do. . 28 Feby., 1792
David Lockwood, Isabel Johnson, Daniel Johnson.
10. Jehiel Hawley, *Fredericks.*; Amanda Cass, *Ernest.* . 13 Mar., 1792
David Lockwood, James Wells, Nabby Lockwood, Davis Hawley.
11. David Lockwood, *Ernesttown*; Hannah Fraser, do. . . 1 July, 1792
Nabby Lockwood, Daniel Fraser, Joshua Booth.
12. Philip Hartman, *Co. of Addington*; Huldah Hough, do.
16 August, 1792
Norris Brisco, Loderweight Hartman, Abegil Hough, Margareta Hartman.
13. David Hofman, *Ernest.*; Elizabeth Moore, same 28 Aug., 1792
Norris Briscoe, Isabel Johnston, Rebecah Sager, Isaac Eccelstone.
14. William Curtis, *Ernest.*; Isabell Johnson, same 8 Nov., 1792
Nabby Lockwood, Isabel Bell, Joseph Grant, Dan Pomeroy.
15. William Cook, *Cambden*; Keziah Babcock, same. . . . 17 Dec., 1792
Adams Bowen, James Wells, George Andrews, Rachael Jencks.
16. James Morden, *Sophias.*; Margaret Parliament, same, 27 Dec., 1792
James Colter, Isaac Parliament, Phebe Crokhite, Margaret Mordoff.
17. John Holcomb, *Fredericksburgh*; Magdalena Shewman, same
20 Feb., 1793
Baltus Shewman, Alex. W. Ross, Mary Dafoe.

No.

18. Henry Storms, *Ernest Town* ; Hannah Sager, same . . 26 Feb., 1793
Jacob Storms, Rebekah Sager, William Parry, John Wells.
19. James McNutt, *Fredericks.* ; Sarah Dingman, same . . 12 Mar., 1793
John Woodcock, John Schermerhorn, Sarah McNutt, Catharine
Cornelius.
20. John Wells, *Ernesttown* ; Content Castle, *Fredericks.*, 27 Mar., 1793
John Patrick, George Lucas, Jason Herns, Jerusha Herns, Sus'h.
Lucas.
21. William Rancer, *Kingston* ; Elizabeth McFarlane, widow, same . . .
6 June, 1793
Wm. Cook, David Kelly, Benjamin Babcock.
22. Petrus Sharp, *Fredericksburgh* ; Margret Sharp, same, 4 July, 1793
John C. Vosburgh, Jacobus Sharp, Maria Pruyn, Nabby Lockwood.
23. David Wees, *Ernest Town* ; Katy Rogers, same . . . 16 July, 1793
Gerrany Wees, Ester Elsworth, Robert Perry, Jun., John Wees.
24. Dan Pomeroy, *Ernest Town* ; Patience Perry, same . . . 1 Oct., 1793
Robert Perry, Jun., David Shory, Esther Aylesworth, Nabby
Lockwood, N. Law.
25. Robert Perry, Jun., *Ernest.* ; Esther Aylsworth, same, 24 Oct., 1793
Elizabeth Aylsworth, Patience Pomeroy, Norris Briscoe, Dan
Pomeroy.
26. Robert Havens, *Ernesttown* ; Abigail Hough, same . . 24 Oct., 1793
Margaret Hartman, Reekah Sager, Isaac Hough, Isabel Bell.
27. James Simpson, *Ernest Town*, widower ; Margaret Russell, *Fredericksburgh*, widow . . . 14 November, 1793
James Colter, James Falconer, Isabel Bell, Margaret Bell.
28. Jacob Snider, *Ernest.* ; Catharine Cole, *Adolphus* . . . 15 Dec., 1793
Jacob Storms, Barnard Cole, Rebecca Sager.
29. Daniel McDaniel, *Ernest Town*, widower ; Susanah Marcles, same . .
17 Dec., 1793
30. Henry Bird, *Marysburgh* ; Elizabeth Holding, same . . 7 Feb., 1794
John Allen, Nathan Heald, Alex. Van Alstine, Maria Pruyn,
Ursula Allen.
31. Johanes Sill, *Fredericksburgh* ; Isabel Bell, same . . . 23 Feb., 1794
George Sill, Andrew Embury, Johanes Bench, Duncan Bell.
32. Colin McKenzie, *Amherst Isle* ; Mary Howard, same, 15 April, 1794
Jane Howard, Mary McMullen, Thomas Jackson, Thos. Howard.
33. Petrus Bowen, *Fredericks.* ; Maria Diamond, same . . 9 April, 1794
Jacobus Sharp, William Bowen, John Diamond, Sush. Lucas.
34. John McDougall, *Ernest.* ; Catharine McCarthy, widow, 1 May, 1794
Abraham Cronkhite, Ann Cronkhite, David Lent, Jane Campbell.

- No.
35. John Wees, *Ernest Town*; Jane Campbell, same.7 Oct., 1794
John M. Fralig, Ebenezer Williams, Nancy Russell, Nabby
Lockwood.
 36. James Colter, *Fredericksburgh*; Magdalena Hoffman, 4 Nov., 1794
Nathan Brisco, Petrus Hoffman, Catharine Simmon.
 37. Francis Pruyn, *Frederick.*; Catharine Simmon.20 Nov., 1794
Maria Pruyn, Petrus Hoffman, Daniel Simmon.
 38. William Wager, *Fredericks.*; Elizabeth McCabe, same, 8 Jan., 1795
Elizabeth Dingman, Gred. Dingman, Jacob Dingman, Rebeck
McCabe.
 39. Norris Brisco, *Ernest.*; Elizabeth Aylsworth, same, 19 Jany., 1795
Nathan Brisco, John Patrick, Robert Perry, Jun.
 40. Francis Hogel, *Ernest Town*; Margaret Hartman, same, 3 Mar., 1795
Nabby Lockwood, Margarite Hoffman, Loderweighth Hartman.
 41. Jonathan Fairfield, *Ernest Town*; — Rider22 April, 1795
No names of witnesses given.
 42. William Eadus, *Amherst Island*; Nancy McGuines, same.
19 May, 1795
Shelden Hawley, Cornelius Briso, Nabby Lockwood, Isabel Curtes.
 43. Samuel Williams, *Ernest Town*; Lucy Wait, *Sophias.*, 2 July, 1795
Nathan Brisco, Niel Aylsworth, Mary Lennox, Wm. Cottier.
 43. Joseph Peters, *Ernest Town*; Dorcas Watchman6 July, 1795
Samuel Peters, Mathias Rose, Elizabeth Parry, Gerany Wees.
 44. John George Schmitt, *Fred.*; Susanah Lucas, same. . .21 July, 1795
George Lucas, Malchert File, Lydia Gordineir, John M. Fraleigh.
 45. Samuel Peters, *Ernest Town*; Elizabeth Perry, same, 16 Aug., 1795
Ely Peters, Isaac Snyder, Gernay Wees, Lydia Gordiner.
 46. Pierre Le Rougue of *Enest.*; Betsy Marcles, same. . .1 Feby., 1796
John M. Fralick, Lydia Gordinier, Geraney Weese.
 47. James Felchett, *Fredericks.*; Elizabeth Young, same. .9 Aug., 1796
William Russel, Barnard Forshee, Jas. Forshee, John Forshee.
 48. Nathan Durkee, *Sidney*; Phebe Harris, same3 Jany., 1797
Rachael Sherwood, Elizabeth Bell, Caleb Palmer.
 49. John Rogers, *Ernest.*; Gerany Wees, same17 Jany., 1797
Ruth Williams, Elizabeth Bell, Joshua Williams, Peter Wees.
 50. Andrew Spencer, *Sophias.*; Jerusha Herns, *Fredericks.*, 9 Jan., 1797
Jaunolsha Van Alstine, Hannah Sager, Nathl. Parks, Jason Herns.
 51. Wm. Bowen, *Richmond*; Mary Davis, same.14 Feby., 1797
Gilliam Demorest, Hellebren Valteau, Cornelius Valteau.
 52. Thomas Howard, *Amherst Isle*; Charlotte Richardson, *Marysburgh*
14 Feby., 1797
Thos. Eyre, Daniel Richards, David Brass, Colin McKenzie.

No.

53. Matthias Rose, *Ernest*.; Catharine Valey, *Marysburgh*, 13 Mar., 1797
Joshua Booth, Guysbast Sharp, Jephtha Hawley, Thomas Douglas.
54. Benjamin Fairfield, *Ernest*.; Nabby Hawley, same, 11 April, 1797
Jephtha Hawley, Davis Hawley, Sheldon Hawley, Gonathan
Fairfield.
55. Silas Nichols, *Ernest Town*; Elizabeth Heather, same, 3 May. 1797
Ruth Brisco, Susanah Martin, Amos Martin, Thos. Fraser, A. Snider.
56. William Willcox, *Augusta*; Sabra Fairfield, *Ernest*., 28 Aug., 1797
F. S. Fairfield, Ichabod Hawley, Mary Ward, Chas. Haven.
57. Rufus Shorey, *Ernest Town*; Esther Hawley, same. . 5 Sept., 1797
Benjamin Fairfield, David Shorey, Nabby Fairfield, Barbara
Houghnagle.
58. Boin Aylsworth, *Ernest Town*; Hannah Perry, same, 21 Nov., 1797
Daniel Perry, Robert Perry, Jun., Barbara Houghnagle.
59. Jean Procet, *Ernest Town*; Catharine Weant, same, 21 Nov., 1797
Nathan Brisco, Elias Williams, William Cother, Mary Weant.
60. Elias Williams, *Ernest Town*; Loyreah Roys, same, 2 Jany., 1798
William Cother, Nathan Brisco, David Williams.
61. Gideon Shurtliff, *Ernest Town*; Mary Ward, same . . 1 Feby., 1798
William Ward, David Lockwood, Rufus Shorey.
62. Solomon Harris, *Fredericks*.; Mary German, same . . 1 Feby., 1798
John Henry Busch, Martin Hawley, Solomon Tyler, David Harris.
63. Darins Herns, *Fredericksburgh*; Mary Gould, same. 13 Feby., 1798
Jason Herns, Seth Burr Gould, Hannah Sager, Isaiah Herns.
64. Isaac Secor, *Marys*.; Rachael Fergusson, *Fredericks*., 13 Feby., 1798
Royel Fergusson, Samuel Brock, David Fergusson, Richd. Hare.
65. Johannes Bowen, *Fredericksburgh*; Polly Post, same, 27 Feby., 1798
Abraham Bowen, Solomon Tyler, Hannah Sager, Hannah Tyler.
66. Johannes Finkle, *Fredericksburgh*; Maria Sharp, same, 9 Oct., 1798
Jacob Finkle, Jacobus Sharp, Aaron Sharp, Thomas Murdoff,
67. Richard Robins, *Ernest*.; May Raymond 16 Oct., 1798
William Robins, David Williams, Nathan Brisco, Wm. McKenzie.
68. John O'Bryan, *Amherst Il.*; Cathn. McDougall, *Ernest*., 18 Oct., 1798
Peter Mickles, Wm. Curtiss, Geo. Gibson, Isabel Curtiss.
69. Elijah Ferres, *Ernest*.; Rosanah McPherson, *Fred.*, 17 Dec., 1798
Francis Van De Bogert, John Ray, John Price, Martin Hough.
70. Daniel Frasier, *Ernest Town*; Sarah Sweeton, same . . 19 Dec., 1798
Abigel Fairfield, Hannah Hitchcock, Daniel Sweeton, Stephen
Fairfield.
71. Stauts Sager, *Richmond*; Katreen Diamond, *Freds.*, 1 Jany., 1799
Johannes Henry Buck, Hannah Sager, William Sager, Sarah
Hannah.

No.

72. Nathan Brisco, *Ernest Town* ; Mary Huffman, same, 10 Feby., 1799
Joseph Huffman, Neil Aylsworth, Nancy Staring, Elizabeth Huffman.
73. John Grange, *Ernest Town* ; Nancy McKim, same . . 10 Feby., 1799
Johannes, H. Buck, Wm. McKim, Hannah Sager, Hester Lott.
74. David Shorey, *Ernest Town* ; Elizabeth Lent, same, 11 Feby., 1799
Sheldon Hawley, Rufus Shorey, David Johnson.
75. Wm. Bowen, *Fredericks.* ; Antya Oliver, *Richmond*, 14 Feby., 1799
John Oliver, Cornelia Oliver, Hannah Sager, Petrus Bowen.
76. Stephen Fairfield, *Ernest.* ; Maria Pruyn, *Fredericks.*, 11 Mar., 1799
Francis Pruyn, Robert Clark, Clary Fairfield, Danl. McSchuton.
77. George Lucas, *Fredericks.* ; Lydia Jenckes, *Ernest.*, 12 Mar., 1799
James Wells, John Simmons, Hester Lott, Jinny Scharmehorn.
78. Henrich Ripson, *Ernest.* ; Abgail Fairfield, same, 13 June, 1799
Ichabod Hawley, Robert Clark, Jr., Nancy Storing, Timothy Storing.
79. Francis Bell, *Ernest Town* ; Jane Detlor, *Fredericks.*, 7 Oct., 1799
Rachael Detlor, John Detlor, Aaron Sharp.
80. David Williams, *Ernest Town* ; Mercy Karr, same . . 11 Feby., 1800
William Cother, Richd. Robins, John Gifford.
81. Solomon Tyler, *Fredericks.* ; Zelicia Jackson same, 13 Feby., 1800
Phillip Smith, Alexander Gayer, Joseph Jackson, Hannah Tyler.
84. Edward McCaffrey, *Ernest Town* ; Sarah Rose, same, 25 Sept., 1800
Japtha Hawley, John Fraser, Daniel Rose, Robert Rose.
85. John Smith, *Fredericksburgh* ; Sarah Fisher, same . . 23 Dec., 1800
Johannes Devy, Sophia Devy, Darius Herns, Saml. Cochran.
82. John Gifford, *Ernest Town* ; Sarah Williams, same . . 8 April, 1800
David Williams, Joseph Hoffman, Mercy Williams.
83. John Nugen, *Marysburgh* ; Elenor Carson, same . . . 14 July, 1800
Alexander Clark, John Allen, Henry Bird, Rachael Allen.
86. Henry Richardson, *Fred.* ; Catharine Costlon, *Ernest.*, 10 Mar., 1801
William Richardson, Jas. Richardson, Jane Schermehorn.
87. William Richardson, *Fredericks.* ; Jinney Schermehorn, 16 Ap., 1801
Richd. Benson, Amos Richardson, Daniel McPherson.
88. Jacobus Sharp, *Fredericks.* ; Katreen Finkle, same, 14 July, 1801
Laurance Sharp, Peter McTaggert, Thomas Mordoff, Henry Finkle.
89. Joel Smith, *Ernest Town* ; Susanah Williams, same, 4 Feby., 1802
David Williams, John Powell, Solomon Smith, Mercy Williams.
90. Daniel Rose, *Ernest Town* ; Ruth Ray, same 4 Mar., 1802
Robert Rose, Joseph Rogers, Jephtha Hawley.

No.

91. Amos Richardson, *Fredericks.*; Susanah Sager, *Rich.*, 9 Mar., 1802
James Richardson, Adam Sager, Lanah Schermerhorn, Mary Sager.
92. Stauts Sager, *Richmond*; Cornelia Oliver, same . . . 18 Mar., 1802
Edward Howard, Daniel Richard, Cornelius Oliver.
93. Benjamin Brown, *Brownville, N.Y.*; Clara Fairfield, *Ernest Town*,
19 May, 1802
Charles Everett, Samuel Browning, Casten Everett, Phebe Clark.
94. Peter Miller, *Ernest Town*; Sarah Roys, *Sophias.*, 3 Aug., 1802
Michael Miller, Henry Bush, Rebecah Bush.
95. John Bush, *Fredericksburgh*; Dorcas Ross, same . . . 21 Feby., 1803
Christopher McGraw, John Van De Waters, Catharine McMasters.

BOOK NUMBER 3.

No.

1. Wm. McKenzie, *Amherst Isle*; Sarah Howard, same, 19 Sept., 1803
Daniel Richard, Duncan McKenzie, Thomas Howard.
2. Robert Rose, *Ernest.*; Phebe Huntly, *Fredericks.*, 3 Nov., 1803
Joseph Rogers, Wm. Rose, Daniel Rose, Alpheus Cadman.
3. Solomon Smith, *Ernest.*; Catharine Devy, same . . . 9 Feby., 1804
James Johnston, John McGrath, John Smith.
4. Joseph Rogers, *Ernest Town*; Nancy Wees, same . . . 22 Mar., 1804
Jehiel Hawley, Ebenezer Perry, Lavinah Ryder, Elizabeth Wees.
5. John Robertson, *Ernest Town*; Mary Parrott, same, 5 April, 1804
Elisha Shorey, Joseph Rogers, Mary McKindlea, R. Perry, Jr.
6. James Bradshaw Richardson, *Fred.*; Rebecca Perey, 24 April, 1804
James Castelloe, Lovina Curtis, Samuel Brownson, Alexander
McPherson.
7. Jacob Dafoe, *Fredericksburgh*; Anne Phillips, same . . . 1 Oct., 1804
George Sills, John Kemp, Jacob Hough.
8. Elisha Shorey, *Ernest.*; Charlotte Long, *Fredericks.*, 16 Oct., 1804
Katreen Valkenburgh, Sarah Herns, Miles Shorey, Joshua Long.
9. Jehiel Hawley, *Ernest.*; Lavinah Ryder, same . . . 21 Jany., 1805
John Miller, Miles Shorey, Rachael Hawley, Wm. Fairfield, Jr.
10. Wm. Rose, *ThurLOW*; Sarah McKim, *Ernest Town* . . . 5 Mar., 1805
Archd. Rose, John McKim, Hannah McKim, Jane Rose.
11. Manuel Overfield, *Rich.*; Sarah Fairfield, *Ernest.*, 7 Aug., 1805
Wm. Fairfield, Jr., Ann Hawley, Sabra Willcox, James Campbell.
12. John Johnston, *Ernest.*; Rachael Cating, same . . . 11 Nov., 1805
William Juel, William Cating, Sheldon Hawley, Phebe Clark.
13. William Juel, *Ernest Town*; Mary Johnston, same . . . 28 Nov., 1805
William Johnston, Daniel Johnston, Sheldon Hawley.

No.

14. Alexis Vaillant, *Ernest Town*, widower ; Marie des Anges du Charm,
same place22 April, 1806
Jeptha Hawley, Benj. Fairfield, John Anderson, May George.
15. Christopher Varty, *Campden* ; Abageil Sedore, same, 23 June, 1806
Wm. Cother, Joel Smith, David Williams, Russell Hawley.
16. Abraham Woodcock, *Richmond* ; Lavinia Marsh, *Fred.*, 8 July, 1806
Isaac Cornelius, Johanes Cronk, Elisha Woodcock.
17. Peter Vanderhyden, *Fredericks.* ; Ann Kemp, same, 13 Sept., 1806
John Kemp, Michael Blanchard, Fanny Walton.
18. George Dafoe, *Fredericks.* ; Elizabeth Sill, same. . . .30 Sept., 1806
John Kemp, Michael Blanchard, Fanny Walton.
19. Wm. Miller, *Ernest Town* ; Hannah McKim, same. . . .5 Nov., 1806
John McKim, Nancy McKim, James McKim.
20. Ebenezer Perry, *Ernest.* ; Apphia Randolph, same ..25 Nov., 1806
Miles Shorey, Dorothy Thomas, Archd. Carscallen, John Ross,
Dl. Perry.
21. Benjamin Shaw, *Fredericks.* ; Sarah Cannon ..same, 9 Dec., 1806
David Hess, Frederick Bell, Joseph LeBeau.
22. Robert Bush, *Fredericks.* ; Hannah Brooks, same ..1 Jany., 1807
Thomas Clapp, Benj. Jenkins, Wm. Garrison, Saml. Keller.
23. Samuel Keller, *Fredericks.* ; Rosanna Warner, same, 3 March, 1807
Peter Koughnent, Peter Kidney, Sarah Hess, Elizabeth Pollum.
24. Samuel Williams, *Ernest.* ; Isabella McDougal, same, 15 Mar., 1807
William Williams, Nathan Brisco, John McDougal, May Williams.
25. Henry Cronkwright, *Fredericks.* ; Hannah Peterson, 28 July, 1807
Peter Cornelius, Peter Woodcock, Ally Woodcock, Jr.
26. Gilbert Sharp, *Fredericksburgh* ; Ruth Bell, same. . . .29 Oct., 1807
Henry Sharp, Wm. Madden, Margaret Fraser, Elizabeth Dafoe.
27. Peter Woodcock, *Fredericks.* ; Ally Woodcock, same, 29 Dec., 1807
John Cronkhrite, Nicholas Woodcock, Peter Cornelius.
28. Darius Herns, *Fredericks.* ; Nancy Parks, same . . .12 Jany., 1808
Fred. Bell, John Carscallen, Lydia Sager, Debrah Herns.
29. Peter Van Koughnit, *Fredericks.* ; Sarah Herns, same, 21 June, 1808
James Shaw, Christian Van Koughnit, John Van Koughnit.
30. Asean Denys, *Ernest Town* ; Julie du Charm, same, 26 Sept., 1808
Michael Gabourie, Joseph du Charm, Charlotte Denys.
31. Chas. Wm. Hy. MacDonell, *Ern.* ; Sarah Brown, same, 24 Oct., 1808
Andrew Hawley, Wm. Clough, Mary Perry, Miles Shorey.
32. Peter Cornelius, *Fredericks.* ; Peggy Dingman, same, 30 Nov., 1808
Nicholas Woodcock, Isaac Cornelius, Ally Woodcock.
33. David Barry, *Fredericksburgh* ; Sarah Poor, same5 Dec., 1808
Archd. Carscallen, G. Embury, Margret Poor, Ann Empey.

No.

34. Wm. McGinnis, *Amherst I.*; Margaret Howard, same, 23 Jan., 1809
Wm. McKenzie, Colin McKenzie, Mary George, Eliza Church.
35. Duncan McKenzie, *Amherst I.*; Elizabeth Church, *Fredericksburgh*,
28 Feby., 1809
Thomas McKenzie, Eleanor Church, Johathan M. Church.
36. Titus V. Sleuter, *Ernest Town*; Mary George, same, 14 Mar., 1809
Peter Lord, Lyman Smith, Eve Davy, John Howard.
37. John Campbell, *Sophias.*; Alice Bristol, *Fredericks* . . 12 Dec., 1809
Lewis Fretz, George Rouse, Jr., Esther Bristol, Mary Perry.
38. John Caten, *Ernest Town*; Abigail Rose, same . . . 1 Jany., 1810
Thomas Caten, Robt. Clark, Sarah Caten, Daniel Rose, Robt.
Rose.
39. Elijah Carley, *Sophias.*; Mary Conger, *Hallowell* . . 11 Jany., 1810
Richd. T. Gardiner, Isabella Gardiner, John Bristol, Jephtha
Hawley.
40. Lewis Fretz, *Fredericks.*; Esther Bristol, *Ernest.* . . 23 Jany., 1810
Elias Smith, Jacob Smith, John Campbell, Barbara Fretz, Mr.
Smith.
41. John Dafoe, *Fredericksburgh*; Hannah Sill, same . . 30 Jany., 1810
Zenas Dafoe, Abraham Dafoe, Mary Benn, Mary Sills.
42. Joseph Amey, *Ernest*; Elizabeth Shibley, same . . . 13 Feby., 1810
George Rowse, Jr., Laurence Stover, Sarah Amey, Margert
Shibley.
43. Robert L. Williams, *Ernest.*; Catharine Airhart, same, 30 Mar., 1810
Geo. Williams, Wm. Airhart, Mary Williams, Christeen Airhart.
44. Edward Carscallen, *Fredericksburgh*; Rachael Lockwood, *Ernest.*
10 April, 1810
Joshua Booth, Mercy Hawley, Nathan Brisco, James Abbott.
45. Wm. Airhart, *Ernest Town*; Mary Williams, same, 23 April, 1810
Robt. L. Williams, George Williams, Catharine Williams, Chris-
teen Airhart.
46. Wm. Hawley, *Fredericks.*; Mary Perry, *Ernest.* 1 May, 1810
Thos. D. Sanford, Jas. Bradshaw, Peter Perry, Anna Hawley.
47. Wm. Brizzey, *Ernest Town*; Rebeckah Lee, same . . . 1 May, 1810
Hannah Brizzy, John Phillips, Jacob Gordanier, Edward Lee.
48. Hendreck Foroomand, *Ernest.*; Martha Huntley, same, 2 July, 1810
Wm. Brizzy, Robt. Rose, Wm. Huntley, Phebe Rose, Rebeckah
Brizzy.
49. Thomas D. Sanford, *Fredericks.*; Anny Hawley, same, 3 July, 1810
James Bradshaw, Wm. Hawley, Peter Perry, Mary Hawley.
50. John Lake, *Ernest Town*; Sarah Stover, same 29 July, 1810
James Lake, Laurence Stover, Peter Benn, Elizabeth Stover.

No.

51. Joseph Peck, *Ernest Town* ; Mary Martin, same . . 28 August, 1810
George Baker, Jared Richardson, Betsy Baker, Elias Marvin.
52. George Mordoff, *Fredericks*. ; Anny Forshee, same. . . . 6 Sept., 1810
Daniel Young, Michael Piercy, Jennet Clark, Sophie Nash.
53. George Baker, *Ernest*. ; Esther Ann Curtis, same . . 11 Sept., 1810
Elias Marvin, Peter Wetsel, Betsy Baker, Margaret Davy.
54. Daniel Sheldon, *Ernest*. ; Jenny Fairfield, same 10 Jany., 1811
Jephtha Hawley, Barnabas Bidwell, Wm. Willcox, Sabra Willcox.
55. John Cook, *Camden* ; Aletheia Johnston, *Ernest*. . . . 6 Feby., 1811
Hammel Madden, Elisha Shorey, James Johnston.
56. Hammel Madden, *Ernest*. ; Samantha Rush, *Camden*, 26 Mar., 1811
Wm. Madden, Samuel Scott, Elisha Shorey.
57. Joseph Reneaux, *Hallowell* ; Charlotte Denis, *Ernest*., 6 May, 1811
Jephtha Hawley, Francois Equey, M. Duplicus.
58. Joseph Amey, *Ernest Town* ; Phebe Combes, same . . 29 Aug., 1811
Peter Amey, David Amey, Nicholas Amey, Mary Baker.
59. Peter Davy, *Ernest Town* ; Aurelia Chapman, same . . 5 Sept., 1811
Margaret Davy, Seba Murphy, William Fairfield.
60. Wm. Lighthall, *Kingston* ; Sarah Conner, same 10 Sept., 1811
Aaron Conner, David Conner, Emanuel Waggoner, Eleanor Hogan
61. Emanuel Waggoner, *Kingston* ; Eleanor Hogan, same, 10 Sept., 1811
Aaron Connor, David Conner, Wm. Lighthall, Sarah Conner.
62. Jeremiah Manter, *Ernest*. ; Elizabeth Ashley, same . . 3 Nov., 1811
Margaret Davy, Andrew Perkins, Sabra Murphy.
63. Theopholus Lockwood, *Ernest*. ; Sarah Amey, same, 14 Nov., 1811
John Amey, Joseph Lockwood, Rachael Snider.
64. Peter Amey, *Ernest Town* ; Mary Baker, same 28 Nov., 1811
Nicholas Amey, Peter Baker, Mary Amey, Mary Snider.
65. Frederick Oliver, *Fredericks*. ; Dinah Woodcock, same, 24 Dec., 1811
Henry Bartley, Nicholas Woodcock, Elizabeth Nicholson.
66. Thomas Alldridge, *Kingston* ; Catharine Milton, same, 1 Jan., 1812
Thos. Brown, Martin Wallace, May Ann Milton, Margret Williams.
67. John Hicks, *Ernest Town* ; Anna Hogle, same 28 Jany., 1812
John Stover, John Hogle, Bastian Hogle, Mary Brown.
68. Laurence Stover, *Ernest*. ; Elizabeth Madden, same . . 6 Feby., 1812
James Lake, L. Vanalstine, Thomas Madden, John Lasher.
69. John Huntly, *Ernest Town* ; Mary Walker, same. . . . 7 Feby., 1812
John Raymond, Benjamin Lane, Martha Foroomand.
70. Paul Egnier, *Amherst I.* ; Margret E. Asselstine, same, 26 Feb., 1812
Daniel Richards, John Howard, Wm. George, Jephtha Hawley.
71. Nicholas Amey, *Ernest Town* ; Mary Snider, same . . 10 Mar., 1812
Nicholas Snider, John Snider, Rachael Snider, Sarah Snider.

No.

72. John McKim, *Ernest Town* ; Lydia Switzer, same . . 26 Mar., 1812
Peter Switzer, Ira Beaman, Eleanor McKim, Wm. McKim.
73. John Scott, *Cambden* ; Margaret Sweet, same 30 Mar., 1812
Thomas Lewis, Samuel Lewis, Mary Scott, Sheldon Hawley.
74. Andrew Bartles, *Ernest*. ; Elizabeth Lake, same . . . 23 April, 1812
Justus Bartles, Manning Goodwin, Solomon Smith, Jonathan Parrott.
75. David Conner, *Kingston* ; Jane Waggoner, same . . . 28 May, 1812
Dexter Denie, John Waggoner, Bridget Waggoner, Polly Waggoner.
76. John R. Bleeker, *Murray* ; Elizabeth C. Richards, *Amherst Island*,
8 June, 1812
George Bleeker, George Finkle, Mary McKenzie, Eleanor Church.
77. Nathan Fellows, *Ernest Town* ; Mary Lake, same . . 6 August, 1812
James Lake, John Lake, Benj. Lake, James Hicks.
78. Jas. Barrett, *Loborough* ; Debrah Peters, *Ernestown*, . . 26 Oct. 1812
Jesse Barret, William Bundy, Rebecah Snyder, Prudence Barret.
79. Leonard Dickenson, *Freds.* ; Mercy Hawley, *Ernest*. . . 28 Oct. 1812
Parker Smith, Sheldon Hawley, Elizabeth Carscallen, Nancy Carscallen.
80. Francis Latimore, *Ernest*. ; Hannah Stover, same . . . 9 March, 1813
John Hall, Nathan Fellows, Henry Cormer, Wm. Latimore.

NOTE.—The last entry verbatim ; all previous much the same form.

81. "Banns of Marriage between James Lake, of St. Thomas's, Ernestown, in the United Counties of Lennox and Addington ; and Elizabeth Storms, of the Township and Counties aforesaid, were published of February 7th, 14th and 21st, 1813, by me.

JOHN LANGHORN, Episcopal Missionary.

James Lake, of Ernest Town, in the United Counties of Lennox and Addingtown, Upper Canada, Bachelor ; and Elizabeth Storms, of the Township and Counties aforesaid, Spinster, were married in this church by Banns this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen by Me.

JOHN LANGHORN, Missionary.

"This Marriage was solemnized
the Presence of us :

FRANCIS LATIMORE,
JASPER HOGLE,
JOHN WHITTINK,
JOHN STORMS."

"This Marriage was solemnized
between us :

JAMES LAKE,
HER
ELIZABETH X STORMS."
MARK

IN THE PARISH REGISTER OF ST. GEORGE, KINGSTON

are the following entries :

“The Rev. Dr. John Stuart, the first Church of England Minister of Kingston, was interred—August 17th, 1811.”

“James Cartwright, of Kingston, was interred, October 10, 1811.

“A Marriage by License :

William Allan, of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, Upper Canada, Bachelor ; and Elizabeth Burdett, of the same place, Spinster, were married in this Church of Kingston, in Upper Canada, on the 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, by me.

JOHN LANGHORN,
Episcopal Missionary and Officiating Minister.

“This marriage was solemnized
in the presence of us :

JOHN SEGERSWARD,
JOHN STERN,
THOMAS SMITH,
JOHN DARLEY,

^{HER}
ESTHER × SMITH,
^{MARK}
SYLVANUS SMITH.”

“This marriage was solemnized
between us :

WILLIAM ALLEN,
^{HER}
ELIZABETH × BURDETT.”
^{MARK}

Rev. G. O'Kill Stuart's marriage record begins in the same book, following the above, with Sunday, Dec. 1st, 1811.

"A REGISTER OF BAPTISMS FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF FREDERICKSBURGH,

being the Third Township of Catarawkwee, which is now called Kingston in the Province of Quebec."

[NOTE.—The following is a copy of the Register of the Rev. John Langhorn. The Registers of the Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages in connection with St. Paul's Church, in Fredericksburgh, were left with Mr. Peter Young, one of the members, and have been retained in the hands of some members of the family ever since. Similar Registers were also kept in connection with St. John's Church, Bath, which included the mission field east of the Third Town, or Fredericksburgh.]

BAPTISMS IN 1787.

Hannah, dau. Isaac and Lydia Crowder, was baptized.....		
	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Oct. 15
Elizabeth, dau. John and Juliana Pallum....	"	Nov. 12
Elizabeth, dau. John and Christine Neher...	"	Nov. 13
William, son Frederick and Hannah Keller..	"	Nov. 13
Samuel, son Samuel and Susanna Brownson.	"	Nov. 13
Peter, son William and Jinney Von Kochner.	"	Nov. 13
Lydia, dau. David and Isabella Bradshaw....	"	Nov. 13
George, son Amos and Susanna Lucas	"	Nov. 13
Susanna, dau. " " "	"	Nov. 13
Content, dau. Gilbert and Mary Castle.....	"	Nov. 13
Hugh, son Alexander and Elizabeth Clark ..	"	Dec. 12
John, son —— and Sarah Hunter.....	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	Dec. 16
William, son William and Martha Carson	"	Dec. 16
Rachael, dau. Samuel and Elizabeth Rose	"	Dec. 16
John, son Donald and Margaret McIntosh	"	Dec. 16
Elizabeth, dau. John and Lydia Keller	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Dec. 29
Elias, son Jacob and Margaret Huffman	"	Dec. 30
Benjamin, son Joseph and Susanna Marsh ..	"	Dec. 31
Nancy, dau. " " " ..	"	Dec. 31
Catharine, dau. James and Mary MacMasters..	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	Dec. 31
John, son Peter and Polly Woodcock	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Dec. 31
Mary, dau. Andrew and Mary Rikley	"	Dec. 31
Mary, dau. Peter and Jinney, Vallean.....	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	Dec. 31
Joseph, son William and Lois Clarke	"	Dec. 31
Nancy, dau. John and Lois Dafoe.....	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Dec. 31
John, son Nicholas and Elizabeth Peterson ...	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	Dec. 31
David, son " " "	"	Dec. 31
David, son Paul and Lené Peterson	"	Dec. 31
Mary, dau. Albert and Weinkie Cornel.....	"	Dec. 31

BAPTISMS in 1788.

Henry, son Peter and Catharine Bower	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 15
James, natural son of Rhoda Frere, <i>Fredericksburgh,</i> by James Benn, as was supposed,		Feb. 10
John Collins, son Adam and Eunice Arhart.	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 10
John, son Abram and Frenkie Woodcock.	"	Feb. 10
Henry, son John and Mary German	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	Feb. 10
James, son Albert and Catherine Williams	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 11
Frederick, son Thomas and Hannah Bell.	"	Feb. 19
Mary, dau. Thomas and Debrah Wager	"	Feb. 20
Johnson, son Thomas and Deborah Herns.	"	Feb. 20
Thomas, son " " "	"	Feb. 20
Jason, son " " "	"	Feb. 20
Darius, son " " "	"	Feb. 20
Jerusha, dau " " "	"	Feb. 20
Eleanor, dau. Amos and Jemima MacKenney	"	Feb. 20
John Smith, son " " "	"	Feb. 20
Amos Bonnel, son " " "	"	Feb. 20
Samuel Sherwood, son " " "	"	Feb. 20
Losina, wife of James Lendsay and dau. of Simeon and Sarah Wright, <i>Fredericksburgh,</i>		Feb. 24
Sarah, dau. Simeon and Sarah Wright.	"	Feb. 24
Margaret, dau. of Mary Davis, <i>Marysburgh,</i> by Willard Casey, as was supposed		Feb. 24
Peter, son John and Susanna Low.	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	Feb. 24
Betsey, dau. Abram and Anne Mabee	"	Feb. 24
Jinney, dau. Matthew and Betsey Steel	"	Feb. 24
Deborah, wife of Peter Dop and dau. of Stephen and Charity Farrington, <i>Marysburgh,</i>		Mar. 9
David, son Peter and Deborah Dop.	"	Mar. 9
Anne, dau. Thomas and Mary Lloyd.	"	Mar. 9
Michael, son William and Sally Blanchard.	"	Mar. 9
Jacob, son Henry and Elshie Young	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Mar. 9
George, son Abram and Catharine Dafoe.	"	Mar. 9
Rachel, wife of Michael Dafoe and dau. of John and Rachel Holdcomb, <i>Fredericksburgh,</i>		Mar. 9
Lois, wife of John Dafoe and dau. of Joel and Debrah Prindle, <i>Fredericksburgh,</i>		Mar. 9
Lavinia, dau. Joseph and Susanna Marsh	"	Mar. 10
Jane, dau. William and Elizabeth Fraser	"	Apr. 7
Daniel, son Daniel and Catharine MacMullen	"	May 18

Joseph, son Joseph and Mary Soper	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	June 1
Andrew, son Samuel and Jemima Thompson	"	June 1
John, son Frederick and Hannah Keller	"	June 8
Henrick William, son Fredk. and Maria Ludwick, <i>Marysburgh,</i>		June 15
John, son Luke and Nabé Carscallen	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	June 15
Sarah, dau. John and Esther Carscallen.	"	June 29
Robert, son James and Lucy Russell	"	June 29
John, son Samuel and Eunice Sherwood	"	July 7
Sarah, dau. Silas and Rachael Reynolds and wife of Roëlôf Vandelar, <i>Fredericksburgh,</i>		July 8
John Vandelar, son Sarah Roynolds, by Burgher Houk, as was supposed, <i>Fredericksburgh,</i>		July 8
Lené, dau. Roelof and Sarah Vandelar	"	July 8
Peggy, dau. Philip and Hannah Schmitt	"	July 9
Nancy, dau. John and Mary Pickle	"	July 9
Malachi, son Oliver and Jemima Church	"	July 9
Katharine, dau. Amos and Elizabeth Rombough	"	July 13
Ernest Hinrich, son Tobias and Christine Snider, <i>Marysburgh,</i>		July 13
Catharine, dau. John and Rachael Bliss.	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	July 27
Gilbert, son Gilbert and Catharine Herns . . .	"	Aug. 25
Rachael, dau. Simeon and Sarah Wright and wife of Zenas Ross, <i>Fredericksburgh,</i>		Sept. 8
John, son John and Rachael Holdcomb	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Sept. 8
Joel, son of Doctor and Margaret Prindle . .	"	Sept. 9
On, son of On and Katy MacGraw.	"	Sept. 9
Agnes, dau. Alexander and Sarah Nicholson	"	Sept. 21
George, son John and Margaret Ben	"	Sept. 21
Elizabeth, daughter John and Sarah Sayger.	<i>Richmond,</i>	Sept. 21
Aaron, son John and Sarah Connar.	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	Sept. 21
William Bell, son Elisha and Elizabeth Phillips. <i>Fredericksb'gh,</i>		Oct. 19
Robert Lord, son Albert and Catharine Williams	"	Nov. 14
David, son Richard and Sabra Gardnier	<i>Sophiasburgh,</i>	Nov. 16
John, son Joseph and Catharine Kemp	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Nov. 30
James, natural son Annie Kemp by James Bradshaw, as was supposed.	"	Nov. 30

BAPTISMS OF 1789.

Ruth, dau. Duncan and Anna Bell	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 1
Elizabeth, dau. Andrew and Mary Rikley. . .	"	Jan. 12
Joseph, son Joseph and Mary Prindel	"	Jan. 12
Nancy, dau. James and Polly MacMasters. . . .	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	Jan. 12

Christopher, son Henry and Eleanor Young .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 12
Peter, son John and Cornelia Cornelius	"	Jan. 12
Catharine, dau. Samuel and Mary Welch . . .	"	Jan. 13
John, son James and Hannah Lindsey	"	Jan. 13
Gasper, son Peter and Catharine Bower	"	Jan. 13
Hannah, dau. Thomas and Hannah Bell	"	Jan. 13
Mary, dau. John and Mary Embury	"	Jan. 25
Nelly, dau. Joseph and Elizabeth Hicks	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	Jan. 25
Elizabeth, dau. Donald and Isabella MacDonald .	"	Jan. 25
Mary, dau. William and Louis Clark	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	Jan. 26
John, son Peter and Margaret Philips	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 26
William, son John Young and Mary Parliament .	<i>Adolphus,</i>	Jan. 26
Eleanor, dau. Josiah Yanotshy Herns	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 27
Mary, dau. Daniel and Jane Wright	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	Feb. 8
Isabel, dau. Peter and Isabel Collier	"	Feb. 8
Anna Carolina, dau. Hinrich and Christina Schmitt	"	Feb. 8
John, son James and Losina Lendsay	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 9
John, son Michael and Rachael Dafoe	"	Feb. 9
Elizabeth, dau. Thomas and Deborah Wager . . .	"	Feb. 11
Anna Maria, dau. Conrad and Susana Bongerd . .	<i>Adolphus,</i>	Mar. 8
Charles, son of Philip and Elizabeth Zwick . .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Mar. 10
Peter, son Peter and Deborah Dop	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	Mar. 22
John, son Nicholas and Anne Hagerman	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	Mar. 23
Betsy, dau. Michael and Sarah Snider	"	Mar. 23
Abram, son Daniel and Mary Cole	"	Mar. 23
Benjamin Conger, son Hazelton and Margret Spenser	<i>Fred.,</i>	Apr. 5
Jacob, son Jacop and Elisabet Schmitt	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Apr. 12
George, son Michael and Catarina Schmitt . . .	"	Apr. 12
Mary, dau. Moses and Jinney Foster	"	Apr. 19
John, son George and Nancy Singleton	"	May 31
Helen, dau. Archibald and Elizabeth Thomson .	"	May 31
Mary, dau. Alexander and Elizabeth Clark . .	"	May 31
Juliana, dau. David and Sabina Flynn	"	June 13
Susanna, dau. Coonraudt and Hannah Van Dusen .	<i>Adolphus,</i>	June 14
David, son Richard and Experience Cotter . .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	June 28
James, son James and Nancy MacTaggart . . .	"	June 28
William, son Peter and Phebe Fikes	"	July 3
Lois, dau. James and Peggy Bradshaw	"	July 3
Elizabeth dau. Roelof and Sarah Vandelar . .	"	July 3
Mary, dau. Joseph and Rachael Jenks	"	July 3
Sylvina, dau. William and Anne Cadman . . .	"	July 12

Amy, dau. William and Anne Cadman	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	July 12
James Riler, son John and C. E. Howell	"	July 12
Jinney, dau. John and Catharine Diamond . .	"	July 19
Margaret, dau. John and Anne Howard	"	July 20
Daniel, son Stephen and Anne Young	"	Nov. 1
Eleanor, dau. Oliver and Jemima Church . .	"	Dec. 26
Hannah, dau. John and Lydia Keller	"	Dec. 27
Edmund Westropp, son John and Mary Arm- strong	"	Dec. 27
Mary, dau. Daniel and Catharine MacMillan	"	Dec. 28

BAPTISMS IN 1790.

William, son William and Layna Thomson . .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 1
Samuel, son Frederick and Hannah Keller . .	"	Jan. 1
William, son David and Isabel Bradshaw	"	Jan. 1
Sarah, dau. John and Sarah Connar	"	Jan. 10
Sarah, dau. Jacob and Margaret Huffman	"	Jan. 25
Maria, dau. Nicholas and Anne Hagerman	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	Feb. 16
Katreen, dau. Gasberus and Anna Van Dusen . .	"	Feb. 16
John, son George and Catharine Shriver	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 24
Ernest Duncan, son Gottlieb and Elizabeth Meegel .	<i>Thurlow,</i>	Mar. 7
Henry, son Michael and Mary Bartley	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Mar. 7
Elizabeth, dau. William and Anne Bell	"	Mar. 17
James, son John and Esther Carscallen	"	Mar. 17
Nelly, dau. Felix and Margaret MacPherson .	"	Mar. 21
George, son James and Lois Mordoff	"	May 16
Mary, dau. William and Mary Carsen	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	May 16
Margaret, dau. Reed and Winifred North	"	May 16
Mary Barbara, dau. William and Margaret Rombough .	<i>Fred.,</i>	May 30
Ruth, dau. Luke and Nabe Carscallen	"	June 6
Jacob, son Jacob and Millison Hover	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	July 11
Peggy, dau. Matthew and Evah Dies	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Sept. 26
Samuel, son Charles and Katreen Barnhart . .	"	Oct. 3
Margaret, dau. William and Jane Shaw	"	Oct. 12
Rachael, dau. Samuel and Mary Welsh	"	Oct. 12
Dorothy, dau. Peter and Katreen Bower	"	Oct. 12
Samuel, son Adam and Eunice Ashart	"	Oct. 12
Sophy Elizabeth, dau. Tobias and Christine Snider	"	Oct. 17
Nancy, dau. James and Lucy Russell	"	Nov. 1
Frederick, son Cornelius and Mary Oliver	<i>Richmond,</i>	Nov. 24

Juliana, dau. Nathaniel and Tabetta Owens	.. <i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	Nov. 29
Jacob, son John and Yanosha Mitz	.....<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Dec. 10
Roby, dau. Joseph and Rachael Jenckes	....	Dec. 21
James, son Asahel and Agubah Bradshaw	..	Dec. 25
Clarinda, dau. Cyrenus and Elizabeth Parke	“	Dec. 27
Katy, dau. On and Katy MacGraw	.....	Dec. 27

BAPTISMS IN 1791.

Edward, son Daniel and Dorothy Lloyd	....<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Jan. 9
Susanna, dau. Russell and Diana Pitman	....	Jan. 10
Marian, dau. Russell and Diana Pitman	....	Jan. 10
Thomas Fraser, son Russell and Dana Pitman	“	Jan. 10
Martin Butler, son Russell and Diana Pitman	“	Jan. 10
Ales, daughter Joseph and Elizabeth Hicks	....<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	Jan. 23
John, son Johannes and Cornelia Cornelius	.. <i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Jan. 24
James, son John and Margaret Stalker	.....<i>Sydney</i> ,	Jan. 24
William Malachi, son Oliver and J. Church	.. <i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Feb. 5
Jane, dau. John and Sarah Huyek	.....<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	Feb. 7
John, son Cornelius and Jemima Van Horn	..	Feb. 7
Nicholas, son Philip and Hannah Schmitt	.. <i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Feb. 9
Elizabeth, dau. Konrad and Sarah Sills	....	Feb. 13
Pob, son Nicholas and Elizabeth Peterson	....<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	Feb. 21
James, son James and Mary MacMasters	.....	Feb. 21
John, son Owen and Dinah Richards	.....<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Mar. 6
Sarah, dau. Ebenezer and Sarah Washburn	..	Mar. 6
George, son John and Catharine Blacker	.....<i>Ameliastown</i> ,	Mar. 7
Mary, dau. George and Elizabeth Rutter	.....<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	Mar. 7
John, son George and Elizabeth Rutter	.....	Mar. 7
William Bell, son Asa and Elin Hough	....<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Mar. 20
Casperus, son Jacob and Mary B. Fretz	....	Apr. 17
Flora, dau. Duncan and Anna Bell	.....	Apr. 17
George, son George and Anna Maginn	.....	Apr. 17
John, son Elisha and Elizabeth Phillips	....	Apr. 17
Anna, dau. Abram and Anne Loucks	.....	May 1
Jacob, son Joseph and Katreen Kemp	.....	May 15
Henry, son Daniel and Mary Cole	.....<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	May 16
Ernest Tobias, son Johan and Anna Dreder	....<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	May 29
Peter, son Andrew and Jane Embury	.....<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	June 2
John, son Andrew and Mary Rikley	.....	June 2
David, son David and Molly Embury	.....	June 2
William, son Henry and Annaka Loist	....	June 2

Peggy, dau. James and Hannah Linsey	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	June 7
William, son James and Peggy Bradshaw . .	"	June 7
Mary, dau. Barnabas and Katreen Wemple	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	June 12
Peter, son Peter and Mary Woodcock	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	June 14
Jinney, dau. Abram and Katreen Lorraway . .	"	June 26
Deborah, dau. Josiah and Jinney Harnes . . .	"	June 29
Sewantha, dau. Andrew and Elizabeth Rush	<i>Cambden,</i>	June 29
Jacob, son Michael and Catharina Schmitt . .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	June 29
Eunice, dau. Alex. and Sarah Nicholson	"	July 10
Marcus, son Jacob and Margaret Diamond . .	"	July 10
Isaac, son Abram and Anne Mebe	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	July 10
Mary, dau. Jobst Henry and Mary Davis	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	July 10
John, son Stephen and Anna Young	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	July 24
John, son Edward and Margaret Power	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	Aug. 21
John, son Alexander and Elizabeth Clark . .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Aug. 22
Jacob, son John and Katreen Diamond	"	Aug. 24
John, son Willam and Yanothsa Von Kochner	"	Aug. 24
Phebe Gilbert, dau. Thomas and Asenath Goldsmith . .	<i>Sophias,</i>	Sept. 5
David Conger, son Thomas and Asenath Goldsmith . .	"	Sept. 5
John Barnabas, son Augustus and Sarah Spencer . .	"	Sept. 5
Guy Henry, son Daniel and Dorcas Young	"	Sept. 6
David, son John and Jane Stinson	"	Sept. 6
Mary, dau. John and Jane Stinson	"	Sept. 6
Catharine, dau. John and Esther Carscallen . .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Sept. 17
Sarah, dau. Moses and Jinney Foster	"	Sept. 18
Mary, dau. Daniel and Elizabeth Dafoe	"	Sept. 21
Elisabet, dau. Paul and Layna Peterson	"	Sept. 21
Magdalena, dau. Doctor and Margaret Prindle	"	Sept. 21
Michael, son Michael and Rachael Dafoe	"	Sept. 21
Rosanna, dau. George and Katreen Shriver . .	"	Sept. 23
Martha, dau. James and Anne MacTaggart . .	"	Oct. 2
Maria, dau. John and Lydia Keller	"	Oct. 2
John, son Hazelton and Margaret Spencer . .	"	Oct. 2
Peggy, dau. Jacob and Elisabet Berger	"	Oct. 30
Anne, dau. James and Phebe Kemp	"	Oct. 30
Richard, son of Poms and Nelly, a negro living with Mr. Timothy Thompson	"	Nov. 13
William, son James and Susanna Parke	"	Nov. 29
Lucy, dau. Abraham and Katreen Dafoe	"	Dec. 11
George, son Albert and Catharine Williams . .	"	Dec. 21
Gilbert, son David and Katreen Harris	"	Dec. 21

Elizabeth, dau. John and Mareikia Detlor . . . *Fredericksburgh*, Dec. 21
 Margaret, dau. William and Margaret Rom-

bough " Dec. 25

Betsey, dau. William and Nancy Reed *Thurlow*, Dec. 28

The new church of St. Paul's, *Fredericksburgh*, was opened and had Divine Service performed in it for the first time on Christmas Day, 1791. This is, perhaps, the first church that ever was built, new from the ground, in the province of Quebec, solely for a Church of England church; excepting one of the Mohawk churches lays claim to a seniority.

BAPTISMS IN 1792.

Daniel, son Oliver and Weinshay Cornel *Adolphustown*, Jan. 9

Oliver, son Joseph and Susanna Cornel " Jan. 9

Nicholas, son Christopher and Mary Peterson *Fredericksburgh*, Jan. 9

Jacob, son Cristopher and Mary Peterson " Jan. 9

John, son John and Christeen Diamond " Jan. 9

Jacobus, son Jacobus and Anna Demorest " Jan. 11

Deborah, dau. William and Anne Cadman " Jan. 15

Lawrance, son Henrich and Elishia Young " Jan. 22

Martha, dau. Mathew and Mary Pruyn *Marysburgh*, Jan. 22

John Cyremus, son Cyremus and Elizabeth Parke . . *Fredericks.*, Jan. 23

Peter, son Peter and Margaret Philips " Jan. 23

Thomas, son Thomas and Mary Wager " Jan. 24

Peter, son Adam and Elizabeth Bower " Jan. 25

Thomas, son Thomas and Hannah Bell " Jan. 25

Adam, son Peter and Katreen Bower " Jan. 25

David, son Samuel and Mary Welch *Fredericksburgh*, Jan. 25

Thomas, son Daniel and Dorothy Lloyd " Feb. 5

John, " " " " " Feb. 5

James, son Mary Young, by Daniel Young, as
 was supposed " Feb. 5

Bridget, dau. John and Sarah Connar *Marysburgh*, Feb. 19

Philip, son David and Mary Dulmadge " Feb. 19

David, son James and Mary Parke *Fredericksburgh*, Feb. 20

Nancy, dau. James and Lois Mordoff " Mar. 4

Rachael, dau. Augustus and Margaret Wright " Mar. 4

Helen, dau. William and Anne Bell " Mar. 6

William, son Peter and Isabel Collier *Marysburgh*, Mar. 18

Elizabeth, dau. Daniel and Catherine MacMullen " Mar. 18

Elisabet, dau. Jacob and Hannah Froalick . . .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Mar. 25
Alexander, son Donald and Margaret MacIntosh .	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	Mar. 27
Sarah, dau. Comfort and Margaret Smith . . .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	May 29
Debrah, dau. John and Lois Dafoe	"	May 29
Elishia, dau. Abraham and Frankia Woodcock	"	May 29
George, son Rhoda Frere, by Jacobus Ben, as was supposed	"	May 30
William, son Lambert and Anne Vanalstine	<i>Richmond</i> ,	June 10
Katreen, dau. Adam and Elisabet Sager	"	June 24
James, son of Asa and Elin Hough	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	June 24
Mary, dau. Jacob and Margaret Huffman . . .	"	June 26
Katreen, dau. David and Diana Parke	"	June 26
Jinney, dau. William and Layna Thompson .	"	July 3
Peter, son Charles and Catarina Barnhart . .	"	July 8
Jinney, dau. Petrus and Betya Lorraway . . .	"	July 8
Esther, dau. Asabel and Azubia Bradshaw . .	"	Sept. 9
William Richardson, son Adam and E. Ashart	"	Sept. 11
Zeaus, son Zenas and Rachael Ross	"	Oct. 2
Magdalena, dau. Michael and Mary Bartley . .	"	Oct. 2
* Christopher Alexander, son Nicholas and Anne Hagerman	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	Oct. 2
Daniel, son Daniel and Ebenezer Washburn .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Oct. 28
Jacob, son Abraham and Anne Loucks	"	Nov. 26
Mary Anne, dau. John and Mary Anne Peters .	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	Dec. 3
Nancy, dau. Andrew and Elisabet Loist . . .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Dec. 11
Joseph, son Fredericks and Elizabeth Keller .	"	Dec. 18
John, son David and Isabel Bradshaw	"	Dec. 18
Susanna, dau. John and Yanotshay Mitts . . .	"	Dec. 18
Divine service was performed for the first time in the new church of St. Warburg's, <i>Fredericksburgh</i> , on Dec. 18th.		
Anny, dau. of Cunrad and Sara Sil	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Dec. 23

BAPTISMS IN 1793.

Nancy, dau. William and Jane Shaw	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Jan. 1
Elisabet, dau. Alexander and Sarah Nicholson	"	Jan. 7
Hannah Barbary, dau. Cornelius and Mary Oliver .	<i>Richmond</i> ,	Jan. 7
Mary, dau. William and Mary Williams . . .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Jan. 7
Katreen, dau. Frederick and Katreen Walrath	"	Jan. 8

* He became afterwards the Hon. Cristopher A. Hagerman, Solicitor-General of Upper Canada, and later on Chief Justice Hagerman, and father-in-law of the late Hon. J. Beverley Robinson, a Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Anny, dau. John and Katreen Diamond	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Jan. 10
Anne, dau. David and Elizabeth Barnhart . .	"	Jan. 20
Jacob Goelet, son Matthew and Eve Dies . .	"	Jan. 20
John, son Moses and Jinney Foster	"	Jan. 20
Samuel, son On and Catharine MacGraw	"	Jan. 21
Elizabeth, dau. Andrew and Elizabeth Rusk	<i>Cambden</i> ,	Jan. 22
Timothy, son Felix and Margret McPherson..	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Feb. 2
Anne, dau. Daniel and Elizabeth Morden	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	Feb. 4
Rachael Wilson, dau. David and Juliana Conger	"	Feb. 13
Jane Stinson, dau. Peter Designe and Nancy Conger	"	Feb. 13
Sladay Meyers, dau. Geo. and Elisabet Rutter	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	Feb. 14
David, son John and Sarah Conner	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	Feb. 17
James, son Joseph and Catherine Kemp	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Mar. 3
William Frederick, son Martinus and Margaret Sherman	"	Mar. 4
Nathaniel, son James and Susanna Parke . .	"	Mar. 4
Margaret, dau. Lorence and Monykey Sill . .	"	June 11
Nicholas, son Johannes and Cornelia Cornelius	"	June 11
Mary, dau. Albert and Catherine Williams . .	"	June 11
Margarita, dau. John and Christiana Diamond.	"	June 11
Henry, son Jacob and Elisabet Berger	"	July 7
Mary, dau. John and Margaret Ben	"	July 7
Peter, son Daniel and Treinkia Bowen	"	July 10
Elizabeth, dau. James and Hannah Lindsey . .	"	July 10
Nicholas, son Peter and Mary Woodcock	"	July 20
Elijah, son Stephen and Annie Young	"	Sept. 1
Andrew, son Andrew and Mary Rikley	"	Sept. 1
John, son Johannes and Lydia Keller	"	Sept. 15
James, son Elisha and Elizabeth Phillips	"	Sept. 15
Richard, surnamed Pruyn, a negro living with Harmen Pruyn	"	Oct. 6
Jacob, son of Petrus and Margaret Sharp	"	Oct. 13
Elizabeth, dau. James and Phebe Kemp	"	Oct. 13
Henry, son George H. and Katrina Lloyd . .	"	Oct. 27
Mercy, dau. Jehiel and Amanda Hawley	"	Dec. 25

BAPTISMS IN 1794.

Joseph, son Michael and Mary Bentley	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Jan. 1
Elizabet, dau. Richard and Mary Lloyd	"	Jan. 1
Thomas, son Josiah and Jinney Herns	"	Jan. 1
Katy, dau. Daniel and Dorothy Lloyd	"	Jan. 5

Asa, son Asa and Elin Hough	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 5
Cyrenus, son Cyrenus and Elizabeth Parke	"	Jan. 6
Margaret, dau. Chehan and Annoka Loist	"	Jan. 6
Chehan Baltus, son John and Mary M. Holcomb.	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	Jan. 6
Katy, dau. William and Katreen MacGraw	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 6
Alexander Simon, son Alex. and Nancy Chisholm	<i>Thurlow,</i>	Jan. 13
Elizabeth, dau. Henry and Mary Young	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 20
Rachael, dau. William and Kezia Cook	<i>Cambden,</i>	Jan. 20
John, son James and Anna MacTaggart	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 2
Jochum, son Lambert and Anne Van Alstine	<i>Richmond,</i>	Feb. 3
Thomas, son James and Peggy Bradshaw	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 5
Thomas, son William and Martha Carson	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	Feb. 7
Jennet, dau. Alexander and Elizabeth Clarke.	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 16
Abram, son Abram and Treinkie Woodcock	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 17
Mercy Lauder, dau. Augustus and Sarah Spencer.	<i>Sophiasburgh,</i>	Feb. 26
Barrat, son William and Catharine Dyre	"	Feb. 26
David Conger, son Daniel and Dorcas Young	"	Feb. 26
Nancy, dau. of Barret and Mary Dyre and wife of Henry Young	"	Feb. 26
Alexander Van Alstine, son George and Eliza- beth Rutter	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	Feb. 27
Anna Maria, dau. Wm. and Katreen Fairman	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	Mar. 2
Jinney, dau. Jacobus and Mareikia Demorest.	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Mar. 2
Margaret, dau. Peter and Katreen Bower	"	Mar. 4
Rachael, dau. William and Sarah Lewis	"	Mar. 4
Abigail, dau. Duncan and Anna Bell	"	April 27
William Sole, son Henry and Elishia Young	"	May 11
Margaret, dau. Gottlip and Elisabet Maigal	<i>Ameliastown,</i>	June 8
Margaret, dau. David and Molly Embury	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	June 24
Jacob, son Ryneard and Maria Quackenbush	"	June 24
Mary, dau. Johan and Elizabeth Loist	"	June 24
Elizabeth, dau. Jacob and Margaret Huffman	"	July 8
Mary, dau. David and Diana Parke	"	Sept. 23
Mary, dau. Jacob and Margaret Diamond	"	Sept. 23
Katreen, dau. Cheban and Margaret Sherman	"	Sept. 23
William, son Johannes and Isabel Sill	"	Sept. 23
Jesse, son James and Content Wells	"	Oct. 28
Elisabet, dau. Abram and Anne Loucks	"	Nov. 2
John, son George and Sarah Loucks	"	Nov. 16
Mary, dau. John and Lois Dafoe	"	Nov. 18

BAPTISMS IN 1795.

Samuel, son William and Layna Thompson ..	<i>Fredericksburgh</i>	Jan. 6
John Smith, son Petrus and Betya Lorraway	"	Jan. 11
Peter James, son James and Susannah Parke.	"	Jan. 12
William, son Jacobus and Anglesha Demorest	"	Jan. 14
Huldah, dau. Timothy and Huldah Prindel ..	"	Jan. 14
Nancy, dau. George and Lucy Mordoff.	"	Jan. 18
Garret, son James and Sarah McNutt	"	Jan. 27
Dinah, dau. Nicholas and Hannah Woodcock.	"	Jan. 27
John, son William and Katreen MacGraw ..	"	Jan. 27
Elizabeth, dau. Alexander and Elizabeth Ellsworth.	<i>Cambden,</i>	Jan. 28
Mary, dau. Johannes J. and Katreen Shriver.	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 29
James Benjamin, son John and Jannokha Mitts	"	Jan. 29
Jacob, son William and Jane Shaw	"	Jan. 29
Katreen, dau. James and Hannah Lindsey ..	"	Jan. 29
Henry Young, son Heinrich and E. Zufelt	<i>Sophiasburgh,</i>	Feb. 18
John Henry, son Henry and Nancy Young	"	Feb. 18
Sabra Ann, dau. Thomas and Asenath Goldsmith	"	Feb. 18
Elizabeth, dau. John and Jane Stinson.	"	Feb. 18
Agnes, dau. " "	"	Feb. 18
Rachael, dau. Augustus and Sarah Spencer	"	Feb. 18
John, son John and Mary Anne Peters	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	Feb. 22
Sarah, dau. Richard and Katrina Fitchet ...	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 23
James, son John and Jannotsha Hart	"	Feb. 23
Maria, dau. Neal and Mary MacMullen	<i>Kingston,</i>	Mar. 8
Elizabeth, dau. Albert and Catherine Williams.	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	Mar. 9
Stauts, son Andreas and Susannah Kimmerly	<i>Richmond,</i>	Mar. 10
Richard, son Joseph and Cicely Merit.	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Mar. 11
Mary, dau. Chant and Mary Brant	"	Mar. 19
Neil, son Job and Sarah Aylesworth.	<i>Ernest Town,</i>	Mar. 2
Mary, dau. David and Katreen Sager	<i>Ameliastown,</i>	Mar. 22
Alexander Clark, son Wm. and Anne Harlow.	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Mar. 22
William, son Johannes J. and Margaret Sil. .	"	Mar. 22
Barnabas, son Alexander and Sarah Nichlson	"	Mar. 23
Isaac, son Asa and Elin Hough.	"	April 19
Edward, son Heinrich J. and Catrina Lloyd .	"	May 3
George, son Stephen and Anne Young	"	May 17
George, son Solomon and Hannah Rosier	"	May 17
Isaac, son Abram and Katreen Lorraway ...	"	May 31
John, son Lawrence and Monykey Sil	"	May 31

Philip, son Joseph and Katreen Kemp	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	May 31
Gared, son Samuel and Mary Dingman	"	June 30
Margaret, dau. Zenas and Rachael Ross	"	June 30
James, son Cyrenus and Elizabeth Parke	"	June 30
George, son Andrew and Mary Rikley	"	June 30
Eleazer, son William and Mary Williams	"	July 1
Tamar, dau. Adam and Eunice Arhart	"	July 15
Eliza, dau. Joseph and Harriet Blunt	"	July 16
Katreen, dau. Jacob and Elisabet Berger	"	July 23
Jeptha, son Asabel and Azubah Bradshaw	"	Sept. 3
Elizabeth, dau. Moses and Jinney Foster	"	Sept. 6
Hugh, son John and Margaret Ben	"	Sept. 6
Mary, dau. Conrad and Sarah Sil	"	Sept. 6
Layna, dau. James and Elizabeth Cushion	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	Sept. 6
Simon Ebenezer, son Ebenzer and Sarah Washburn	"	Oct. 18
Duncan Bell, son Lambert and N. Van Alstine	<i>Richmond,</i>	Oct. 27
Katreen, dau. Johannes and Lydia Keller	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Dec. 13
John, son James and Phebe Kemp	"	Dec. 27
Abram, son John and Mary Kemp	"	Dec. 27

BAPTISMS IN 1796.

Barnabas, son Josiah and Katreen Cane	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 10
George Campbel, son Josiah and Yannotshay Herns	"	Jan. 18
Elizabeth, dau. William and Yannotshay Von Kochnot	"	Jan. 19
William, son Johannes and Elizabeth Scarmahorn	"	Jan. 19
Caleb, son David and Molly Embury	"	Jan. 25
Jacob, son James and Mary MacMasters	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	Jan. 25
Deborah, dau. Doctor and Margaret Prindle	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 25
William, son Michael and Rachael Dafoe	"	Jan. 25
Rachael, dau. John and M. Magdalena Holcomb	"	Jan. 25
Layna, dau. Cheban and Annaka Loist	"	Jan. 25
Abraham, son John and Christina Diamond	"	Jan. 25
Richard, son Peter and Mary Woodcock	"	Feb. 8
Andrew, son Andrew and Elizabeth Rusk	<i>Cambden,</i>	Feb. 9
Thomas, son David and Katreen Palmer	<i>Sydney,</i>	Feb. 9
Katreen, dau. David and Katreen Harris	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 9
James, son Nathanael and Jane Hurlbut	"	Feb. 9
Asa, son Thomas and Eve Richardson	"	Feb. 10
William, son Daniel and Dorcas Young	<i>Sophiasburgh,</i>	Feb. 17
John, son Thomas and Asenath Goldsmith	"	Feb. 17
Letitia, dau. John and Eve Howell	"	Feb. 21

Peter, son John and Sarah Fosyuar	<i>Fredericksburg,</i>	Feb. 22
Andrew, son Johan and Elisabet Loist	"	Feb. 22
Jacob, son Abraham and Mary Cronkhite	"	Feb. 22
Isaac, son Thomas and Mary Dempsey	<i>Ameliastown,</i>	Feb. 23
Catharine, dau. Johannes and Elisabel Skinkle	"	Mar. 2
James, son James and Christina Hennesy	"	Mar. 2
Katreen, dau. Joerg and Alladay Meyers	<i>Sidney,</i>	Mar. 2
Philip, son Andreas and Peggy Lott	"	Mar. 2
Treena, dau. Harmonus and Jane Simmon	"	Mar. 2
Susanna, dau. David and Betsy Simmon	"	Mar. 2
Anny Gruber, dau. Samuel and Huldah Rosier	"	Mar. 2
Ogden, natural son Fanny Rosier, by Ogden Miller, as was supposed	"	Mar. 2
Joseph, son Ebenezer and Fanny Green	"	Mar. 2
Ebenezer, son " " "	"	Mar. 2
Silas, son " " "	"	Mar. 2
Abigail, dau. Abel and Blondina Gilbert	"	Mar. 2
John, son Ernest and Elisabel Meikel	<i>Ameliastown,</i>	Mar. 2
Charles, son Charles and Ruth Soals	<i>Sidney,</i>	Mar. 2
Peter Smith, son Petries and Mary Hofman	"	Mar. 2
Mathew, son Matthew and Zezia Howell	<i>Murray,</i>	Mar. 2
John, son William and Miriam Smith	<i>Sidney,</i>	Mar. 2
William son " " "	"	Mar. 2
Susanna, dau. " " "	"	Mar. 2
Mary, dau. " " "	"	Mar. 2
Elizabeth, dau. " " "	"	Mar. 2
Sarah, dau. " " "	"	Mar. 2
Jemima, dau. " " "	"	Mar. 2
Betty, surnamed Levi, a negro girl living with Johannes Walden Meyers	<i>Thurlow,</i>	Mar. 2
Philip, son Filip and Elizabet Zwich	"	Mar. 3
Ashur, surnamed Hampton, a negro boy living with Samuel Sherwood	"	Mar. 3
William, son William and Mary Kelly	<i>Sidney,</i>	Mar. 6
Elizabeth, dau. Daniel F. and Dorothy Lloyd, <i>Fredericksburgh,</i>		Mar. 6
Richard, son James and Anne McTaggart	"	Apr. 30
Nathanael, son Nathanael and Jane Hurlburt	"	June 5
Katy, dau. Victor and Maria Bowen	"	June 8
Asahel, son James and Peggy Bradshaw	"	June 8
Amos Lucas, son Johan Georg and Susanna Schmitt	"	June 8
Daniel Weir, son William and Eleanor Dugall	"	June 12

Tiras, son Jehiel and Amanda Hawley	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	June 19
William, son Petrus and Maria Bowen	"	June 20
Elizabeth, dau. Michael and Mary Bartley	"	June 21
Peter, son Johannes and Isabel Sil	"	June 26
Sally, dau. Adam and Elisabet Sager	<i>Richmond</i> ,	Aug. 21
Eleanor, dau. Cheban and Margaret Sherman .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Sept. 6
Phebe, dau. James and Mary Lockard	"	Sept. 6
Lucy, dau. Jacob and Margaret Huffman	"	Sept. 6
Rachael, dau. James and Susanna Parke	"	Sept. 6
Elizabeth, dau. Johannes and Katreen Shriver	"	Sept. 26
Katreen, dau. Henry and Mary Young	"	Sept. 27
Ruth, dau. Samuel and Mercy Luscombe	"	Sept. 27
Martha, dau. Samuel and Mercy Luscomb and wife of Jean B. Beausselé	"	Sept. 27
Magdalena, dau. Gideon and Rachael Rogers	"	Oct. 30
John, son Abram and Anne Louks	"	Dec. 11
Susanna, dau. George and Sally Louks	"	Dec. 11

BAPTISMS IN 1797.

Mally, dau. Maria Woodcock, <i>Fredericksburgh</i> , by Jacop Dingman, as was supposed,	Jan. 23
Anny, dau. Nicholas and Hannah Woodcock .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> , Jan. 23
Margaret, dau. Peter and Margaret Philips	" Jan. 23
Elizabeth, dau. Adam and Catharine Rector	" Feb. 5
Anny, dau. James and Lois Mordoff	" Feb. 7
Amos, son John and Elizabeth Schermerhorn	" Feb. 8
Richard, son Geo. H. and Katarina Lloyd	" Feb. 8
Conrad, son John and Lois Dafoe	" Feb. 8
William Frederick, son John and Christina Diamond	" Feb. 20
James, son James and Sarah MacNutt	" Feb. 20
Christian, son William and Layna Thompson	" Feb. 22
John Owens, son David and Juliana Conger	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> , Mar. 1
James Potter, son Augustus and Sarah Spencer	" Mar. 1
George Alexander, son Alex. and E. Clark	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> , Mar. 5
Flora, dau. Asa and Elin Hough	" Apr. 16
Nancy, dau. John and Mary Rector	" Apr. 30
Conrad, son Lawrance and Monykey Sil	" May 14
Rachael, dau. Conrad and Sarah Sil	" May 14
John, son William and Eleanor Dugall	" May 19
Mary Elizabeth, dau. Bruine and Mary Hough .	<i>Adolphustown</i> , June 13
Conrad, son John and Margaret Ben	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> , June 13

Allyn, son James and Content Wells	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	June 14
William Dugall, son Stephen and Anne Young	"	June 25
Alexander, son Alex. and Sarah Nicholson...	"	June 17
Peter, son Samuel and Mary Dingman	"	June 27
Jacob, son Richard and Layyaw or Leah Sharp	"	June 27
James, son James and Hannah Lindsay	"	July 9
Nancy, dau. Albert and Catharine Williams .	"	July 9
Katreen, dau. Chant and Mary Brant	"	July 12
Henry, son John and Yannokyay Mitts	"	July 12
Henry Bertskey, son Joseph and Katreen Kemp	"	July 23
John, son John and Jane Mordoff	"	Sept. 2
Daniel, son Petrus and Maria Bowen	"	Sept. 6
James, son George and Mary Colten	"	Sept. 6
Pamela, dau. " " "	"	Sept. 6
Clarissa, dau. " " "	"	Sept. 6
John, son John and Esther Price	"	Sept. 17
Elisabet, dau. John and Yannetye Hart	"	Oct. 1
Jacob, son Andrew and Mary Rikley	"	Oct. 3
Anna Margaret, dau. Jacob and Anna M. Diamond	"	Oct. 3
Mary, dau. Oliver and Elizabeth Arnal	"	Oct. 4
Zelica, dau. Jethro and Zelica Jackson	"	Oct. 4
Catharine, dau. Jacobus and Anne Demorest.	"	Oct. 4
Elijah, son of Elijah and Hannah Ferris	"	Oct. 4
Anna, dau. John and Mary Kemp	"	Oct. 15
William, son James and Anna MacTaggart . .	"	Nov. 12
Asahel, son Elisha and Elizabeth Philips	"	Dec. 10
Eleanor, dau. James and M. Cotter	"	Dec. 10
Margaret, dau. Cheban and Elizabeth Loyst .	"	Dec. 11
Josiah, son Thomas and Eva Richardson	"	Dec. 12

BAPTISMS IN 1798.

Jane, dau. Abram and Katreen Lorraway	"	Dec. 24
Phebe, dau. James and Phebe Kemp	"	Jan. 7
Katy, dau. Henry and Margaret Williams	<i>Sophiasburgh,</i>	Jan. 7
Mary, dau. Peter and Margaret Philips	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 8
John, son William and Mary Williams	"	Jan. 8
Gaspar, son Henry and Elishia Young	"	Jan. 10
Sarah, dau. James and Elizabeth Fitchett	"	Jan. 21
Margaret R., dau. John and Mary A. Peters	<i>Hallowell,</i>	Jan. 21
John, natural son of Margaret MacDaniel of <i>Ameliasburgh,</i>		
by John Soper, as was supposed,		Jan. 23

William, son William and Elizabeth Lewis	<i>Cambden</i> ,	Jan. 23
Sarah, dau. " " " " " "		Jan. 23
Christeen, dau. Adam and Eunice Arhart . . .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Feb. 5
William, son, John and Jane Stinson	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	Feb. 21
Henry, son Nicholas and Anna Hagerman . . .	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	Feb. 22
Margaret, dau. William and Anne Harlow . .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Mar. 4
Ruth, dau. " " " " "		Mar. 4
Jane, dau. Johannes and Lydia Keller	"	Mar. 4
Christopher, son Abram and Treinkia Woodcock	"	Mar. 9
John, son James and Mary MacMasters	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	Mar. 19
Abram, son Peter and Mary Woodcock	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Mar. 19
Martin, son Henry and Nelly Palmateer . . .	"	Mar. 19
Thomas, son Gilliam and Jinney Demorest	<i>Richmond</i> ,	Mar. 19
Rachael C., dau. William and Rachael Bell . .	<i>Mohawk Village</i> ,	Mar. 19
Elizabeth, dau. Aaron and Welthyen Oliver	<i>Richmond</i> ,	Mar. 19
John, son William and Sarah Hannah	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Apr. 15
Sophy, natural dau. Sarah Hannah, by Thos.		
Douglas, as was supposed	"	Apr. 15
James, son Hugh and Mary Walker	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	Apr. 29
Margaret, dau. William and Yannetshay Van Kochnat . .	<i>Fred.</i> ,	May 7
George, son Jacob and Elisabet Berger	<i>Fredericks</i> ,	May 13
Daniel, son Daniel and Dorothy Lloyd	"	May 13
Elizabeth, dau. Josiah and Y. Herns	"	May 30
Laynay, dau. Frederick and Betsey Keller	"	May 30
Hannah, dau. Daniel and Catharine Bowen	"	May 30
David, son Asahel and Azubah Bradshaw	"	May 30
Nathan, son James and Susanna Parke	"	May 30
Sarah, dau. Victor and Maria Bowen	"	June 13
Asa, son Johannes and Elizabeth Schamarhorn . .	"	June 27
Elishia, dau. William and Katreen MacGraw	"	July 24
Elizabet, dau. Cheban H. and Anna Loist	"	July 24
Baltus, son John and Christiana Diamond	"	July 24
Elizabeth, dau. James and Lois Mordoff	"	Aug. 19
George, son Johannes and Isabel Sil	"	Aug. 19
Katreen, dau. James and Peggy Bradshaw	"	Sept. 5
Erastus, son Giles and Rachael Moor	"	Oct. 1
Polly, dau. Stephen and Elizabet Lewis	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	Oct. 1
Nancy, dau. Johan and Catharine Shriver . .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Oct. 3
Margaret, dau. Henrich and Anna Bertskey . .	"	Oct. 14
Mary, dau. Michael and Mary Bartley	"	Oct. 31
Katreen, dau. Johannes and Polly Bowen . . .	"	Nov. 14

BAPTISMS IN 1799.

Mary, dau. John and Sarah Forsquar	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 20
Amanda Harris, dau. Isaac and Katreen Blofelt	<i>Sydney,</i>	Jan. 22
Sarah, dau. Andrew and Elizabeth Rusk	<i>Cambden,</i>	Jan. 22
Elias, son Cyrenus and Elizabeth Park	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 4
Cornelia, dau. Christian and Sarah Peterson	"	Feb. 18
Isabel, dau. David and Isabel Bradshaw	"	Feb. 20
Hiram, son Henry and Nancy Young	<i>Hallowell,</i>	Feb. 26
Robert Ladner Willson, son David and J. Conger	"	Feb. 26
Hazelton, son Augustus and Sarah Spencer	"	Feb. 26
Jacob, son John and Sarah Miller	"	Feb. 26
Rachel, dau. Daniel and Dorcas Young	"	Feb. 26
Elizabeth H., dau. Ebenezer and Sabra Beaman	"	Feb. 26
Samuel, son Mary Huntley, by Samuel Hudson, as was supposed	"	Feb. 26
John, son John and Mary Woodcock	"	Mar. 5
Benjamin, son George H. and Catharina Lloyd	<i>Fredericks.,</i>	Mar. 17
George, son John and Jane Mordoff	"	Mar. 31
Abigail, dau. Ebenezer and Sarah Washburn	"	Apr. 14
Isaac, son John and Margaret Ben	"	May 26
Hannah, dau. Harmonus and Phebe Lorroway	"	May 26
Eleanor, dau. Duncan and Anna Bell	"	May 26
Charles, son Allister and E. Clark	"	June 8
Andrew, son William and Lydia Thompson	"	June 12
Owen, son Robert and Hannah Anderson	"	June 12
John, son Joseph and Cicely Meritt	"	June 12
Azubah, dau. Martin and Amy Hawley	"	June 14
Elizabeth, dau. Benjamin and Margaret Boice	"	July 7
Nancy, dau. Jacob and Mary Hough	"	July 7
Mary, dau. Alezander and Sarah Nicholson	"	July 9
Daniel, son Johannes and Katrina Veder	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	July 21
Mary, dau. Jacobus and Margaret Forsyuar	<i>Fredericks.,</i>	July 21
Jacob, son Richard and Katreen Fitchett	"	Sept. 4
Timothy Thompson, son Peter and Mary Davison	"	Sept. 15
Prudence, dau. James and Content Wells	"	Sept. 18
Mary, dau. George and Sally Loucks	"	Sept. 29
George, son Johannes and Mary Finkle	"	Oct. 13
Barnabas, son Asa and Elen Hough	"	Oct. 27
Anne, dau. Joseph and Katreen Kemp	"	Nov. 10
Susanna, dau. John and Esther Price	"	Nov. 24
Joseph, son James and Elizabeth Fitchett	"	Nov. 24

BAPTISMS IN 1800.

Charles, son of Philip F. and Nancy Herner	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 5
Elizabeth, dau. Oliver and Elizabeth Arnold.	"	Jan. 8
Content, dau. George and Mary Colton	"	Jan. 22
Hannah, dau. Jacobus and Elizabeth Berger .	"	Feb. 2
Tobias, son Henry and Elisha Young	"	Feb. 2
Joseph, son Heinrich Andreas and E. Loist..	"	Feb. 3
Jinney, dau. Albert and Katreen Williams ..	"	Feb. 3
Isaac, son Samuel and Mary Dingman.	"	Feb. 3
George, son Henry and Nancy Young.	<i>Hallowell,</i>	Feb. 24
Asenath, dau. Thomas and Asenath Goldsmith . . .	"	Feb. 24
John, son Daniel and Dorcas Young	"	Feb. 24
Jane, dau. Nicholas and Anne Hagerman . . .	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	Mar. 2
John, son John and Mary Kemp	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Mar. 2
Martha, dau. Abner and Lucretia Huntley ..	"	Mar. 2
John, son John and Elizabeth Schermerhorn	"	Mar. 2
Susanna, dau. George and Lydia Lucas	"	Mar. 5
Joseph, son Jonathan and Anne Allen	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	Mar. 16
Peter, son Stephen and Anne Young	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Mar. 16
William, son Jacob and Margaret Diamond ..	"	Mar. 17
Laynay, dau. Conrad and Sarah Sill	"	Mar. 30
William, son Johanness and Lydia Keller ...	"	May 11
Mary, dau. Lucretia Nicholson by David Spraiç, as was supposed	"	May 11
William, son of Yerrigh and Y. Von Kochnot	"	June 11
Henry, son Ghawt Heinrich and Maria Brant	"	June 11
Margaret, dau. James and Elizabeth Cushion. . . .	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	June 22
Cornelius, son James and Susanna Parke . . .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	June 24
Elizabeth, dau. James and Mary MacMaster ..	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	June 24
Hannah, dau. Henry and Katreen Sinclair ..	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	June 24
James, son Thomas and Anne Fegan	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	July 6
Henry, son Adam and Eunice Ashart.	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	July 9
James, son Adam and Eunice Ashart	"	July 9
Charles, son Asabel and Azubah Bradshaw ..	"	Sept. 3
Mary Anne, dau. Johannes and Isabel Sills ..	"	Sept. 14
Peggy, dau. Joseph and Cicely Meritt	"	Oct. 15
David, son Frederick and Elizabeth Keller ..	"	Oct. 15
Peter, son Cheban and Anna Loist	"	Oct. 28

BAPTISMS IN 1801.

Daniel, son Cyrenius and Elizabeth Parke ..	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 2
Jared, son Salmon and Zelia Tyler	"	Feb. 4
Elizabeth, dau. John and Sarah Forshee	"	Feb. 16
Abram, son Peter and Margaret Philips	"	Feb. 16
Mary, dau. John and Mary Woodcock	"	Feb. 16
Melinda, dau. Martin and Amy Hawley	"	Feb. 17
George, son Timothy and Sarah Fisher	"	Feb. 18
Josiah, son Benjamin and Margaret Boice ...	"	Mar. 29
Elishia, dau. Geo. H. and Katarina Lloyd ...	"	Mar. 29
Adam, son Daniel and Dorothy Lloyd	"	Apr. 12
Stephen, son Stephen and Anne Young	"	Apr. 5
Eunice, dau. Asa and Elin Hough	"	May 10
Margaret, dau. Jacobus and Mally Hough ...	"	May 24
Andrew, son John and Christiana Diamond .	"	May 26
James, son Jacob and Margaret Huffinan ...	"	June 9
Hannah, dau. Rynerd and Maria Quackinbush	"	June 9
Marie Ann, dau. Jeremie and Marie Vize de Guarrie	"	June 23
Eva, dau., Stephen and Elizabeth Lewis	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	June 23
David, son Alexander and Sarah Nicholson .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	June 23
Frederick, son Johannes and Polly Bowen	<i>Richmond,</i>	June 23
Elizabeth, dau. William and Jinney Richardson ..	<i>Fredericks.,</i>	July 7
Gilbert, son Johannes and Maria Finkle	"	July 19
Nicholas, son Richard and Anne Woodcock	"	Sept. 1
Elizabeth, dau. John and Margaret Ben	"	Sept. 2
James, son William and Anne Harlow	"	Sept. 27
Nicholas, son Abraham and Katy Woodcock	"	Sept. 29
Paul, son Abraham and Katy Woodcock	"	Sept. 29
Mary, dau. Abraham and Katy Woodcock	"	Sept. 29
Samuel, son Samuel and Mary Dingman	"	Oct. 13
Anny, dau. James and Peggy Bradshaw	"	Oct. 14
Daniel Smith, son George and Lydia Lucas	"	Oct. 28

BAPTISMS IN 1802.

Nancy, dau. Jacobus and Margaret Forshee ..	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 14
Gilbert, son Jacobus and Katreen Sharp	"	Feb. 14
Silas, son Johan an Elisabet Loist	"	Mar. 1
Mary Anne, dau. James and Elizabeth Fitchett	"	Mar. 14
Mary, dau. William and Elizabeth Schermerhorn	"	Mar. 17

Elizabeth, dau. Adam and Eunice Arhart . . .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Mar. 17
Cyrenius, son Nathan and Rebekah Parke . .	"	Apr. 12
Jacob, son John and Mary Kemp	"	Apr. 25
Peter, son John and Yannotshay Hart	"	May 11
Elizabeth, dau. James and Susanna Parke . .	"	May 24
Katreen, dau. Andrew and Mary Rikley . . .	"	May 24
Mary, dau. Barnard and Elizabeth Forshee . .	"	May 25
Phebe, dau. Harmonus and Phebe Lorraway	"	June 6
Thomas, son John and Esther Price	"	June 6
Cornelia, dau. Daniel and Catharine Bowen	"	June 9
Barnabas, son George and Sarah Cain	"	June 20
Garret, son Henry and Affy Van Tassal	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	July 19
Jethro, son Salmon and Zelica Tyler	<i>Richmond,</i>	July 21
Phebe, dau. Abner and Lucretia Huntly . . .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	July 29
Lydia, dau. Johannes and Lydia Keller . . .	"	Aug. 29
Jinney, dau. Michael and Mary Bartley . . .	"	Sept. 14
Isaac, son John and Mary Woodcock	<i>Thurlow,</i>	Sept. 14
Jehiel, son Ducan and Anna Bell	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Oct. 10
Margaret, dau. Chant and Mary Brant	"	Oct. 27
Sarah, dau. James and Hannah Lindsey . . .	"	Oct. 27
Samuel, son William and Mary Williams . .	"	Nov. 9
Abigail, dau. Joseph and Sarah Parke	"	Nov. 22
Elizabeth, dau. Frederick and Elizabeth Keller	"	Nov. 24

BAPTISMS IN 1803.

Elizabeth, dau. Stephen and Amy Young . . .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 16
Robert, son Micaiah and Eleanor Janes	<i>Richmond,</i>	Jan. 19
Charlotte, dau. Cyrenus and Elizabeth Parke.	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 31
Deborah, dau. Johan and Anna Loist	"	Jan. 31
Katy, dau. Henrich and Katreen Krimstone . .	"	Jan. 31
James, son Christopher and Sarah Peterson . .	"	Jan. 31
Margaret, dau. Martin and Isabel Hough . . .	"	Feb. 13
Samuel Brownson, son Oliver and E. Arnold . . .	<i>Richmond,</i>	Feb. 16
Nancy Langhorn, dau. Stephen and Polly Conger . .	<i>Hallowell,</i>	Feb. 23
Dorcas Smith, dau. David and Juliana Conger	"	Feb. 23
David Conger, son Augustus and Sarah Spencer . .	"	Feb. 23
Frances, dau. Augustus and Sarah Spencer	"	Feb. 23
Mary Dyre, dau. Henry and Nancy Young	"	Feb. 23
Gloranah, dau. Daniel and Dorcas Young	"	Feb. 23
Jane, dau. Benjamin and Elizabeth Seymour . .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Mar. 13
Cily, dau. Nathaniel and Rebekah Parke	"	June 6

Martin, son C. Baltus and Deborah Shewman, <i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	June 6
Mary, dau. John and Christiana Diamond ..	" June 6
David, son David and Diana Parke	" June 7
Jinney, dau. Josiah and Y. Herns.....	" June 8
Martin Hawley, son Asahel and Azubah Bradshaw.....	" June 8
Samuel, son James and Sarah MacNutt	<i>Adolphustown</i> , June 21
Selenda, dau. Elihu and Chloe Lincoln.....	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> , June 21
Samuel, son Elihu and Chloe Lincoln	" June 21
Esther, dau. Elihu and Chloe Lincoln	" June 21
John, son William and Anne Harlow	" June 25
Jennet, dau. William and Anne Harlow....	" June 25
Rachael, dau. Barnabas and Katreen Wemp ..	<i>Amherst Isle</i> , July 3
George, son George H. and Katreen Lloyd ..	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> , July 3
John, son Stephen and E. Lewis	" July 5
Robert, son Conrad and Sarah Sil.....	" July 17
Mary, dau. James and Elizabeth Cushion	<i>Marysburgh</i> , July 31
Hannah, dau. Roger and Mary Burgess	" Aug. 30
Ally, dau. David and Dianna Parke	" Aug. 30
Margaret, dau. Benjamin and Margaret Boice ..	" Aug. 31
John, son Jacob and Margaret Huffman.....	" Sept. 12
Sarah, dau. James and Susanna Parke	" Sept. 12
Margaret, dau. David and Isabel Bradshaw	" Sept. 14
Joseph, son Richard and Anny Woodcock.....	" Sept. 27
Asa, son William and Jinney Richardson	" Sept. 27
Elizabeth, dau. William and Katreen MacGraw.	" Oct. 25
Hannah, dau. William and Katreen MacGraw ..	" Oct. 25
Nicholas, son Cornelius and Mary Oliver	<i>Richmond</i> , Nov. 8
Peggy Rombough, dau. James and E. Fitchett ...	<i>Fredericks</i> ., Nov. 11

BAPTISMS IN 1804.

Isaac, son Harmoness and Phebe Lorroway ..	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> , Jan. 15
Maria, dau. George and Lydia Lucas	" Jan. 18
Tamar, dau. Henry and Katreen Richardson .	" Jan. 18
John, son James and Peggy Bradshaw	" Jan. 18
Jacob, son John and Hannah Dingman	<i>Percy</i> , Feb. 12
John, son David and Hannah Turney.....	<i>Cramhe</i> , Feb. 15
Samuel, son David and Hannah Turney.....	" Feb. 15
David, son Abraham and Treingkia Woodcock ..	<i>Fredericks</i> ., Feb. 27
John Carscallen, son John and E. Neely.....	" Mar. 11
Elizabeth, dau. James and Magdalena Cotter ..	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> , Mar. 11

Katy, dau. Albert and Katreen Williams.....	<i>Cambden</i> ,	Mar. 13
Abigail, dau. Peter and Leah Clut	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Apr. 8
Jane, dau. Peter and Leah Clut.....	"	Apr. 8
Katy, dau. George and Sarah Cain	"	May 6
Jane, dau. Jacob and Mary Hough.....	"	May 6
Margaret, dau. Jacob and S. Finkle	"	May 6
Juliana, dau. Hazelton and M. Spencer	"	May 20
Elizabeth, dau. James and Katreen Sharp...	"	June 3
John, son John and Jane Mordoff.....	"	June 3
Jared, son Samuel and Mary Dingman	"	June 5
Sally, dau. John and Nancy Black	"	June 6
Nancy, dau. John and Esther Price	"	June 17
Britannia, dau. John and Jane Wilson.....	"	June 20
William, son Baltus and Debrah Shewman..	"	July 2
Elsy, dau. John and Mary Woodcock	"	July 3
Sarah, dau. James and Asenath Davis.....	"	July 15
Florence, son John and Margaret Ben	"	July 15
John Oliver, son Oliver and Mary Church ..	"	Aug. 25
Isaac, son Oliver and Elizabeth Arnold	<i>Richmond</i> ,	Sept. 26
Nancy, dau. Peter and Mary Davison	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Oct. 21
Margaret, dau. Daniel and Catharine Bowen.	"	Oct. 24
Mary, dau. Peter and Leah Clut	"	Nov. 4
George, son Elisha and Elizabeth Philips ...	"	Nov. 18
Elizabeth, dau. James and E. Fitchett	"	Nov. 18
Alexander, son John and Catharine Lansing	"	Dec. 2
John, son Asa and Elin Hough	"	Dec. 30
Flora, dau. Martin and Isabel Hough	"	Dec. 30

BAPTISMS IN 1805.

Ankia, dau. Cornelius and Mary Oliver	<i>Richmond</i> ,	June 14
Lucretia, dau. Seth and Ruth Huntley	<i>Hamilton</i> ,	June 27
Cyrenius, son Joseph and Sarah Parke	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	June 28
Hannah, dau. Cyrenius and Elizabeth Parke	"	Jan. 28
Abram, son John and Hannah Dingman	<i>Percy</i> ,	Jan. 28
Stephen Hurlbut, son Stephen and S. Kelly	<i>Cambden</i> ,	Jan. 29
John, son Henry and Aphy Van Tassall	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Feb. 11
Katreen, dau. James B. and Rebekah Rich-		
ardson.....	"	Feb. 27
John, son Michael and Mary Bartley	"	Feb. 27
Peter, son Stephen and Anne Young	"	Apr. 7
Anne, dau. Chant H. and Mary Brant	"	Apr. 21

Francis, son of Violet, a negro woman living with Hazelton Spencer, Esq., by Francis Green	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Apr. 22
* Benjamin, son Benj. and Elizabeth Seymour.	"	May 5
Hannah, dau. Richard and Anne Woodcock ..	"	June 4
Peggy, dau. Johannes and Lydia Keller....	"	June 5
Martin, son Johan H. and Annoka Loist....	"	June 17
Sally, dau. Stephen and Elisabet Lewis	"	June 18
Magdalena, dau. William and J. Richardson.	"	June 18
Sally, dau. David and Diana Parke	"	June 18
Margaret, dau. James and Katreen O'Reily..	"	June 19
Esther, dau. George and Sally Loucks	<i>Cambden,</i>	July 14
William, son Duncan and Ana Bell	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Aug. 11
Katy, dau. John and Mareikia Woodcock	"	Aug. 27
Rachael, dau. George and Lydia Lucas	"	Aug. 28
George, son Asahel and Azubah Bradshaw ...	"	Aug. 28
Henry Watts, son Harmonus and P. Lorraway	"	Sept. 8
Milton, son William and Mary Williams	"	Sept. 10
Mary, dau. James and Susanna Parke	"	Sept. 23
Elizabeth, dau. Nathanael and R. Parke.....	"	Oct. 7
Owen, son Owen and Diana Richards	"	Oct. 20
Sarah, dau. Conrad and Sarah Sil	"	Oct. 20
William, son Peter and Mary Young	"	Nov. 6
Jane, dau. Thomas and Charlotte Howard...	<i>Amherst Island,</i>	Nov. 17

BAPTISMS IN 1806.

Andrew, son Laurence and Mary Sharp	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 12
Azubah, dau. James and Margaret Bradshaw	"	Jan. 15
Cornelia, dau. Henry and Katreen Sinclair..	"	Feb. 10
Abram, son Jacob and Anne Dafoe.....	"	Feb. 23
Katreen, dau. Henry and Katreen Richardson	"	Feb. 26
Jeptha Rogers, son Martin and Amy Hawley	"	Mar. 5
George, son Jacob and Lanay Zimmerman	<i>Cambden,</i>	Mar. 5
George, son John and Mary Kemp.....	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Apr. 6
Elizabeth, dau. Michael and Anna Young ...	"	Apr. 6
John, son John and Nancy Black.....	<i>Ameliasburgh,</i>	June 10
Daniel B. A., son Hazelton and Marg't Spencer ..	<i>Fredericks,</i>	June 15
Abraham, son James and Asenath Davies	"	June 15
Elizabeth, dau. John and Mary Kemp	"	June 15

* He afterwards became M.P.P. for Lennox and Addington, and later on a member of the Dominion Senate.

Nancy, dau. John and Jane Mordoff	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Nov. 15
David, son Cyrenus and Elizabeth Parke . . .	"	Nov. 16
Nathanael, son Nathaniel and Rebecca Parke	"	Nov. 16
Margaret, dau. Jacob and Margaret Huffman	"	Nov. 16

BAPTISMS IN 1808.

Abraham, son George and Elizabeth Dafoe . .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 10
Henry, son Jacob and Susanna Finkle	"	Jan. 23
Reuben, son James and Susanna Parke	"	Jan. 25
George, son Samuel and Fanny Brownson . . .	"	Jan. 27
Peter, son Laurence and Mary Sharp	"	Feb. 7
Hugh, son Alexander and Jinney MacMullin .	<i>Amherst Island,</i>	Feb. 7
Mary Anne, dau. John and Nancy Black	<i>Ameliassburgh,</i>	Feb. 7
James, son John and Mary Kemp	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 7
Elizabeth, dau. William and Mary Williams . .	<i>Sophiasburgh,</i>	Feb. 8
Tamar, dau. William and Jinney Richardson . .	"	Feb. 8
Sheldin Hawley, son Asahel and A. Bradshaw . .	<i>Fredericks.,</i>	Feb. 24
Peter, son Johannes and Lydia Keller	"	Feb. 25
Elizabeth, dau. William and Mary Williams . . .	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	Mar. 6
Isaac, son Benjamin and Hannah Van Blaraker . .	<i>Fredericks.,</i>	May 1
Martin, son " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	May 1
Mary, dau. Jacob and Mary Hough	"	May 15
William Henry, son Gilbert and Ruth Sharp	"	June 12
John, son Cornelius and Mary Oliver	"	June 14
Hannah, dau. Peter and Ally Woodcock	"	June 14
Nancy, dau. Peter and Elizabeth Barton	<i>Richmond,</i>	June 26
Frederica, dau. George and Lydia Lucas	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	June 29
Valentine Stover, son John and Margaret Ben	"	July 10
Peter, son John and Mary Woodcock	"	July 12
Betsy, dau. Abram and T. Woodcock	"	July 12
Susanna, dau. Johannes and M. Pickle	"	July 13
Samuel Badsley, son Philip and Rainy Huffnan	"	Aug. 7
Eliza Anne, dau. John and Elizabeth Neely	<i>Cambden,</i>	Aug. 7
Jacob, son George and Sally Loucks	"	Aug. 7
Richard, son Abraham and Viney Woodcock	<i>Richmond,</i>	Sept. 4
Isabel, daughter William and Anne Bell	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Sept. 18
Abby, dau. John and Esther Price	<i>Richmond,</i>	Sept. 18
Elizabeth Lovina, dau. Daniel and Jinney Carr . . .	<i>Cambden,</i>	Sept. 21
Clarissa Smith, dau. Jos. and Elizabeth Jackson .	<i>Ernest Town,</i>	Oct. 5
Eve, dau. Christopher and Sarah Peterson . .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Oct. 16
William Bailey, son John and Y. Mitts	"	Nov. 2

BAPTISMS IN 1809.

Albert Williams, son Peter and Margaret Philips . . .	<i>Richmond</i> ,	Jan. 8
Elizabeth, dau. David and Dianna Parke	"	Jan. 8
Johannes, son Peter and Peggy Cornelius . . .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Jan. 9
Flora, dau. Elizabeth Rikley, by William Philips, as was supposed	"	Feb. 6
Hannah, dau. James and Elizabeth Fitchett . . .	"	Feb. 6
Christeen, dau. Chehan and Debrah Shewman . . .	"	Feb. 6
John Langhorn, son Daniel and Lois Palmer	<i>Thurlow</i> ,	Feb. 8
Mary, dau. Jacob and Laynay Smith	<i>Ernest Town</i> ,	Feb. 8
Timothy, son Timothy and Avis Chapman . . .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Feb. 8
Simoen, son John and Esther Ham	"	Feb. 8
Albert, son Timothy and Avis Chapman	"	Mar. 5
Joshua Jacob, son Henry and Katreen Lloyd . . .	"	Mar. 19
John Caleb, son " " "	"	Mar. 19
Nelly, dau. Martin and Isabel Hough	"	Mar. 19
Flora, dau. Elisha and Elizabeth Philips	"	Mar. 20
Viney, dau. Sarah Warner, by Thos. Douglas, as was supposed	"	Mar. 20
Elizabeth Eleanor, dau. James and Asenath Davis .	<i>Fredericks</i> ,	Apr. 30
Peter, son Samuel and Rosanna Keller	"	Apr. 30
John, son Isabel McDonal, by William Bennett, as was supposed	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	May 14
Flora, dau. William MacCorquandale and Margaret Bell .	<i>Fred</i> .	May 28
Jemina, dau. William Hatford and Mary Pruyne	"	June 11
Margaret Eliza, dau. David and Elizabeth Foot	"	June 12
Henry, son Isaac and Margaret Woodcock	<i>Richmond</i> ,	June 25
Russel Castle, son Martin and Amy Hawley .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	July 9
Rosanna, dau. George and Lydia Smith	"	July 9
Amos, son Oliver and Elizabeth Arnold	<i>Richmond</i> ,	July 9
Lucy, dau. Samuel and Fanny Brownson . . .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	July 12
Lucy, dau. John and Mary Kemp	"	July 21
Paulus Sylvester, son Zenas and Marie Nash	"	July 23
Nicholas, son Etienne and Elizabeth Louison . . .	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	Aug. 6
Elizabeth, dau. Jacob and Ann Defoe	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Sept. 4
Hannah, dau. Cornelius and Mary Oliver	"	Sept. 17
Mary, dau. Michael and Rachael Dafoe	"	Sept. 19
David Barry, son Daniel and C. Bowen	"	Oct. 4
Williams Watts, son John and Jane Murdoff	"	Oct. 15
Sarah Caroline, dau. John and E. Neely	<i>Cambden</i> ,	Dec. 25
Johnny, son William and Katreen Desarontian .	<i>Mohawk Village</i> ,	Dec. 25

BAPTISMS IN 1810.

Katy, dau. Abram and Betsy Bowen	<i>Richmond,</i>	Jan. 21
Michael, son Frederick and Elizabeth Keller.	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Mar. 4
Gilbert Smith, son John and Sarah Clapp...	"	Mar. 5
Susanna, dau. John and Polly Woodcock ...	"	Apr. 15
Nicholas, son Peter and Elishia Woodcock ..	"	Apr. 15
Layna, dau. Johannes and Lydia Keller	"	Apr. 18
Peggy, dau. John and Mary Woodcock	"	May 28
Catharine, dau. William and Margaret Bell..	"	June 10
Mary, dau. Darius and Nancy Hems	"	June 10
Simeon, son Margret Rombough by Simeon Ashley, as was supposed	"	June 24
William Youngs, son Oliver and Mary Church	"	June 24
Conrad, son Conrad and Sarah Sil	"	June 24
Susanna, dau. Cyrenius and Elizabeth Parke	"	June 25
Margaret Anne, dau. Jacob and Margt. Huffman	"	June 25
Sarah, dau. Albert and Katreen Williams.....	<i>Cambden,</i>	July 8
Elizabeth, dau. Richard and Anny Woodcock.....	<i>Richmond,</i>	July 8
Samuel, son Petrus and Margaret Dulyea	"	July 22
Peter Young, son Chant and Mary Brant.....	<i>Fredericks.,</i>	Aug. 5
George, son Peter and Martha Detler	"	Sept. 2
Doctor Leslie, son Asahel and Azubah Bradshaw .	"	Sept. 2
Charles, son Abram and Ann Loucks	"	Sept. 2
Philena, dau. Jonathan and Submit Cummins	"	Sept. 16
Eleazer Motte, son Albert and Katreen Williams .	"	Sept. 30
Lucinda, dau. Albert and Katreen Williams.....	"	Sept. 30
Marget, dau. Victor and Mary Bowen	<i>Richmond,</i>	Sept. 30
Susanna, dau. Abram and Lovina Woodcock.	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Sept. 30
Priscilla, dau. William and Mary Garrison ..	"	Oct. 28
Jacob Finkle, son James and Asenath Davis	"	Oct. 28
Jane, dau. Jeremiah and Mary Workman	<i>Ameliasburgh,</i>	Dec. 9

BAPTISMS IN 1811.

James, son James and Elizabeth Fitchett ...	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 20
Elizabeth, dau. Geo. H. and Katreen Lloyd..	"	Jan. 20
Baltes, son Baltes and Debrah Shewman ...	"	Jan. 21
Anna, dau. Adam and Eunice Arhart	"	Feb. 3
Daniel, son Daniel and Lois Palmer	<i>ThurLOW,</i>	Feb. 17
Francis, son George and Sally Loucks.....	<i>Cambden,</i>	Feb. 17
John, son Harmonus and Phebe Lorraway ..	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Apr. 14

John, son John and Dorcas Bush	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Apr. 14
James Hough, son Abram and Abigail Taylor	"	Apr. 14
Hannah, dau. Christopher and Rebekah Young	"	Apr. 14
William, son Samuel and Rosanna Keller	"	Apr. 14
Samuel, son Peter and Peggy Cornelius	"	Apr. 28
Peter, son Cornelius and Mary Oliver	"	Apr. 28
Mary, dau. Thomas Dorman and Anna Sanford	"	May 12
Lavinah, dau. Martin and Amy Hawley	"	May 12
James Bradshaw, son Samuel and Fanny Brownson	"	May 14
Abram, son Stephen and Elizabet Lewis	<i>Sophiasburgh,</i>	June 9
Sally, dau. John and Esther Price	<i>Cambden,</i>	June 23
William Church, son Duncan and E. MacKenzie	<i>Amherst Isl.,</i>	July 7
Daniel, son Abraham and Elizabeth Cole	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	July 7
Jane, dau. John and Jane Mordoff	"	July 7
Hannah, dau. Johannes and Mary Bowen	<i>Richmond,</i>	Sept. 1
Leura, dau. Jehiel and Amanda Hawley	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Sept. 15
Cecilia, dau. Hazelton and Margaret Spencer	"	Sept. 29
Elizabeth, dau. Elisha and Elizabeth Philips	"	Sept. 29
Hazelton Spencer Oliver, son John and Mary Church	"	Sept. 29

BAPTISMS IN 1812.

Sarah, dau. James and Sarah MacNutt	<i>Percy,</i>	Jan. 5
Sarah, dau. Robert and Magdalena Nicholson	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 5
Henry, son Johan and Annoka Loist	"	Jan. 6
Abram Rowe, son Daniel and Catharine Bowen	"	Jan. 19
Milly, dau. Peter and Elizabeth Barton	<i>Richmond,</i>	Feb. 2
David John Smith, son David and E. Foot	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 3
Cornelius, son Frederick and Dinah Oliver	"	Feb. 16
Abram, son Isaac and Margret Woodcock	<i>Richmond,</i>	Mar. 5
Joseph George, son Abram and Anny Loucks	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	May 24
Jane Maria, dau. William and Mary Pruyn	"	June 7
Abraham, son Peter and Ally Woodcock	"	June 21
Katy, dau. John and Rachael Oliver	<i>Richmond,</i>	June 21
Esther, dau. Gilbert and Mary Herns	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Aug. 2
Yannotshay, dau. Chant and Mary Brant	"	Aug. 2
Daniel Richards, son William and Maria Church	"	Sept. 13
James Alexander, son Oliver and Mary Church	"	Dec. 20
Fanetta, dau. Daniel and Jennet Young	"	Dec. 20

BAPTISMS IN 1813.

Robert Russell, son John and Jane Mordoff ..	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Jan. 7
Milo, son Cyrenius and Elizabeth Parke	"	Jan. 18
Benjamin, son Abram and Levina Woodcock	"	Jan. 18
Hannah, dau. John and Hannah Dingman	<i>Piercy</i> ,	Feb. 21
Johnny, son John and Mareikia Woodcock	<i>Richmond</i> ,	Feb. 21
Rachael, dau. Richard and Anny Woodcock	"	Feb. 21
Elsy, dau. Cornelius and Mary Oliver	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	Feb. 21
Anny, dau. John and Hannah Dingman	<i>Piercy</i> ,	Mar. 14
Polly, dau. John and Hannah Dingman	"	Mar. 14
Elsey Eleanor, dau. James and E. Fitchet	<i>Fredericks.</i> ,	Apr. 25
James Nelson, son George H. and Katreen Lloyd .	"	Apr. 25
Jemina Margaret, dau. Duncan and Elizabeth		
MacKenzie	<i>Amherst Island</i> ,	Apr. 25

REV. JOHN LANGHORN'S RECORDS, 1787-1813—BURIALS.

" *A Register of Burials in the Township of Fredericksburgh:*

"This Township has one front toward the Bay of Quinty, two fronts on the back or Hay Bay, which Bay runs into this Township, but does not go through it; and a front towards the Mohawk or Appenee Bay, or river. One of the fronts of this Township begins on the main land shoar north-west of and opposite the Isle of Tanty, and proceeds to the Bay of Quinty, past the opening into the main Lake of Ontario, which is between the south-west end of the Holm or Island of Tanty and the main land shoar of Marysburgh."

BURIALS IN 1787.

Hugh, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Clark, of *Fredericksburgh*, was interred Dec. 13

BURIALS IN 1788.

Joseph Marsh, of <i>Fredericksburgh</i> , was interred	Feb. 11
John Hartwell Warner	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> , Apr. 23
Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. and Jane Shaw .	May 2
Catharine, wife of Gilbert Herns	Aug. 9
Rosanna, wife of Levi Warner	Aug. 15
Antoine, son George Paterson	Aug. 23

Daniel, son Daniel and Catharine McMillan .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Sept. 4
Gilbert, son Gilbert and Catharine Herns . .	"	Sept. 7
William Bell	"	Sept. 29
Elias, son Jacob and Margaret Huffman	"	Oct. 29
Jemima, wife of James Clark, <i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Judge of the	
District of Mecklenburg		Dec. 21

BURIALS IN 1789.

Malachi, son Oliver and Jemima Church	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 16
Phebe, wife Peter Fikes	"	Apr. 3
Nicholas Schmitt	"	Apr. 30
George, son Valentine and Catharine Detlor .	"	July 2
Anna, wife of John Kemp	"	July 15
Asa Richardson	"	Aug. 4
Mary Dafoe	"	Aug. 12
Martha Crawford	"	Aug. 21
Henrich Young	"	Aug. 23
Jemima, wife of Henry Storm	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	Aug. 25
George Singleton	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Sept. 23
John Jones	"	Sept. 25
Jonas Halstead	"	Oct. 9

BURIALS IN 1790.

James, son John and Esther Carscallen	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Mar. 21
Nelly, dau. Felix and Margaret MacPherson .	"	Aug. 28
Sarah Magin	"	Sept. 10
Jacop Schmitt	"	Sept. 10
Christian Keller	"	Sept. 12
Anne Howel	"	Sept. 15
James Rogers	"	Sept. 25
Peter Bartholomeus	"	Sept. 26
Isaac Lorroway	"	Oct. 8

BURIALS IN 1791.

Richard Cotter	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 13
Jacob Loucks	"	July 30
John Russell	"	Aug. 30
Rosanna, dau. George and Katreen Shriver . .	"	Oct. 2
Sarah, dau. Ebenezer and Sarah Washburn . .	"	Oct. 18

BURIALS IN 1793.

Eleanor, dau. Josiah and Yanotshay Herns..	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 13
Eleanor, wife Josias Bartley	"	Mar. 10
Samuel Barnhart	"	Aug. 24
Rose or Rosenna MacLea	"	Nov. 26
Margaret Rogers	<i>Sophiasburgh,</i>	Dec. 3
Mary, wife John Armstrong	"	Dec. 3

BURIALS IN 1794.

Henry, son Henrich Jerry and Katreen Lloyd ...	<i>Fredericks,</i>	Feb. 12
Joseph, son Conrad and Sarah Sills	"	Feb. 24
Jinney, dau. Jacobus and Mareikia Demorest	"	Mar. 10
Elizabeth, dau. Philip and Hannah Schmitt.....	"	June 10
Cheban Baltus, son John and Mary Magdalena Holcomb	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	Aug. 27
Samuel, son On and Catharine MacGraw ...	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Aug. 30
Mary, daughter Alex. and Elizabeth Clark ..	"	Oct. 18
Hugh Clark, son William and Anne Harlow ..	"	Nov. 27

BURIALS IN 1795.

Mary, dau. Frederick and Elizabeth Keller ..	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 4
Layna, dau. Daniel and Dorothy Lloyd	"	Jan. 22
John Kemp	"	Jan. 31
Nicholas Hillyer	"	Feb. 3
Frederica, dau. Joseph and Rachael Jencks.....	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	Jan. 31
Mary, wife Daniel Smith	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Mar. 7
Jephthah, son Martin and Amy Hawley	"	Mar. 19
George Finkle	"	Mar. 29
Nanny, wife George Mordoff	"	Apr. 15
Matthew Hartman	"	May 3
Rosanna, dau. Andrew and Mary Rikley	"	May 12
James, son Asa and Elin Hough	"	July 23
John Shannon	<i>Cambden,</i>	Aug. 23
Margaret Clark	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Sept. 2
Flora Bell	"	Nov. 12

BURIALS IN 1796.

Elisabet, wife Everhart Wager	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 6
Everhart Wager	"	Mar. 10
James Cotter	"	Apr. 10
Richard, son James and Anne MacTaggart..	"	May 2

Jinney, dau. Abram and Katreen Lorraway..	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	May 17
William, son Petrus and Maria Bowen.....	"	June 22
Isabel Cameron	"	Oct. 14

BURIALS IN 1797.

Katy, dau. Wm. and Katreen MacGraw	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 17
James Bradshaw.....	"	Feb. 20
Jacob, son Joseph and Katreen Kemp	"	Apr. 27
Phebe Dugall	"	May 19
Tamar Richardson	"	May 26
Cheban Martin Shuman.....	"	Apr. 6
Katy, daughter Wm. and Katreen Fielding .	"	Oct. 7

BURIALS IN 1798.

Phebe, wife of James Kemp	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 3
Mary, wife of John Smith.....	"	May 7
John MacDonel (no place mentioned)		June 17
Katreen Loucks	"	July 8
John, son John and Esther Price	"	Oct. 3

BURIALS IN 1799.

Daniel Smith	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Mar. 5
Barnabas Caine	"	Apr. 2
William Rogers.....	"	June 18
Jane, wife James Kemp.....	"	Sept. 8

BURIALS IN 1800.

Peter, son Stephen and Anne Young	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	April 20
Alexander Simpson.....	"	May 21
Nancy, dau. Jacop and Molly Hough	"	May 23
Philip, son Joseph and Katreen Kemp	"	Aug. 31
Sarah, wife Stephen Kelly.....	"	Oct. 31
Joseph Peters	"	Nov. 10
Johannes Sills	"	Nov. 21

BURIALS IN 1801.

Charles, son Philip F. and Nancy Herner ..	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 23
Matthias, son Thomas and Eve Richardson ..	"	Jan. 15

BURIALS IN 1802.

Catrina Young	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 28
Flora, dau. Duncan and Anne Bell	"	Feb. 3
Daniel Lloyd	"	Oct. 9

BURIALS IN 1803.

Johannes Christophel Pickle.....	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 17
James Kemp	"	Mar. 23
Catharine, wife Josias Cane	"	Mar. 28
Peggy Rombough, dau. James and Elizabeth Fitchett "		Nov. 18

BURIALS IN 1804, none.

BURIALS IN 1805.

Josias Cane	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 28
Jonathan Miller	"	Mar. 22
Johannes Hough	"	Sept. 12

BURIALS IN 1806.

William, son Peter and Mary Young	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Jan. 10
Francis, son of Violet, a negro woman living with Hazelton Spencer, by Francis Green, as was supposed	"	Jan. 17
Cornelia, dau. Henry and Katreen Sinclair ..	"	Sept. 5

BURIALS IN 1807.

John, son David and Diana Parke	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Sept. 28
Cornelia, dau. Daniel and Catharine Bowen..	"	Oct. 6

BURIALS IN 1808.

Jinney Cathalinah, dau. Philip and Angelica Von Ness.....	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	May 14
Jared Tyler	"	Dec. 16

BURIALS IN 1809.

Samuel Brownson, the eldest.	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	May 16
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BURIALS IN 1810-13.

* Benjamin Seymour, Esq.....	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Feb. 18
No burials in 1811.		
Diana Woodcock	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	Mar. 5, 1812
Frederick Fisher	"	Jan. 20, 1813
Hazelton Spencer, Esq.....	"	Feb. 7, 1813
Bridget, dau. James and Elizabeth Cushion	"	Mar. 1, 1813

(*End of the Burial Register.*)

* He was the first merchant in the Midland District, west of Kingston, opening a general store on his farm lot adjoining St. Paul's church, on the Bay shore, in 1793, which was kept till his death.

REV. JOHN LANGHORN REGISTER OF ST. PAUL'S
CHURCH, FREDERICKSBURGH.

"Marriage Register of the Church of Fredericksburgh :

"Banns of Marriage between Moses Crankshaw, of the Fifth Township of Catarakwee, and Mary Rose, of the same Township, were published on February 17, 24th, and March 2nd, 1788, by me.

JOHN LANGHORN, Missionary.

"Moses Crankshaw, of the Fifth Township of Catarakwee, called Marysburgh, Batchelor; and Mary Rose, of the same Township, spinster, were married in this Church by Banns, this ninth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-eight, by me.

"JOHN LANGHORN, Missionary.

"This marriage was solemnized between us.

"This marriage was solemnized in the presence of us

"WILLIAM CARSON.

^{HIS}
"JOHN × ROSE.
^{MARK}

^{HIS}
"MOSES × CRANKSHAW.

^{MARK}

^{HER}
"MARY × ROSE.
^{MARK}

^{HER}
"ISABELLA × COLLIER."
^{MARK}

NOTE.—The above is a verbatim copy. Those following are abbreviations of a similar full form in each case. After the second marriage the name of "St. Paul's" church heads all.

Israel Simpson, of the *fifth township*, widower, and Sarah Blanchard of the same, widow January 25, 1879

Witnesses: Richard Morden, Joseph Hicks, Elizabeth Hicks.

James Parke, *third township*, widower, and Susanna Marsh, same, widow
June 14, 1789,

Mary Schermerhorn, Margaret Smith, Comfort Smith.

Augustus Spencer, bachelor, *sixth tp.*, and Sarah Conger, same, spinster
November 1, 1789

Owen Richard, David Conger, jun., Dianah Spencer.

Bostian Hogle, *second tp.*, bachelor, and Amy Cadman, *third tp.*, spinster
December 14, 1789

James Hogle, Archibald Fairfield, John Carscallen.

John Peters, *sixth township*, bachelor, and Mary Anne Rogers, *third township*, spinster February 18, 1790

Alexander Chisholm, Peter Smith, Jane Howard, Susanna Johns.

- Matthew Pruyn, *second township*, widower, and Mary De Forest, *third township*, spinster April 5, 1790
 Henry MacGuein, Timothy Thompson, Ebenezer Washburn.
 Asa Hough, *third township*, bachelor, and Ellin Bell, same, spinster . . .
 May 11, 1790
 John Phillips, Elisha Phillips, Isabel Bell.
 Johan Gasper Claus, *fifth township*, bachelor, and Deborah Brock, *fourth township*, spinster May 17, 1790
 John Allen, Barnard Cole, Catharine Cole.
 Barnet Lewis, *fourth township*, bachelor, and Anna Metinye, spinster .
 June 13, 1790
 Abraham Bogert, Garret Benson, Buerger Huyck.
 John Ogden, *sixth town*, bachelor, and Waity Dyre, same, spinster
 October 4, 1790
 Rachael Hare, Eunice Hare, Elijah Miller, Wm. Dyre.
 David Conger, *Sophiasburgh*, bachelor, and Juliana Owens, same, spinster November 29, 1790
 Peter Designea Conger, Mary Conger, Dorcas Young, David Conger.
 James Kemp, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Phebe Van Sicien, same, spinster December 26, 1790
 John Kemp, John Miller, Elizabeth Finkle, Sarah Lyons.
 Jacob Berger, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Elisabet Finkle, same, spinster April 18, 1791
 Moses Simmon, John Finkle, Catharine Simmon, Hannah Finkle.
 William MacGraw, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Katreen Woodcock, same, spinster May 2, 1791
 Richard Wheeler, Sarah Dingman, Hannah MacGraw, John Woodcock.
 Richard Lloyd, *Sophiasburgh*, bachelor, and Mary Meby, same, spinster,
 June 3, 1791
 Henry Lloyd, John Peters, Frederick Keller, Betsy Peters.
 Andrew Loist, *St. Cuthbert, Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Elizabeth Bartley, same, spinster August 7, 1791
 Martin Shewman, Henry Bartley, Laynay Shewman.
 Frederick Cromar, *Marysburgh*, bachelor, and Marie Neevolt, *Fredericksburgh*, spinster September 18, 1791
 Ernest Noebeling, Robert Middleton, Tobias Snider.
 David Parke, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Diana Woodcock, of the same, spinster January 23, 1792
 John Woodcock, Katreen Cornelius, Sarah Dingman.

- Jeremiah Storms, *Marysburgh*, bachelor, and Mary Lloyd, same, widow,
February 19, 1792
Robert Farrington, Wm. Storms, Daniel Robinson.
- John Fraser, *St. Johns, Ernest Town*, bachelor, and Experience Cotter,
same, widow March 4, 1792
Nabby Lockwood, Hannah Fraser, John Burley.
- Abraham Bogert, *Adolphustown*, bachelor, and Mary Lazier, *Sophias-*
burgh, spinster March 18, 1792
Gilliam Demorest, Andrew Fobriskie, James Demorest, John
Fosyuar, Mary Moore.
- Samuel Farrington, *Marysburgh*, bachelor, and Katreen Brown, same,
spinster April 15, 1792
Robert Thompson, Jeremiah Storm, Eleanor Thompson.
- Daniel Reynolds, *Ameliastown*, bachelor, and Nancy Waight, *Sophias-*
burgh, spinster April 16, 1792
Rachael Jinks, Hannah Finkle, John Miller, Isaac Vallentine.
- Lorence Sills, *St. Paul's, Fredericksburgh*, and Monykey Schouten, of
the same, spinster April 30, 1792
Isabel Bell, Margaret Mordoff, John Sills, John Adams.
- Martin Shewman, *St. Cuthbert's, Fredericksburgh*, and Margaret
Bartley, of the same, spinster April 30, 1792
Henry Bartley, Baltus Shewman, Charlotte Kimmerly.
- Nathan Heald, *Marysburgh*, bachelor, Winifred North, same, widow,
May 8, 1792
William Carson, Martha Carson, Andrew Hess.
- Peter Designea Conger, *Sophiasburgh*, bachelor, and Nancy Stinson, of
the same, spinster June 11, 1792
Stephen Conger, David M. Rogers, Margaret Rogers, Mary Conger.
- Henry Lloyd, *St. Paul's, Fredericksburgh*, and Katreen Young, of the
same, spinster August 5, 1792
Frederick Keller John Peters, Rebekah Dies.
- Ebhart Weger, *St. Warburg's, Fredericksburgh*, widower, and Elisabet
Keller, of the same, spinster August 19, 1792
Katreen Young, Elishia Young, Moses Foster.
- James Way, *Sophiasburgh*, widower, and Sarah Cronk, same, spinster,
September 30, 1792
Mary Moore, Peebe Cronkhite, Jacob Cronk, Mary Delong.
- George Loucks, *St. Paul's, Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Sarah Lyons,
of the same, spinster November 26, 1792
John Kemp, Henry Loucks, Katreen Cole, Anna Finkle.

- William Fielding, St. Warburg's, *Fredericksburgh*, and Katreen Loucks,
St. Paul's, *Fredericksburgh*, spinster December 10, 1792
Katreen Cole, Phebe Kemp, John Kemp, James Kemp.
- Laurence Thuresson, *Marysburgh*, bachelor, and Anne Elizabeth Johns,
of the same, spinster January 20, 1793
Alexander Clark, Matthew Dies, John Armstrong.
- Jonathan Fergusson, *Marysburgh*, bachelor, and Mary Young, *Sophias-*
burgh, spinster February 17, 1793
John Miller, Sarah Young, Daniel Young.
- William Dyre, *Marysburgh*, bachelor, and Katreen Young, *Sophias-*
burgh, spinster February 17, 1793
John Miller, Daniel Young, Sarah Young.
- Jacob Corbinan, *Ameliastown*, bachelor, and Jinny Fox, *Richmond*,
spinster February 17, 1793
Staut Sager, Victor Bowen, Charlotte Kimmerly, Anne Oliver.
- Leonard Walden Meyers, *Sidney*, bachelor, and Margaret Ackerman,
Adolphustown, spinster April 14, 1793
Katreen Cole, Jinney Ostrom, Alex Vanalstine, Tobias Meyers.
- Henry Young, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Mary Dafoe, of the same,
spinster May 27, 1793
Henry Bartley, Alexander Wight Ross, Mary Dafoe, E. Young.
- John Wood, *Adolphustown*, bachelor, and Rebekah Roblin, of the same,
spinster October 27, 1793
Stephen Roblin, Jacob Benschy, Abigail Osborne.
- William Babcock, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Allawdaw Cole,
Adolphustown, spinster November 24, 1793
Catreen Cole, Rebekah Reddick, David Fergusson, B. Cole.
- Garit Van Horn, *Sophiasburgh*, bachelor, and Rebekah Roblin, of the
same, spinster January 5, 1794
Cornelius Van Horn, George Sil, Stephen Roblin.
- Peter Cole, *Sophiasburgh*, bachelor, and Jane Parliament, same, spinster,
January 5, 1794
Isaac Parliament, Robert Dailey, Abigail Osborne.
- Andreas Hess, *Marysburgh*, widower, and Mary Smith, same, spinster,
April 28, 1794
William Benecke, Heinrich Schmitt, Johan N. Kreokel.
- Johan Nicholas Kreokel, *Marysburgh*, bachelor, and Maria Elisabet
Gisen, same April 28, 1794
Andreas Hess, William Benecke, Heinrich Schmitt.
- Heinrich Brant, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Mary Young, of the
same, spinster May 12, 1794
John Mordoff, Thomas Richardson, Rebekah Dies, James Cotter.

- John Richards, *Marysburgh*, bachelor, and Jane Howard, *Amherst Island*, Ontario County, spinster January 26, 1795
- John Howard, Colin McKenzie, Mary McKenzie, Anne Howard.
- John Kemp, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Mary Defoe, same place, spinster January 26, 1795
- John Finkle, Jacop Finkle, Andrew Rikley, Margaret Huffman.
- Jacob Bensche, *Sophiushburgh*, bachelor, and Abigail Osborn, of the same place, spinster Nov. 16, 1795
- Nathaniel Osborn, Mary Osborn, N. Taylor, Garret Benson.
- Jacob Bayley Chamberlain, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Ann Embury, same, spinster, married by license March 20, 1796
- Timothy Thompson, Alexander Van Alstine, Alexander Clark.
- John Mordoff, St. Oswald's, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Jane Hurlbut, same place, widow May 16, 1796
- Johannes Bench, Thomas Mordoff, Duncan Bell, Nancy Mordoff.
- John Woodcock, *Fredericksburgh*, and Mary Cronkhite, same, spinster, September 4, 1797
- Nicholas Anderson, John Woodcock, Anne Marsh, Mary Prindel.
- Alexander Van Alstin, *Adolphustown*, bachelor, and Ursula Allen, *Marysburgh*, spinster, by license June 26, 1798
- Harmonus Windell, Duncan Bell, Nancy Dugall, James Dugall.
- Jacobus Forshsee, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Margaret Mordoff, same, spinster July 3, 1798
- Barnard Forshee, John Mordoff, Duncan Bell, Charles Barnhart.
- Benjamin Boyce, St. Paul's, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Margaret Shuman, same place, widow August 20, 1798
- John Finkle, Henry Boyce, Maria Sharp, Eleanor Bartley.
- James Kemp, *Fredericksburgh*, widower, and Jane Anderson, of same place, spinster August 19, 1799
- Jacob Finkle, Thomas Mordoff, Ephras Goodsell, Nancy Mordoff.
- David Gardiner, *Hallowell*, bachelor, and Rachael Goldsmith, of same place, spinster April 28, 1800
- Abraham Steel, Ann Hodges, Stephen Conger, Richard Gardiner.
- Richard Woodcock, *Fredericksburgh*, (St. Luke's) bachelor, and Ann Marsh, same place, spinster March 1, 1801
- John Woodcock, Isaac Woodcock, Hannah Woodcock, Mary Woodcock.
- Benjamin Seymour, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Elizabeth Clark, spinster, by license April 13, 1801
- Jonathan Miller, Archibald Macdonell, James McNabb, Elizabeth Church.

- Martin Hough, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Isabel Sil, same, widow,
October 12, 1801
- Elisha Phillips, Jacob Hough, Duncan Bell, Samuel Neilson.
- Baltes Shewman, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Deborah Parke, same
place, spinster April 12, 1802
- Garret Benson, Peter McCabe, Katreen Van de Waters.
- Cornelius Oliver, *Richmond*, widower, and Mary Woodcock, of same
place, spinster July 5, 1802
- John Pencil, John Woodcock, Wm. Cogswell, Margaret Gravelstone.
- John Woodcock, *Fredericksburgh*, (St. Luke's) bachelor, and Mary
Gravelstone, same place, spinster October 4, 1802
- John Pencil, Isaac Woodcock, Duncan Bell, Ally Woodcock.
- Alpheus Cadman, *Fredericksburgh*, (St. Paul's) bachelor, and Sarah
Taylor, of same, spinster October 4, 1802
- Joshua Cadman, Abraham Taylor, Jacob Finkle, B. Hogle.
- John Dingman, *Percy*, bachelor, and Hannah Woodcock, *Fredericks-
burgh*, spinster November 21, 1802
- James McNutt, John Pencil, Isaac Cornelius, Isaac Woodcock.
- William Cadman, St. Paul's *Fredericksburgh*, widower, and Dorothy
Lloyd, same, widow December 20, 1802
- Jacob Finkle, Thomas Mordoff, James Mordoff.
- John Lansing, St. Paul's, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Catharine
Fikes, same, spinster March 6, 1804
- Lawrence Sharp, John Lane, Anne Phillips, Mary Rikley.
- William Anderson, St. Cuthbert's, *Fredericksburgh*, and Mary Fickes,
same place, spinster May 6, 1804
- Duncan Bell, Lawrence Sills, Ana Bell, Thos. D. Appleby, J. Neely.
- Lawrence Sharp, St. Paul's, *Fredericksburgh*, bachelor, and Mary Rikley,
same place, spinster November 19, 1804
- Samuel McTaggart, Henry Sharp, Elizabeth Dafoe, Jacob Hough.
- Daniel Palmer, *Thurlow*, and Lois Bradshaw, St. Warburg's, *Fredericks-
burgh*, spinster June 2, 1806
- Samuel Brownson, E. Bradshaw, Wm. Bowen, Hannah Tyler.
- Henry Young, St. Cuthbert's, *Fredericksburgh*, widower, and Mary
Anderson, same place, widow October 19, 1806
- Abraham Hogan, Peter L. Young, Maria Young.
- Abraham Cole, *Adolphustown*, bachelor, and Elizabeth Pollum, St.
Paul's, *Fredericksburgh*, spinster October 3, 1808
- Henry Cole, Peter Kidney, Sarah Cole, Rachael Bush.
- John Hosey, *Richmond*, bachelor, and Elizabeth Waldron, *Fredericks-
burgh*, spinster July 7, 1811
- Benjamin Shaw, Thomas Bell, John Clark, Eunice Kingsbury.

Solomon Combs, St. Paul's, *Fredericksburgh*, widower, and Mary Workman, same place, widow June 7, 1812
 William Wager, James Fitchett, Elizabeth Wager, Elizabeth Fitchett.

REV. ROBERT McDOWALL'S REGISTER.

NOTE.—Rev. Robert McDowall was the first regularly sent Presbyterian Missionary to Upper Canada. He was a native of Saratoga County, New York, educated at Williams' College, Schenectady, N. Y., and sent by the Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of Albany as a Missionary to the U. E. L. refugees of the Bay of Quinte District, numbers of whom came from near Albany and points on the Hudson River, and were members of that denomination before leaving. He reached Kingston early in the spring of 1798, and soon went to Bath and Fredericksburgh, and settled in the latter township, where he remained until his death in 1841. During the first two years he worked as a missionary at large, and then organized congregations at Bath and in Fredericksburgh and Ernest Town, three miles north of Bath. He became the regular minister of these, and had churches built. He continued his regular mission visitations to Kingston and Prince Edward County, sometimes going as far west as where London now stands. He married probably more persons than any other minister in Upper Canada. His register was given to Queen's College, Kingston, since his death, by R. J. McDowall, his grandson, now residing in Kingston, and is kept in the vault of Queen's. The following are extracts from that register. Some pages are so dim from years that it is difficult to decipher them. In July, 1898, a centennial was held at the McDowall Memorial Church, Sandhurst, Fredericksburgh, where he died, and where his remains and those of most members of his family lie buried. It was attended by thousands. T. W. C.

MEMORIAL TABLET.

The following inscription is on the Memorial Tablet in the McDowall Memorial Church.

“IN MEMORIAM
REV. ROBERT MCDOWALL
ORDAINED BY
THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH AT ALBANY.
CAME TO UPPER CANADA, 1798,
TO MINISTER TO THE U. E. LOYALISTS.
AS PIONEER MISSIONARY
HIS LABORS WERE OF PRE-EMINENT
IMPORTANCE IN ESTABLISHING THE CHURCH IN THIS PROVINCE.
HE WAS ELECTED THE FIRST MODERATOR OF THE
SYNOD OF CANADA IN 1820.
HE WAS A FOUNDER OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.
HE ORGANIZED THIS CONGREGATION IN 1800, AND REMAINED
ITS FAITHFUL PASTOR TILL HIS DEATH.
HIS REMAINS ARE INTERRED IN THIS CHURCH YARD.”

On his tombstone is the following :

“SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF THE
REV. ROBERT MCDOWALL
WHO WAS 43 YEARS MINISTER OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
WHO DIED AUGUST 3RD, 1841
AGED 73 YEARS.”

McDOWALL MARRIAGE REGISTER.

"Gilbert Clapp and Elizabeth Bedell, both of *Adolphustown*, were married on the eleventh of May, one thousand eight hundred—11th May, 1800."

Jacob Zimmerman and Laney Seager, both of *Napanee*, July 22, 1800
Daniel Outwater and Martha Morgan *Hallowell*, 3 Aug., 1800
Hellebren Vallean and Elizabeth Campbell, former of

Sophiasburgh, and the latter of . . . *Adolphustown*, 25 Aug., 1800
John Harrison, Catharine Powers *Marysburgh*, 14 Sept., 1800
Isaac Hicks, Elizabeth Clute *Ernest Town*, 21 Oct., 1800
Martin Foster, Elizabeth Power *Napanee River*, 4 Nov., 1800
* Samuel Neilson, Jane Maybee *Adolphustown*, 10 Nov., 1800
Seth Huntley, *Fredericksburgh*; Ruth Willard *Ernest*, 13 Nov., 1800
John Latta, Susanah Pitman *Adolphustown*, 17 Nov., 1800
Epáphras Goodsill, Nancy Murdoff. . . *Fredericksburgh*, 22 Nov., 1800
Jacob Fraser, *Ernest Town*; Elizabeth Jones *Kington*, Aug. 2, 1802
Cornelius Van Alstine, Rachel Dunham. . *Adolphustown*, 29 Dec., 1801
James McNabb, Ann Fraser *Fredericksburgh*, 24 Mar., 1801
Peter D. Conger, *Hallowell*; Elizabeth Stapleton *Fred.*, 7 Sept., 1801
Jeremiah Chapman, Margaret Anderson. . . *Fredericks*, 14 Sept., 1801
John Benson, Mary Vallean *Sophiasburgh*, 17 Nov., 1801
Isaac Fraser, Hannah Staring *Ernesttown*, 12 Jan., 1802
Jabish Herd, Mary Hess *Fredericksburgh*, 19 Jan.
John Ryder, *Kingston*; Eliz'th Cronk . . . *Ernesttown*, 3 Dec., 1802
Nicholas Onte Cark, *Cambden*; Eliz'th Bell . . . *Fred.*, No date.
Wm. Prindle, *Fredericks*.; Rach'l Dibble. . . *Adolphus*, 17 Feb., 1802
Samuel Miller, *Fredericks*.; Mary Canniff . . . " 1 Mar., 1802
† Alex. Fisher, Esq., *Adolph.*; Henrietta McDonnell . . .

Marysburgh, 15 Mar., 1802
John Neely, Elizabeth Carscallen *Fredericksburgh*, 17 Mar., 1802
Jacob Hiller, Elizabeth Boise *Ernesttown*, 18 Mar., 1802
Moses Ward, *Ernesttown*; Polly Colton . . . *Richmond*, 20 Apr., 1802
Richard Henson, Elizabeth Barton *Sophiasburgh*, 31 May, 1802
Thos. Douglas, *Adolphus*; Carolina Sharp . . . *Ernest*, 6 Sept., 1802

* He became Dr. Neilson, of Morven, *Ernesttown*, where he lived and died. He was the father of Judge Joseph Neilson, of New York, who presided in the celebrated Rev. Henry Ward Beecher trial years ago.

† Alexander Fisher was the first judge of the Midland District, and lived and died in *Adolphustown*. He was grandfather of the Hon. George E. Kirkpatrick, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

David Perry, Elizabeth Ward	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	18 Oct., 1802
Edward Howard, Rosana McMullen . . .	<i>Amherst Island</i> ,	22 Dec., 1802
Gideon Gardner, Mary Garrison	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	3 Feb., 1803
Ebenezer Washburn, <i>Hallowell</i> ; Hannah McBride, widow	<i>York</i> ,	24 Jan., 1803
Lewis Latour, Sarah Mason	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	28 Feb., 1803
Caleb Elsworth, Catharne Cryderman	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	22 Feb., 1803
John Oliver, Rachael Kelly	<i>Richmond</i> ,	13 Mar., 1803
Wm. Viel, <i>Marysburgh</i> ; Lucinda Althause . . .	<i>Ernest</i> ,	15 Mar., 1803
James McNabb, Ann Fraser	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	17 Mar., 1803
John Black, Nancy Pickle	"	3 Apr., 1803
Benj. Clapp, <i>Fredericks</i> .; Elizabeth Roblin . .	<i>Adolphus</i> ,	6 Apr., 1803
Thos. Lyons, Lanah Schermerhorn	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	23 May, 1803
Richard Gardner, <i>Sophias</i> .; Isabel Gardner . .	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	31 May, 1803
Jones Kenny, Betsy Doyle	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	17 June, 1803
Samuel Shaw, Abigail Parliament	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	7 July, 1803
John Bull, Mary Palen	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	27 June, 1803
*Philip Dorland, <i>Adolph</i> .; Elizabeth Bedell .	"	14 July, 1803
Daniel McPherson, <i>Ernest</i> .; Jane Shaw . . .	<i>Fredericks</i> ,	No date.
John Cooper, Mahetebel	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	31 July, 1803
John Ackerman, — Van Cleif	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	8 Aug., 1803
Simon Van Mare, Jinny Foster	"	9 Aug., 1803
Samuel Wright, Kity Dougall	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	20 Sept., 1803
Timothy Prindle, Charlotte Bewell	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	22 Sept., 1803
Isaac Cole, Margaret Casey	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	29 Sept., 1803
Stephen Goldsmith, <i>Hall</i> .; Elizabeth Hagerman .	<i>Sidney</i> ,	10 Oct., 1803
Charles Bonesteel, <i>Sidney</i> ; Deborah Row . . .	<i>Murray</i> ,	13 Oct., 1803
Joseph Jane, Elizabeth Spencer	<i>Richmond</i> ,	14 Oct., 1803
Thos. D. Appleby, <i>Fredericks</i> .; Meriba Solmes .	<i>Sophias</i> ,	14 Oct., 1803
John Dens, Farma Bareger	"	14 Oct., 1803
Jacob Finkle, Susanah Anderson	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	3 Jan., 1804
Elisha Ames, Mary Ockerman	"	19 Jan., 1804
John H. Angel, Rebeckah Ellis	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	26 Jan., 1804
Conrad Huffman, Jenny Shibley	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	5 Feb., 1804
Oliver Church, Mereta Clute	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	15 Feb., 1804
Wm. Rogers, Caty Elsworth	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	5 Feb., 1804
Wm. Van Fredenburgh, <i>Adolphus</i> .; Esther Prinde, . . .	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	14 Feb., 1804

* Philip Dorland was elected to represent Lennox and Prince Edward in the first Upper Canada Parliament, but being a Quaker, he refused to be sworn and the seat was declared vacant. He was Clerk of the first Town Meeting in Adolphustown, March 6, 1792, which was probably the first of the kind held in Upper Canada.

Nicholas Lazier, Catharine Cogburn	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	9 May, 1804
Wilson Conger, <i>Hallowell</i> ; Sarah Osburn . .	<i>Markham</i> ,	15 July, 1804
Wm. Boise, Margret Comer	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	29 May, 1804
Benj. P. Stanton, Nancy Palen	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	17 Sept., 1804
John Stickney, Rebeca Barker	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	14 Oct., 1804
John Cushen, Elizabeth Crea	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	25 Dec., 1804
Thomas Stickney, Sarah Conner	"	25 Dec., 1804
Elias Garrison, Katharine Van De Waters .	<i>Frededicks</i> .,	26 Dec., 1804
John Trumpour, Elizabeth Dorland	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	15 Jan., 1805
Elizabeth Adams, Mary Washburn	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	15 Jan., 1805
Benj. Hubbs, <i>Hallowell</i> ; Sarah Way . . .	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	11 Mar. 1805
Neil Aylsworth, <i>Ernest</i> . ; Charlotte Jinks .	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	11 Mar., 1805
Ronal Alexander, <i>Louxborough</i> ; Mary Budge .	<i>Fred.</i> ,	9 Apr., 1805
Samuel Blakely, <i>Hallowell</i> ; Mary Caroline Smith . . .		
	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	15 Apr., 1805
James Blakely, widower, <i>Hallowell</i> ; Mary Smith,		
widow	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	29 Apr., 1805
Stephen Brown, <i>Fredericks</i> . ; Rachael Scott .	<i>Campden</i> ,	16 May, 1805
Harry Spafford, Margret Platt	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	26 May, 1806
Joseph Rattan, Ally Canniff	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	3 June, 1805
Chas. Stuart, Mary Ross	<i>Kingston</i> ,	18 May. 1805
John Bowerman, Mary Bedell	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	5 June, 1805
Silas Babcock, Eunie Irish	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	9 June, 1805
Henry Hutchins, Lucina Bebins	"	25 June, 1805
Peter Parry, Mary McDaniel	"	25 June, 1805
Absolom Loveless, Harriet Roblin	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	No date.
Samuel Hays, Elizabeth Hills	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	17 Sept., 1805
Samuel Ward, Elizabeth Smith	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	17 Sept. 1805
Samuel McTaggart, Mary Foster	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	25 Sept., 1805
Daniel Sole, <i>Ernest</i> . ; Martha Huntley . .	"	26 Sept., 1805
Barnard Bougard, <i>Marys</i> . ; Phebe Palmeteer .	<i>Adolph.</i> ,	3 Oct., 1805
Nicholas Peterson, <i>Adolphus</i> . ; Mary Dunham .	<i>Fred.</i> ,	16 Oct., 1805
John Bell, Katharine Sharp	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	24 Oct., 1805
John Wey, Caroline Fox	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	17 Nov., 1805
Isaac Smith, Jean Bedell	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	19 Nov., 1805
Hazelton Walker, Katharine Ferguson . . .	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	No date.
Henry Thorpe, Elizabeth Ingersoll . . .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	1 Dec., 1805
Richard Prindle, Jane Prindle	"	No date.
Jacob Shibley, Catharine Daly	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	9 Feb., 1806
David McWhirter, <i>Marysburgh</i> ; Ursula		
Van Alstine, widow	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	13 Jan., 1806

Noxon Harris, Elizabeth Maybee	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	6 Jan., 1806
John Thompson, <i>ThurLOW</i> ; Mary M. Smith . . .	<i>Sidney</i> ,	18 Feb., 1806
James Farley, <i>Sidney</i> ; Deborah Dorland . . .	<i>Adolphus</i> ,	2 Mar., 1806
Henry Babcock, Elizabeth Brown	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	22 Nov., 1805
* Samuel Dorland, Jane Huyck	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	12 Apr., 1806
Jacob Detlor, Catharine Detlor	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	17 Apr., 1806
Abraham Cronkrite, Eliza Tindle	<i>Kingston</i> ,	5 May, 1806
Thomas I. Dorland, Deborah Trumpour . . .	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	No date.
Alex. McDonell, Sarah Pierce	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	12 Aug., 1806
Paul Wright, Mary Taylor	"	13 Aug., 1806
Griffith Howell, <i>Sophias</i> . ; Elizabeth Lozier	"	6 Sept., 1806
Richard Huff, <i>Adolphus</i> . ; Sophrone Snider	"	17 Sept., 1806
Wm. Clark, Rebecah Babcock	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	16 Sept., 1806
Aaron Byard, Ann Hawes	<i>Camden</i> ,	25 Sept., 1806
John Mason, <i>Sophias</i> . ; Elizabeth Davis . . .	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	16 Nov., 1806
John Wright, Sarah North	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	19 Nov., 1806
Samuel Ostrander, Elizabeth Collier	"	27 Nov., 1806
Joseph Gunsoles, Nancy Clark	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	16 Dec., 1806
John Simeran, Elizabeth Loderwich	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	7 Jan., 1807
Ezra Buckbee, Mary Crawford	"	26 Jan., 1807
Daniel B. Way, Abigail Jiles, widow	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	8 Feb., 1807
Wm. Oudendyk, Mary Goldsmith	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	9 Feb., 1807
John Stickle, Mary Smith	<i>Sydney</i> ,	22 Feb., 1807
Henry Van Dusen, Mary Huff	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	27 Jan., 1807
Benj. Davis, Katharine Cushen	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	No date.
Seth Meacham, Elizabeth Simmons	<i>ThurLOW</i> ,	12 Mar., 1807
Daniel Lewis, <i>Cambden</i> ; Nancy Wellanbee .	<i>Richmond</i> ,	5 Apr., 1807
Gaspar Bower, Martha Preston	<i>Cambden</i> ,	5 Apr., 1807
Wm. Cumming, Mary McIntosh	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	21 Apr., 1807
John Parrot, Elizabeth Finkle	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	3 May, 1807
† Wm. Thatford Pruyn, Mary Church .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	3 Apr., 1807
Chas. Everett, <i>Kingston</i> : Sarah Hawley . .	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	19 May, 1807
John Rattan, Mary Steel	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	8 June, 1807
David P. Peterson, Katharine Brock . . .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	18 June, 1807
John Walker, Mary Van Lewen	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	29 June, 1807
Peter Rattan, Fanny Roblin	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	7 July, 1807
John Ward, Christiana Hough	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	26 July, 1807

* He became Col. Samuel Dorland and took an active part in the war of 1812, and was Colonel of the Lennox Militia till his death. He was the first white male child born in *Adolphustown*.

† The parents of the late sheriff of Lennox and Addington, Oliver Thatford Pruyn, and the late M. W. Pruyn, M. P., of Napanee.

Peter Brown, Clarinda Freeman	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	26 July, 1807
John Sedore, Margret Thompson	<i>Camden</i> ,	2 Aug., 1807
John G. Clute, <i>Sophias.</i> ; Jean Fraser	<i>Fredericks.</i> ,	2 Aug., 1807
Abraham Wood, Lanah Davy	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	31 Aug., 1807
James Cumming, <i>Hall.</i> ; Christeen Trumpour	<i>Adolph.</i> ,	11 Oct., 1807
Peter Van Cot, Mary Gerrow	<i>Ameliasburgh</i> ,	19 Oct., 1807
George Parliament, Mary McTaggart . . .	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	20 Oct., 1807
Joseph Losee, Eliner Ockerman	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	27 Oct., 1807
Philip Embury, Martha Van Tassel . . .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	28 Oct., 1807
Henry Jacoby, Gertrude Hogedorn	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	27 Dec., 1807
Timothy McGinnis, <i>Amherst Is.</i> ; Elizabeth Hortman	"	28 Feb., 1808
Stephen Ferrington, Susannah Rogers . . .	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	28 Feb., 1808
Wm. Rattan, Rebecah Angel, widow	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	15 Feb., 1808
Wm. Rogers, Margret Lindsey	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	22 Mar., 1808
John Ben, Katharne Hoffman	"	29 Mar., 1808
John Ham, <i>Ernest.</i> ; Ester Bradshaw . . .	"	10 Apr., 1808
John Genkins, widower ; Hanah Volkenburgh, widow . .	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	14 Apr., 1808
John Stuffel, Elenor Rogers	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	17 Apr., 1808
* George Simmon, <i>Fredericks.</i> ; Mary Gardineer	<i>Ernest.</i> ,	24 May, 1808
Peter Carl, Dolly Miller	"	26 June, 1808
Phillip Height, Ann Dorland	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	6 June, 1808
Ezekiel Palen, Mary Lane	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	7 June, 1808
Wm. Parliament, <i>Sophias.</i> ; Margret Blawnelet	<i>Amelias.</i> ,	7 July, 1808
Daniel B. Way, Sabra Foster	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	1 Aug., 1808
Philip Unger, Ann Demara	<i>Richmond</i> ,	22 Aug., 1808
Edward Ockerman, Meriam Garrison . .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	No date.
Wm. Pearce, Anna Winch	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	23 July, 1808
Henry Veley, Sarah Vanness	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	28 Aug., 1808
Bedell Dorland, <i>Adolphus.</i> ; Sarah Booth . .	"	5 Sept., 1808
Henry Jackson, <i>Hallowell</i> ; Ann Grooms . .	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	7 Sept., 1808
John Lapperas, Sarah Barns, widow	<i>Kingston</i> ,	12 Sept., 1808
Jacob Cline, <i>Fredericks.</i> ; Margaret Car . . .	<i>Cambden</i> ,	2 Oct., 1808
Bellyatte Outwater, Mary Clark	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	1 Nov., 1808
Peter Rightmire, <i>Sophias.</i> ; Phebe Allison . .	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	2 Nov., 1808
Thomas Clapp, Sarah Jacobs	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	16 Nov., 1808
Nicholas Stickle, <i>Sidney</i> ; Mary Atkinson, widow . . .	<i>Kingston</i> ,	17 Nov. 1808

* The grandparents of Gilbert Parker, the popular novelist and writer, now residing in England.

* Samuel Casey, <i>Adolphus.</i> ; Synthe Sharp.	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	21 Nov., 1808
James Shaw, Elizabeth Detlor	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	22 Nov., 1808
Benonia Bowerman, <i>Hallowell</i> ; Rebekah Hill.	<i>Marys.,</i>	3 Nov., 1808
Jacob Hover, <i>Adolphus.</i> ; Margaret Steel.	<i>Sophiasburgh,</i>	23 Nov., 1808
† Stephen Niels, Sarah Flagler	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	29 Nov., 1808
Laurance Young, Jane Thompson	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	15 Dec., 1808
Benjamin Losee, Elizabeth Comer	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	19 Dec., 1808
Richard Ray, Rachael Hix	"	18 Dec., 1808
John Lindsey, Mary Brants	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	6 Dec., 1808
Peter Asselstine, Susannah Ball	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	1 Jan., 1809
John Van DeWaters, Sarah Clapp	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	15 Mar., 1809
Edward Wright, Martha Pruyn	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	15 Mar., 1809
Geo. Van Valkenburgh, <i>Ernesttown</i> ; Mary Bowerman, <i>Hallowell</i>		20 Jan., 1809
Jacob Young, Anna Davis	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	9 May, 1809
Zacharias Stickle, Katharine Simmon (no locality)		No date.
Wm. Cating, Rebecca Redner	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	2 July, 1809
Jas. Van Devort, Mary Meyers	<i>Sidney,</i>	16 July, 1809
Enas McMullen, <i>Amherst Is.</i> ; Elinor Duesbury .	<i>Ernest.,</i>	10 Aug., 1809
John Park, Anna Rockwood	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	14 Aug., 1809
Joseph Chatterson, Sophiah Kerlin	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	29 Aug., 1809
John Cronk <i>Ernesttown</i> ' ; Sarah Vermelia.	<i>Loughborough,</i>	5 Oct., 1809
Jonas Amey, Elizabeth Boice	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	5 Oct., 1809
Jacob Finkle, Hannah Peterson	<i>Sidney,</i>	29 Oct., 1809
Henry Bower, Charity Frymour	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	No date.
Godfrey Snook, Hannah Hughston	<i>Loughsburgh,</i>	2 Nov., 1809
Wm. Teachout, Sarah Shirlif	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	5 Nov., 1809
Benj. Booth, <i>Ernest.,</i> ; Katharine Dorland .	<i>Adolphus.,</i>	9 Nov., 1809
Peter Asselstine, Barbara Car	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	27 Aug., 1809
Henry Sharp, Elizabeth Dafoe	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	1 Nov., 1809
Wm. Phillips, Elizabeth Rickley	"	21 Nov., 1809
Timothy Stancliff, <i>Loboro'</i> ; Jane Campbel .	<i>Kingston,</i>	27 Nov., 1809
Barrant Outwater, <i>Adolphus.</i> ; Elizabeth Van Valken- burg	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	14 Nov., 1809
Freman Burly, Mary Neil	"	31 Oct., 1809
Elijah Hough, Elizabeth Everson	"	5 Nov., 1809
Jacob Meyers, Sarah Storing	"	5 Nov., 1809

* He was afterwards M.P.P. for Lennox and Addington in the old Upper Canada Parliament and a prominent officer in the Militia.

† He became M.P.P. for Middlesex county and the founder of Nilestown, near London, Ont.

Archibald Park, Nellie Brunk	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	4 Dec., 1809
Peter Switzer, Rachael Rutter	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	20 Dec., 1809
Thos. Lloyd, Rachael Bush	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	25 Dec., 1809
Wm. Wright, Caty Moore	"	20 Nov., 1809
John Peters, Ester Perry	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	— Feb., 1809
John Watson, Janes Asselstine	"	— Jan., 1810
Martin L. Allen, Elizabeth O'Neil	"	— Jan., 1810
Stephen Bedford, Christiana Powers	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	13 Jan., 1810
Joseph Gaston, Anna Hawley	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	20 Jan., 1810
Jason Jackson, <i>Fredericks</i> .; Mary Wortman .	<i>Kingston</i> ,	28 Jan., 1810
John Chatterson, Polly Ray	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	23 Jan., 1810
* John Singleton, Margaret Caniff	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	3 Feb., 1810
John Scriver, Elizabeth Lord	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	3 Feb., 1810
Tobias Lewis, Rachael Babcock	<i>Camden</i> ,	—, 1810
John Dunis, Eve Hazard	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	1 Jan., 1810
Arch'd Car, <i>Richmond</i> ; Dorothy Thomas .	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	18 Jan., 1810
John Perry, Caty Abrahams	"	—, 1810
Bostian Simmon, Mariah Simmon (no place given)		15 Mar., 1810
Cornelius Gunsolos, Isabella Embury .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	— Mar., 1810
James McTaggart, Phebe Wey (no place given)		— Feb., 1810
John Spafford, Sarah Carscallen	<i>Cambden</i> ,	8 Mar., 1810
Wm. Church, Mariah Nash	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	11 Mar., 1810
John Toby, Hannah Van Dusen	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	19 Mar., 1810
Peter Lazier, Jane Somes	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	26 Mar., 1810
Caleb Garrison, Lydia Somes	"	26 Mar., 1810
Henry Dellenback, Katharine Carscallen	<i>Camden</i> ,	1 April, 1810
Burger Huyck, Phebe Clapp	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	No date
Nathaniel Davy, Anna Storms	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	7 Aug. 1810
John Raymond, Livinia Walker	"	3 April, 1810
David H. Delong, Sally Cole	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	31 Mar., 1810
John Van Annan, Sophiah Brass	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	15 Nov., 1810
Abraham Taylor, Abagil Bell	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	16 April, 1810
Abraham Dafoe, Rachael Holcomb	<i>Richmond</i> ,	2 Mar. 1810
John Keller, Sally Hazard	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	24 April, 1810
Orrin Ranney, Caroline Douglas (widow) .	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	—, 1810
John Blum, <i>Fredericks</i> ; Harriet Falps	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	No date.
Job Dunham, Elizabeth Jacobs	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	10 May, 1810
John Van Dusen, <i>Sophias</i> .; Mary Armstrong .	<i>Portland</i> ,	15 May, 1810
Bishop Hannah, Sarah Carnahan	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	29 May, 1810
Samuel Henderson, <i>Adolphus</i> .; Rachael Allen .	<i>Marys</i> ,	5 June, 1810

* The first Postmaster at Brighton, Ont., a position he held for many years.

Philip McGrath, — Burns	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	5 June, 1810
George Benn, Susanah Mitts.....	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	12 June, 1810
Archibald Kating, Mary McKim	“	28 June, 1810
Daniel Abby, Hannah Gordinier	“	11 June, 1810
Samuel Martin, Debrah Bell (no place given)		7 May, 1810
Joshua Crysdale, <i>Sidney</i> ; Jane Overcocker.	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	— July, 1810
George Rowse, Mary Shibley	“	31 July, 1810
Patrick Morgan, <i>ThurLOW</i> ; Agnes Nicholson.	<i>Fredericks.,</i>	No date
Henry Cole, <i>Adolphus.</i> ; Rachael Abrahams.	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	18 Sept., 1810
John Brown, Sarah Sager	“	3 Sept., 1810
John Windover, Lois Prindle	<i>Richmond,</i>	18 Sept., 1810
Robert Nicholson, Anna M. Banley ...	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	No date
John Johnson, Rachael Cook	<i>Camden,</i>	14 Oct., 1810
Lot Rew, <i>Ogdens., N.Y.</i> ; Elizabeth Hagerman.	<i>Adolphus.,</i>	13 Oct., 1810
Richard Grooms, Polly Benedict	<i>Richmond,</i>	26 Nov., 1810
Benjamin Salisbury, Elizabeth Fralick.	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	27 Nov., 1810
John Watson, Jane Asselstine	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	2 Dec., 1810
John Phillips, Mary Dafoe	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	— Dec., 1810
Ruliph Purdy, <i>Ernest.</i> ; Deborah Gilbert (widow).	<i>Sidney,</i>	8 Jan., 1811
Daniel Bidwell, Mary Whiting	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	1 Feb., 1811
Titus Simmons, Elizabeth Sharp (no place given)		— Feb., 1811
Michael Vincent, Lana Couleman	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	——, 1811
William Shults, Mary Irish.....	“	10 Feb., 1811
Wm. Woodard, Katharine Horning	<i>Kingston,</i>	25 Mar., 1811
James Van Alstine, Hannah Loucks ..	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	1 Mar., 1811
Adam Van Valkenburgh, Anna Dimond	“	2 April, 1811
Wm. Babcock, Anna Felps (no place given)		16 Dec., 1810
John Barry, Mary Boice	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	2 April, 1811
Samuel Martin, Debrah Ball	“	7 April, 1811
Thos. McBride, Mary Detlor	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	11 June, 1811
Hyel Sanderson, Mary Sager.....	<i>Richmond,</i>	11 June, 1811
John Frederick, Elizabeth Peterson	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	6 June, 1811
Peter Cane, Elizabeth Burly	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	28 May 1811
John Clark, Rachael Stover.....	“	12 June, 1811
David Amey, Hannah Boice	“	5 April, 1811
Conrade Crugle, May Cole	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	12 Mar., 1811
Joseph Trumpour, Lydia Dorland.....	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	19 Mar., 1811
Joseph Smith, Phila Fisk.....	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	25 Mar., 1811
Jethro Jackson, <i>Fredericks.</i> ; Mary Wortman.	<i>Kingston,</i>	28 Jan., 1811
Tryel Sanderson, Mary Sager	<i>Richmond,</i>	11 June, 1811
Archibald Campbell, Barbary Sager.....	“	8 Aug., 1811

Adam Van Winckle, Mary Boice	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	29 Aug., 1811
Benjamin Van Winckle, Eunice Hartman	"	30 Aug., 1811
John McGrath, Dorothy Benighart	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	19 Aug., 1811
Alex. Parraugh, Hannah More	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	1 Sept., 1811
Jacob Shibley, Catharine Fralick	"	2 Sept., 1811
John Windover, Lois Prindle	<i>Richmond</i> ,	18 Sept., 1811
John Quackenbush, Catharine Hannah.	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	24 Sept., 1811
Andrew Norton, Mary Jones	<i>Richmond</i> ,	3 Oct., 1811
James Bradshaw, Mary Ben	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	24 Oct., 1811
Leonard Ross, Sophia Davis (no place given)		29 Oct., 1811
Jean B. Brenault, Elizabeth McDonall	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	25 Aug., 1811
Henry Hagerman, <i>Sidney</i> ; Tabitha Clapp.	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	6 Nov., 1811
Wm. Woodward, Catharine Horning	<i>Kingston</i> ,	25 Mar., 1811
Joseph Hazard, Martha Barker (no place given)		19 Nov., 1811
Joseph Gaston, Anna Hawley	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	21 Jan., 1811
William German, Catharine Outwater	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	2 Oct., 1811
Elijah Kellog, Hannah Harris	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	20 Jan., 1811
John Singleton, <i>Thurlow</i> ; Margaret Canniff.	<i>Adolphus</i> ,	3 Feb., 1811
Titus Simmons, <i>N. Y. State</i> ; Eliz'th Sharp.	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	5 Feb., 1811
John Asselstine, Mary Amey	"	20 Feb., 1812
Joshua Anderson, Lucinda Deible (no place given)		— May, 1811
* Simeon Washburn, Deborah Trumpour (no place).		11 Dec., 1811
Sam'l Van Devort, <i>Sidney</i> ; Catharine Hess.	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	8 Jan., 1812
Amos Scott, Margaret Smith	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	6 Jan., 1812
John Coughnont, Catharine Shewman	"	6 Jan., 1812
Ira Smith, Philomela Smith	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	2 Jan., 1812
Josiah White, Caty Crysedale	<i>Sidney</i> ,	12 Jan., 1812
Daniel Ratan, Rhoda Hate	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	16 Jan., 1812
Abraham Stimus, Rachael Brown	<i>Thurlow</i> ,	6 Jan., 1812
John Dingman, <i>Marys.</i> ; Susanah Van Dusen.	<i>Adolphus</i> ,	27 Jan., 1812
Seibley Taft, Catharine Wees	<i>Murray</i> ,	31 Jan., 1812
Abraham Fry, Jean Lorway	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	4 Feb., 1812
George Huffinan, Barbara Fretz	"	4 Feb., 1812
David Wey, Gennett Chisholm	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	11 Feb., 1812
Elijah Kellog, Debrah Prindle	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	14 Feb., 1812
Alex. Ross, Margaret Williams	"	2 Mar., 1812
Abraham Dafoe, Rachael Holcomb	<i>Richmond</i> ,	2 Mar., 1812
Jacob Mitts, Jane Car	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	6 Mar., 1812

* Later on he became the Hon. Simeon Washburn, a member of the old U. C. Legislative Council, a leading early merchant at Picton, and a Government Commissioner for roads between Van Alstine's ferry, now Glenora, and Carrying Place, in 1830.

Jacob Howell, Catharine Fox	<i>Sophiasburgh,</i>	8 Mar., 1812
John Garritse, Rachael Ferguson	<i>Hallowell,</i>	4 Mar., 1812
John Cole, Patians Fergusson	"	4 Mar., 1812
Peter Stickle, Margaret Smith	<i>Sophiasburgh,</i>	30 Mar., 1812
John Everett, <i>Kingston</i> ; Margaret Wallbridge	<i>Ameliasburgh,</i>	30 Jan., 1812
Lambert Van Alstine, Margaret Maden	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	7 April, 1812
Nicholas Bowen, Elizabeth Haynes	<i>Camden,</i>	27 April, 1812
John Jenkins, Susanah Brown	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	3 Mar., 1812
Shurael Foster, Phebe Canniff	<i>ThurLOW,</i>	19 May, 1812
Peter Switzer, Elizabeth Rattan	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	13 May, 1812
Jos. Caverley, <i>ThurLOW</i> ; Catharine Wortman	<i>Kingston,</i>	10 June, 1812
Frederick York, Denehey See	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	23 June, 1812
Tunis Snook, Catharine Wartman	<i>Kingston,</i>	31 July, 1812
Jean B. Benaalt, Elizabeth McDonall	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	25 Aug., 1812
John Armstrong, Patty Stoutcliff	<i>Louborough,</i>	21 Mar., 1812
Peter Holmes, Catharine Strape	<i>Marysburgh,</i>	10 May, 1812
George Huffman, Barbara Fretz (no place given)		30 Sept., 1812
Lewis Mineur, Lydia Cole Isabel (no place given)		10 Aug., 1812
John Zimmerman, Mary E. Fodwich	<i>Elizabethtown,</i>	3 May, 1812
John Park, Caty Brunk	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	13 Oct., 1812
Peter Huff, <i>Fourth Tp.</i> ; Ann Hoald	<i>Fifth Township,</i>	3 Sept., 1812
Wm. Martin, Nancy O'Neil	<i>Second Township,</i>	31 Aug., 1812
James Stalker, Hester Booth	"	15 Nov., 1812
Samuel Watson, Ester Bennett	<i>Fourth Township,</i>	22 Oct., 1812
Thos. Yarns, <i>Third Tp.</i> ; Martha Cronk	<i>Second Tp.,</i>	29 Oct., 1812
Nicholas Woodcock, Caty Parks	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	19 Jan., 1813
James Locy, Mary Garrison	"	16 Feb., 1813
George Demorest, Patience Howard	<i>Sophiasburgh,</i>	2 Mar., 1813
Bradford Wood, Jemima Pomeroy	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	10 Mar., 1813
Humphrey Smith, Elizabeth Alberson	<i>Kingston,</i>	16 June, 1813
Peter Ross, Christiana, Jerolemy (no place given)		30 Aug., 1813
Samuel Scott, Hannah Bower	<i>Camden,</i>	11 July, 1813
Edward Loyd, Dorothy Caldwell (no place given)		15 July, 1813
Jacob Hand, Martha McTaggart	<i>Sophiasburgh,</i>	20 July, 1813
Robert Jones, <i>Sophiasburgh</i> ; Eliza Wilbert	<i>Hallowell,</i>	20 July, 1813
Jacob Post, Mary Quackenbush	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	22 July, 1813
John Piercy, <i>Ernesttown</i> ; Jane Post	"	———, 1813
John H. Young, Rachael Spencer	<i>Hallowell,</i>	5 Sept., 1813
Mathew German, Margaret Smith (no place given)		13 Sept., 1813
John Young, Mary Young (no place given)		28 Sept., 1813

Conrad Simmon, Eliz'th Van DeWater. <i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	———, 1813
William Bedell, Peggy Bedell (no place given)	2 Dec., 1813
Luke Barratt, <i>Loboro'</i> ; Peggy Frett <i>Ernesttown</i> ,	———, 1813
John Loyd, Elizabeth Fralick <i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	No date
John Richards, Sally Stafford (no place given)	1 Nov., 1813
Samuel Lapp, Katharine Keller <i>Ernesttown</i> ,	4 April, 1813
John Metcalf, Abigail Washburn (no place given)	8 Jan., 1814
James Shoreland, Margaret England (no place given) . .	1 Feb., 1814
Norris Switzer, Martha Collier <i>Marysburgh</i> ,	2 Feb., 1814
Benjamin York, Joan Hayes. <i>Camden</i> ,	7 Feb., 1814
Elijah Storms, Sarah Ranons <i>Marysburgh</i> ,	7 Feb., 1814
Christopher Young, Lana Kellar. <i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	6 Feb., 1814
Samuel Neilson, Isabel Bell. <i>Ernesttown</i> ,	2 Mar., 1814
Daniel Lee, Sarah Walker	" 17 Mar., 1814
Enoch Bedell, Sarah Casey <i>Adolphustown</i> ,	5 Mar., 1814
Oliver Crowes, <i>Freds.</i> ; Mary Nester <i>Isle of Tante</i> ,	No date.
Isaac Mourson, Mary Sprung <i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	20 Mar., 1814
Reuben Preston, Helen Palen. <i>Hallowell</i> ,	21 Mar., 1814
Thos. S. Wood, Fanny Pecins <i>Ernesttown</i> ,	27 Mar., 1814
Henry Kimmerly, <i>Richmond</i> ; Marg. Fretz. <i>Fredericks</i> ,	27 Mar., 1814
David Stinson, Rachael Young <i>Hallowell</i> ,	29 Mar., 1814
Robert Grimmon, Rebecca Rattan	" 29 Mar., 1814
Gideon Rogers, Catharine Lindsay <i>Marysburgh</i> ,	29 Mar., 1814
Alex. Hannah, Hannah Tyler <i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	30 Mar., 1814
— Russell, <i>Hallowell</i> ; Elinor Wilson. <i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	12 April, 1814
Jeremiah Lapp, <i>Hamilton</i> ; Sarah Perry <i>Ernesttown</i> ,	14 April, 1814
John Caten, Mary Snider.	" 19 April, 1814
Jeremiah David, Rebecca Powley. <i>Kingston</i> ,	3 May, 1814
Jas. Shorland, <i>Kingston</i> ; Charlotte England, <i>Adolphus</i> ,	4 Jan., 1814
Abraham Prindle, Margaret Dimond <i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	20 May, 1814
John Van Horn, <i>Adolphus</i> ; Mary Davenport. <i>Sophias</i> ,	31 May, 1814
David Hughston, <i>Loboro'</i> ; Catharine Buck <i>Kingston</i> ,	31 July, 1814
Gideon Roger, Catharine Lindsay <i>Ogdensburg</i> ,	27 Mar., 1814
James Thompson, Rebecca Spafford. <i>Hallowell</i> ,	14 July, 1814
John Walters, Lucy Thompson.	" 15 Nov., 1814
Daniel Dexter, Hepsey Collins. <i>Ernesttown</i> ,	22 Nov., 1814
David Van Valkenburg, Jane Williams.	" 5 Dec., 1814
Alex. Van Burgham, Nancy Jacobs <i>Hallowell</i> ,	12 Dec., 1814
Benj. Boice, Hannah Stover <i>Ernesttown</i> ,	13 Oct., 1814
Albert Meikle, Mary Ferris. <i>Kingston</i> ,	31 July, 1814
David York, <i>Richmond</i> ; Peggy Scott. <i>Camden</i> ,	26 Feb., 1815

Gilbert Somes, <i>Sophias.</i> ; Catharine Kimmerly. <i>Richmond</i> ,	16 Feb., 1814
Henry Snider, <i>Amelias.</i> ; Catharine Quackenbush, <i>Freds.</i> ,	20 Mar., 1814
Peter Bower, <i>Camden</i> ; Deborah Brown. <i>Richmond</i> ,	27 Feb., 1815
Jacob Van Alstine, Margaret Jones	" 20 Mar., 1815
James Hart, Subry Hawley. <i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	7 Feb., 1815
Wm. Caldwell, Abigail Boice <i>Ernesttown</i> ,	30 April, 1815
David Young, Nancy Stinson. <i>Hallowell</i> .	14 Mar., 1815
Peter Detlor, Mary Grant <i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	19 April, 1815
David Babcock, Polly Tryan <i>Ernesttown</i> ,	27 April, 1815
Thomas Fairman, <i>Thunlow</i> ; Anna Huffinan. <i>Fredericks.</i> ,	21 April, 1815
Benjamin Davison, Mary Moer <i>Adolphustown</i> ,	23 April, 1815
Michael Dafoe, Sarah Ackerman <i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	28 Mar., 1815
Thos. Carson, <i>Marys.</i> ; Phebe Van Dusen . <i>Adolphustown</i> ,	11 June, 1815
Ernest H. Snider, Dernechy Ranous <i>Marysburgh</i> ,	15 June, 1815
Wm. Sills, Hannah Fralick <i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	13 June, 1815
Patrick More, Elizabeth Ockerman <i>Adolphustown</i> ,	3 July, 1815
Card Draper, Mary Seager. <i>Richmond</i> ,	12 July, 1815
Peter Baker, Dorothy Miller <i>Ernesttown</i> ,	2 May, 1815
John Van Horn, Mary Davenport <i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	31 May, 1815
Abraham Prince, Margaret Dimond . . . <i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	21 May, 1815
Neil Gould, Sarah Brown <i>Richmond</i> ,	2 June, 1815
John Jay, Elizabeth Mory <i>Ernesttown</i> ,	21 June, 1818
David Pringle, Hannah B. Oliver. <i>Camden</i> ,	21 July, 1815
Lewis Fralick, Catharine Johnson <i>Ernesttown</i> ,	25 July, 1815
Jacob Rombough, <i>Freds.</i> ; Catharine Milligan. . <i>Camden</i> ,	12 Aug., 1815
John Van Houghton, <i>Kington</i> ; Delilah Cronk. . <i>Ernest.</i> ,	6 Sept., 1815
Orrin Ranney, Caroline Douglass <i>Adolphustown</i> ,	15 Dec., 1815
Martin Fisk, Janie Pruyn <i>Ernesttown</i> ,	31 Dec., 1815
Peter Simmons, Lany Sills <i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	22 Sept., 1815
Chas. Alger, <i>Hallowell</i> ; Sophia Benson . <i>Adolphustown</i> ,	14 Nov., 1815
Jonathan Philips, Eleanor Bell <i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	5 Dec., 1815
Peter Baker, Dorothy Miller <i>Ernesttown</i> ,	14 Dec., 1815
Dennis Hogan, Lucretia Waggoner (no place)	21 June, 1818
Elisha Martin, Thankful Babcock (no place)	6 June, 1818
Wm. Clow, Elizabeth Davy. <i>Ernesttown</i> ,	11 Aug., 1816
Henry Dingman, Sarah Snider <i>Marysburgh</i> ,	1 July, 1818
John Richards, — Spafford. <i>Hallowell</i> ,	1 Nov., 1812
Peter Thomas, Ann Barrant (no place)	18 Aug., 1818
Paul Clapp, Margret Van Horn <i>Adolphustown</i> ,	1 Jan., 1816
George Hill, Lucy Minacer. <i>Marysburgh</i> ,	15 Jan., 1816
Nathan Johnson, Ann George <i>Ernesttown</i> ,	7 Jan., 1816

Cornelius Alcombrac, Mary Ann Mitts.	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	10 Jan., 1816
Chas. Minaker, Ann Hill	<i>Maryburgh,</i>	15 Jan., 1816
Ard. Benedict, Hannah Prindle	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	16 Jan., 1816
James McTaggart, Phebe Way (no place)		2 Feb., 1816
Fred'k Bell, <i>Fredericks.</i> ; Sarah Fralick	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	3 Feb., 1816
Geo. Fisher, Content Cotton	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	7 Mar., 1816
John Canniff, Nancy Dulmage	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	19 Mar., 1816
Benjamin Mitts, Mary Alcombrack	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	20 April, 1816
Wm. Burley, Hester Lee	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	14 Aug., 1818
Joshua Anderson, Lucretia Dewitt (no place)		11 Aug., 1811
Baptiste Perrault, Elizabeth McDonald	<i>Marysburg,</i>	25 May, 1811
Jeremiah Lapp, Sarah Perry (no place)		20 April, 1816
Edward Huyck, Elizabeth German	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	29 Jan., 1817
John Cannif, Nancy Dulmage	"	19 Mar., 1816
Samuel Dorland, Susan Henderson	"	1 May, 1816
Nathan Parks, <i>Freds.</i> ; Anna Dimond	<i>Sophiasburgh,</i>	14 May, 1816
John Hardolph, Debrah Wager	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	26 May, 1816
Isaac McLaughlin, Ruth Johnston	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	26 May, 1816
Isaac Jackwith, Mary Rose	"	26 May, 1816
Philip Hast, Elizabeth Dota	"	27 May, 1816
Jacob Kimmerly, <i>Richmond</i> ; Charity Bower	<i>Camden,</i>	26 June, 1816
James Foster, Tabby Dorland	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	2 July, 1816
Parker Smith, <i>Ernesttown</i> ; Rebecca Smith	<i>Portland,</i>	9 July, 1816
W. P. Luvan, Hannah Hortman	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	17 July, 1816
John Roblin, Sarah Snider	<i>Thurlow,</i>	25 July, 1816
Wm. Clow, Elizabeth Davy	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	11 Aug., 1816
Eli Babcock, Caty Snider	"	12 Aug., 1816
John Rightmyer, <i>Sophias.</i> ; Mary Parks	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	16 Oct., 1816
John Barnhart, <i>Freds.</i> ; Sarah Clark	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	26 Dec., 1816
John Rogers, Mary Dimond	<i>Marysburg,</i>	15 Mar., 1816
Jacob Roblin, Sarah Vandusen	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	7 Aug., 1816
James Cummings, Mary Young	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	5 Aug., 1816
Gasper Bower, Martha Preston	<i>Camden,</i>	22 Aug., 1816
John Frier, Susannah N. Kinsley	<i>Hallowell,</i>	2 Sept., 1816
James Phillips, Catharine Oliver	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	3 Sept., 1816
Stephen Montgomery, Mary Snider	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	8 Sept., 1816
Wm. Tuttle, <i>Ernest.</i> ; Malinda Hawley	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	9 Sept., 1816
Bryan Crawford, Elizabeth Loyd	"	18 Sept., 1816
Anthony Denee, Catharine Asselstine	<i>Amherst Isle,</i>	16 Sept., 1816
Moses Jacobs, Marget Harlow	<i>Sophiasburgh,</i>	25 Sept., 1816
Anthony Russell, Amy Raymond	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	7 Oct., 1816

John Campbell, <i>Loboro'</i> ; Hannah Bicknell.	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	4 Nov., 1816
David Wright, <i>Marys.</i> ; Elizabeth Hoover.	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	9 Nov., 1816
Wm. Windover, <i>Richmond</i> ; Mary Peterson, <i>Fredericks.</i>		26 Nov., 1816
Solomon Johns, Maria Finkle	<i>Bath</i> ,	2 June, 1816
Henry Vandusen, Hannah Hortman	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	6 April, 1816
Bishop Hannah, Sarah Cornelius	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	18 Nov., 1816
Mathias Switzer, Elinor Bell	<i>Camden</i> ,	9 Mar., 1817
Guy Henry Young, Susan Clark	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	16 Mar., 1817
Wm. Lozier, Hannah Stickle	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	29 Mar., 1817
Jeremiah Buckley, Jane Thompson	<i>Cumden</i> ,	25 Mar., 1817
Daniel Wright, Charlotte Smith	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	28 Feb., 1817
Peter McGerand, Sarah M. Kingey	"	12 Apr., 1817
Jesse Purdy, <i>Kingston</i> ; Maria Card	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	26 Apr., 1817
Nicholas Snider, Susanah Fryan	"	28 Apr., 1817
Solomon Barrager, Rachael Long	<i>Camden</i> ,	7 May, 1817
James Hart, Anna Dusenbury (no place given)		7 May, 1817
Israel Ferguson, Rebecca Alley	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	21 May, 1817
Samuel Solmes, Eloner Cotter	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	22 May, 1817
John Airhart, Margret Bowen	<i>Cumden</i> ,	7 June, 1817
Jasper Fretz, Leonera Huffman	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	23 July, 1817
Christopher Peterson, Polly Dingman	"	29 July, 1817
Samuel Brown, Lydia Peters	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	4 Aug., 1817
Asa Richardson, Hannah Bowen	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	17 Aug., 1817
Wm. Bartles, Mary Carscallen	<i>Camden</i> ,	14 Sept., 1817
John Shorts, Susannah Loucks	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	22 Sept., 1817
Wm. Young, Margret Stinson	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	5 Oct., 1817
Arnold Armour, Ann Hoffinan	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	20 Oct., 1817
Jas. Peterson, <i>Fredericks.</i> ; Mary Howard	"	4 Nov., 1817
Thos. McKim, Susanah Hoffinan	<i>Richmond</i> ,	15 Nov., 1817
Jesse Wells, Isabell Hawley	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	28 Nov., 1817
Jacob Fry, Elizabeth Hoffman	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	31 Nov., 1817
John Simeon, Mary Young	"	1 Dec., 1817
Robert Mac, Christina Keller	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	1 Dec., 1817
Rich'd. Ferrington, May Keller	"	1 Dec., 1817
Jno. Shannon, <i>Camden</i> ; Symantha Smith Gyerton, same,		3 Dec., 1817
Gilbert Clapp, Mary Roblin	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	3 Dec., 1817
Geo. Fraser, Mary Vandusen	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	2 Dec., 1817
Willett Potter, Mary Davis	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	16 Dec., 1817
Isaac Bell, Catharine Barrager	<i>Richmond</i> ,	10 Dec., 1817
Joseph Rancier, <i>Kingston</i> ; Rachael Rancier, <i>Loborough</i> ,		1 Jan., 1818
John Joy, Elizabeth Morey (no place given)		21 June, 1818

Elisha Martin, Thankful Babcock	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	8 June, 1818
Dennis Hogan, Lucretia Waggoner (no place given)		21 June, 1818
Henry Dingman, <i>Marysburgh</i> ; Sarah Snider (no place)		1 July, 1818
Peter Thomas, Anna Barnard (no place given)		18 Aug., 1818
William Binlay, Hester Lea (no place given)		5 Jan., 1818
John Cornelius, Levina Woodcock	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	8 Jan., 1818
George Westfall, Elly W. Myers	<i>Sidney,</i>	15 Dec., 1818
Samuel Thompson, Eve Merrett	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	5 Feb., 1818
Wm. Thompson, Cornelia Beatty	"	27 Jan., 1818
Orrin Jackson, <i>Tenth town.</i> ; Mary Lard	<i>Camden,</i>	9 Feb., 1818
Joshua Waters, Mary Ogden (no place given)		24 Feb., 1818
William Airhart, — Sager	<i>Richmond,</i>	8 Feb., 1818
Straututs Sager, Sally Jones	"	8 Feb., 1818
Jacob Steel, Elizabeth Cole	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	26 Feb., 1818
Josiah Spencer, Sarah Baker	<i>Hallowell,</i>	23 Feb., 1818
James Toy, Sarah Yoemans	<i>Richmond,</i>	23 Jan., 1818
Abraham Woodcock, <i>Loboro</i> ; Hannah Card, <i>Ernesttown,</i>		5 Feb., 1818
John Woodcock, <i>Loboro</i> ; Hetty Clark	"	5 Feb., 1818
Wm. Reid, <i>Thurlow</i> ; Phebe Boice	<i>Kingston,</i>	18 Mar., 1818
Ely Bladget, Elizabeth Granger	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	5 Dec., 1818
Adam Croonly, Elizabeth Lazier	<i>Hallowell,</i>	25 Dec., 1818
Geo. Biggers, Mary Homes	<i>Camden,</i>	21 Dec., 1818
John Lane, Evy Richards	<i>Hallowell,</i>	28 Apr., 1818
Peter Sharp, Hannah Huffman	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	28 Dec., 1818
William Lewis, Elizabeth Bowers	<i>Richmond,</i>	23 Mar., 1818
John Mastin, a Corporal of the Sappers and Miners of <i>Kingston</i> ; and Sarah Strachan, of <i>Fredericksburgh,</i>		8 Nov., 1818
Jonathan Allen, Elizabeth Blackman	<i>Kingston,</i>	1 Jan., 1818
John Warner, Elizabeth Howard	"	31 May, 1818
Nicholas Smith, Margret Johnson	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	22 Mar., 1818
Elijah Allen, Ruth Hart	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	6 Mar., 1818
James Vannest, Elizabeth Card	"	24 Mar., 1818
Jacob Babcock, Mary Feeble	"	5 Apr., 1818
Wm. Scott, <i>Camden</i> ; Amarelia Hawley	<i>Fredericks.,</i>	23 Nov., 1818
Cornelius Van Horn, Ana Caniff	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	1 Sept., 1818
Zebe Babcock, Sally Snider	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	18 Oct., 1818
Wm. S. Williams, <i>Sophias.</i> ; Hannah Harns, <i>Fredericks.,</i>		1 Apr., 1818
Simon Atthouse, Sarah Lake	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	17 Aug., 1818
Richard Lesart, Christian Esteltine	"	15 Sept., 1818
Peter Thomas, Ann Barnard	"	16 Aug., 1818
Eliakim Van Valkinburgh, <i>Camden</i> ; Jane McPherson. <i>Fredericksburgh,</i>		25 May, 1818

John Young, Mary Young	<i>Fredericksburgh</i>	28 Sept., 1818
Jacob Bushlinder, Rachael Vanness	<i>Ernesttown</i>	13 Sept., 1818
Samuel Ray, Phebe Warner	<i>First township</i>	22 Sept., 1818
David Fraser, Cloe McDonald (no place given)		22 Sept., 1818
David Canon, Susanah Chatterson	<i>Ernesttown</i>	29 July, 1818
John Winn, Olive Benn	<i>First township</i>	10 Dec., 1818
John McGrath, Anna Woodcock	<i>Fredericksburgh</i>	1 Sept., 1818
Sheldon Hawley, Esther Walker	<i>Second township</i>	22 Mar., 1818
William Bowen, Catharine Demorest.	<i>Fredericksburgh</i>	29 Mar., 1818
Abner Wood, Sabine Didsort (no place given)		30 Apr., 1818
Joseph Grooms, Rebecah McIntosh	<i>Marysburgh</i>	7 Oct., 1818
Thomas Lambert, Charity Huff	<i>Sophiasburgh</i>	20 Sept., 1818
Lewis Clement, Sarah Carol (no place given)		19 th Oct., 1818
Everett De Witt, <i>Kingston</i> ; Cath. Horning (no place)		29 Oct., 1818
Edward Loyd, Jane Mitts	<i>Fredericksburgh</i>	18 Oct., 1818
Allan McPherson, <i>Fredericks</i> .; Mary Fisher, <i>Adolphus</i> .		15 Oct., 1818
Calvin Pier, Lydia Hill	<i>Hallowell</i>	20 Oct., 1818
James Spencer, Catharine Fretz (no place given)		20 Oct., 1818
Joseph Chatterson, <i>Fredericks</i> .; Catharine Johnson		
	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	12 Oct., 1818
Shelden Hawley, Esther Walker	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	3 Mar., 1818
John Egbert, Phebe Outwater	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	22 July, 1818
John Mitzler, Malinda Loueks	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	15 Nov., 1819
George Monro, <i>Sophias</i> .; Elenor Palcote, same place		23 Oct., 1819
John McTaggart, Mary Van Servier	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	17 Mar., 1819
John Peterson, Mary McDonald	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	10 Feb., 1819
Richard Kiser, Elizabeth Keller	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	17 Feb., 1819
Jacob Cronkright, Elizabeth McGrath	"	25 Feb., 1819
Cyrus Barly, Adnah M. Randolph	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	22 Feb., 1819
David Chatterson, Betsy Windover	<i>Richmond</i> ,	20 Feb., 1819
Jacob Snider, Lydia Wright	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	2 Feb., 1819
Amey Card, Sarah Scott	<i>Camden</i> ,	18 Jan., 1819
Peter Wood, Meley Abrams	<i>Kingston</i> ,	23 Jan., 1819
Asa Schammerhorn, Lany Dimond	<i>Richmond</i> ,	18 Jan., 1819
Wm. Norman, Mary Babcock	<i>Kingston</i> ,	23 Jan., 1819
George Monroe, Almira Talcott	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	25 Nov., 1819
Jacob Moore, Sarah Alexander	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	6 Nov., 1819
Albert Montine, <i>Sophias</i> .; Nancy Gibba	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	18 Nov., 1819
Robert Oliver, <i>Rich</i> .; Elizabeth Dunsmore, <i>Lansdown</i> ,		1 Nov., 1819
Dan'l. S. Way, <i>Sophias</i> .; Susanah Bristol	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	3 Oct., 1819
Bates Ketrum, <i>Rich</i> .; Betsy Potter	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	3 Oct., 1819

Frederick Peru, Elizabeth Grass	<i>Kingston</i> ,	19 July, 1819
Alex. Robins, Hetibul Thutts	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	26 Apr., 1819
Joseph Files, <i>Fredericks.</i> ; Deborah Martin	"	23 Dec., 1819
Jos. Outwater, <i>Adolphus.</i> ; Rosanah Rickly, <i>Fredericks.</i> ,		21 Dec., 1819
Benj. Aylsworth, <i>Ernest.</i> ; Mary Simmons	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	28 Sept., 1819
Charles Blanchard, Polly King	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	10 Mar., 1819
Stephen Ferrington, Susannah Rogers	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	15 Mar., 1819
Jacob More, Sarah Alexander	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	12 Nov., 1819
Michael Asselstine, Catharine Fraser	"	7 Nov., 1819
John Sharp, <i>Ernesttown</i> ; Van Horn	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	22 Apr., 1819
Lewis Lucia, Mary Lewispian	<i>Amherst Isle</i> ,	1 Aug., 1819
James Bradshaw, Martha Outwater	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	1 Aug., 1819
George Sill ^s , Elizabeth Rambough	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	1 May, 1819
Samuel Barnhart, Maryann Sills	"	28 Sept., 1819
William Miller, Alida Sharp	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	20 Sept., 1818
Cyrenus, Stratton, <i>Lansdown</i> ; Catharine Oliver, <i>Rich.</i> ,		8 Mar., 1819
David Daily, Hannah Thomas	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	11 Mar., 1819
David Boice, <i>Ernesttown</i> ; Susanah Scriver, <i>Fredericks.</i> ,		11 Mar., 1819
Isaac Smith, <i>Kingston</i> ; Sarah Babcock	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	21 Mar., 1819
Andrew Loist, Elizabeth Pringle	<i>Richmond</i> ,	5 Apr., 1819
John McTaggart, Mary Van Sriver	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	17 Mar., 1819
George McLeod, Catharine McGennis	<i>Amherst Isle</i> ,	28 Mar., 1819
Wm. Shewman, Margaret Lepboard	<i>Loborough</i> ,	15 Mar., 1819
Wm. E. Norman, Mary Babcock	<i>Kingston</i> ,	1 Mar., 1819
Simon Snider, Christiana Hortman	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	16 Mar., 1819
Thomas Waldon, Hannah Potter	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	20 Dec., 1819
John Ellis, Fanny Oliver	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	12 Oct., 1819
Aron Sharp, Anny Vanvalkenburgh	<i>Cumden</i> ,	———, 1819
Daniel Silver, Catharine Brown	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	18 Dec., 1820
Ellis Kelly, Adna Sharp	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	20 Jan., 1820
Russel Howard, Mary Cannon	<i>Kingston</i> ,	25 Jan., 1820
Willet Ferres, Margret Grass	"	25 Jan., 1820
Elles Kilba, Mada Sharp	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	20 Jan., 1820
Wm. Turner, Sophia Minnaceh	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	4 Jan., 1820
Nelson Worden, Jane Willet	<i>Kingston</i> ,	2 Jan., 1820
John O'Neil, Elizabeth Simmon	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	20 May, 1820
Peter Cornwell, <i>Ernest.</i> ; Rachael Grant	<i>Fredericks.</i> ,	26 June, 1820
Daniel Heagle, Lana Fretz	<i>Richmond</i> ,	1 Aug., 1820
Duncan Van Alstine, Phebe Purdy	<i>Kingston</i> ,	5 June, 1820
Truman S. Clench, Eliza C. Cory	<i>Ameliasburgh</i> ,	19 July, 1820
Isaac Asteltine, Mary Keller	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	20 Mar., 1820

Louard Barnard, Margaret Hough	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	1 May, 1820
Jonas Dulya, Ann Bowen	<i>Richmond,</i>	1 May, 1820
Jacob Althouse, Phebe Mattis	<i>Ernestown,</i>	2 Apr., 1820
Wm. Snider, <i>Ernestown</i> ; Daros Boice	<i>Loboro',</i>	20 Mar., 1820
Lyman Redden, <i>Loboro'</i> ; Sarah Dimond	<i>Ernestown,</i>	25 June, 1820
John Wesno, Amy Perry	"	7 Sept., 1820
Henry McLarnard, Mary McAwlay . .	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	29 Dec., 1820
Wm. Wager, <i>Fredericks.</i> ; Elizabeth Hough, <i>Richmond,</i>		6 Dec., 1820
Elijah Brown, Hannah Stafford	<i>Ernestown,</i>	4 Sept., 1820
Mathew Paterson, Sarah Washburn	<i>Hallowell,</i>	21 Nov., 1820
Cornelius Hughson, Jeney Latimore	<i>Loughborough,</i>	12 Sept., 1820
Benjamin Marsh, Christina Wager	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	13 Nov., 1820
John W. Sager, <i>Rich.</i> ; Charlot McCumber, <i>Fredericks.,</i>		15 Nov., 1820
George Drewrey, Keziah Roblin	<i>Sophiasburgh,</i>	20 Nov., 1820
Richard Abbey, Jane Gilchrist	<i>Ernestown,</i>	27 Nov., 1820
Andrew Quackenbush, Catharine Forsbee . .	<i>Fredericks.,</i>	7 Dec., 1820
John Walker, Eve Davy	<i>Ernestown,</i>	17 Dec., 1820
Hughson Walker, Susanah Ball	"	17 Dec., 1820
Peter Mattis, <i>Ernestown</i> ; Eliza Williams . .	<i>Loborough,</i>	18 Dec., 1820
John Card, <i>Camden</i> ; Hannah Dolphins (no place)		26 Dec., 1820
Wm. Densmore, of <i>Elohars</i> ; Cornelia Bowen	<i>Rich.,</i>	15 Jan., 1821
Daniel Gold, Catharine Dimond	<i>Richmond,</i>	9 Jan., 1821
Caleb Boice, <i>Loboro'</i> ; Rachael Snider	<i>Ernestown,</i>	3 Apr., 1821
John Mason, <i>Kingston</i> ; Margaret Strachan, <i>Fredericks.,</i>		7 Apr., 1821
John Werno, Anna Perry	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	8 Mar., 1821
Jacob Van Armon, Rachael Dafoe	"	— Apr., 1821
John Philip Baker, Elizabeth Bush	"	15 Apr., 1821
Nathan Clark Rowe, <i>Kingston</i> ; Cath. Walker, <i>Ernest.,</i>		9 Apr., 1821
Fredk. Conway, Mary Loucks	<i>Camden,</i>	18 Apr., 1821
Weeden Walker, Jenny Prindle Jains	<i>Ernestown,</i>	1 Apr., 1821
David Johnson, Elizabeth Rush	<i>Camden,</i>	17 Apr., 1821
Benj. Wickman, <i>Sophias.</i> ; Lavina Ruter	<i>Adolphus.,</i>	11 July, 1821
George Brook, Charlotte Benedick	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	30 May, 1821
John Johnson, Tuny Gonsolos	<i>Kingston,</i>	5 Feb., 1821
Abraham Milden, <i>Fredericks.</i> ; Jane York . .	<i>Ernestown,</i>	2 July, 1821
Joseph Jerman, Margery Hess	<i>Fredericksburgh,</i>	18 Feb., 1821
Henry Johnson, <i>Hallowell</i> ; Mary Merritt . .	<i>Ernestown,</i>	17 July, 1821
Isaac Mintz, Levina Collier	<i>Adolphustown,</i>	19 July, 1821
Simon Smith, Margaret Smith	<i>Ernestown,</i>	24 June, 1821
John Fairfield, <i>Ernestown</i> ; Elizabeth Clapp, <i>Adolphus.,</i>		19 Dec., 1821
Wm. Solnes, Sarah Burly	<i>Ernesttown,</i>	29 July, 1821

Wm. Rancier, <i>Loboro'</i> ; Louisa David	<i>Kingston</i> , 17 Feb., 1821
Hugh Stephenson, <i>Sophiasburgh</i> ; Nelly Louray	7 Feb., 1821
Bocin Asselstine, Sophiah Hammond	<i>Ernestown</i> , 2 Aug., 1821
Benjamin Files, Ehaim Detlor	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> , 7 Aug., 1821
David Hawley, Jr., Ester Perry	<i>Ernestown</i> , 22 Aug., 1821
Peter Scott, Charity Bower	<i>Camden</i> , 8 Aug., 1821
David Vandevort, <i>Sydney</i> ; Elizabeth Hess, <i>Ernestown</i> ,	21 Feb., 1821
Daniel Reckly, Matilda Robins	<i>Bath</i> , 10 Dec., 1821
Jacob Bower, Mary Anderson	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> , 3 Dec., 1821
John Brown, Mary Nicholson	<i>Thurlow</i> , 6 Feb., 1822
John Roblin, Nancy L. Conger (no place given)	7 Feb., 1822
Tims Hawley, <i>Fredericks.</i> ; Hannah Martin, <i>Ernestown</i> ,	7 Jan., 1822
Nathan Hare, Eunice Hare	<i>Marysburgh</i> , 10 Jan., 1822
Joseph Gay, Polly Ash	<i>Kingston</i> , 15 Jan., 1822
Joseph File, Jane Detlor	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> , 17 Jan., 1822
Archibald Gilchrist, Mary Derby	<i>Ernesttown</i> , 27 Jan., 1822
Nicholas Rombock, Sarah Barnhart	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> , 29 Jan., 1822
Robert Dimond, Sarah Smith	<i>Kingston</i> , 4 Feb., 1822
John Brower, Nancy Nicholson	<i>Thurlow</i> , 6 Feb., 1822
John Roblin, Nancy Langhorn	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> , 7 Feb., 1822
Nathaniel Killooy, Polly McGuin	<i>Kingston</i> , 18 Feb., 1822
Hugh Oglive, Clarissa Warner	" 18 Feb., 1822
Wm. Connell, <i>Hallowell</i> ; Bersheba Van Valkenberg,	<i>Ernestown</i> , 11 Mar., 1822
And'w Patterson, <i>Sophias.</i> ; Jane Peggin (no place).	14 Mar., 1822
Jas. Murry, <i>Hallowell</i> ; Hannah Lorroway, <i>Fredericks.</i> ,	25 Mar., 1822
Abraham Fredenburgh, Mary Bower	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> , 28 Mar., 1822
Andrew McMain, <i>Fredericks.</i> ; Amy Madden	<i>Ernest.</i> , 16 Apr., 1822
David Freeman, Nancy Loveless	<i>Ernestown</i> , 23 Apr., 1822
And'w Kimmerly, <i>Rich.</i> ; Hudah Ostrum, <i>Thurlow.</i> ,	14 May, 1822
Joseph Butler, Charity Hill	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> , 26 May, 1822
Nicholas Carter, Barbara Vankoughnent	<i>Fredericks.</i> , ———, 1822
Peter Aken, Dorany Wager	" 17 June, 1822
Wm. Parks, Clarry Parks	" 20 July, 1822

NOTE.—Here over 20 blank pages intervene, apparently left to be filled. In various pages some blanks are left at bottom of the pages, and in some cases part of these lines are filled in with a different shade of ink and a trembling hand, apparently put in years later.

Owen Garret, Betsy Wessels	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> , 26 Apr., 1831
Jacob Bush, Christiana Rombough	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> , 3 May, 1831
Joseph Barker, Harriet White	<i>Hallowell</i> , 4 May, 1831

Cornelius Chatterton, <i>Ernest</i> . ; Nancy McGuin . . .	<i>Fred.</i>	31 July, 1831
Wm. Gerow, Phebe Jane Cuning	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	7 Sept., 1831
Fred. Creighton, Mary McPherson	<i>Ernestown</i> ,	12 Sept., 1831
Elias Clark, Julia Morden	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	15 Sept., 1831
Jonah B. Clark, Jane Mills	"	23 Sept., 1831
Daniel Wood, <i>Sophias</i> . ; Laura J. Washburn . .	<i>Amelias</i> .,	4 Oct., 1831
Henry Seeley <i>Thurlow</i> ; Louisa Outwaters, <i>Fredericks</i> .,		18 Oct., 1831
James Farral, <i>Murray</i> ; Margret Benson . . .	<i>Adolphus</i> .,	18 Oct., 1831
Hiram Buckley, <i>Cramhe</i> ; Jane Valleau . . .	<i>Fredericks</i> .,	19 Oct., 1831
Martin Cassidy, Hannah Hally	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	2 Nov., 1831
Oscar F. Poole, <i>Ernest</i> . ; Almenda Fralick . . .	"	9 Nov., 1831
Henry Mayo, Mary Whepley	<i>Kingston</i> ,	16 Nov., 1831
Isaiah Farrar, <i>Cramhe</i> ; Donas Whepley . . .	"	16 Nov., 1831
James Caven, Margret McCutchen	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	24 Nov., 1831
Walter Stickney, <i>Sophias</i> . ; Phebe Christie . .	"	12 Dec., 1831
James Gibson, Hannah Hyat	"	12 Dec., 1831
John White, <i>Hillier</i> ; Clara Shelden	"	13 Dec., 1831
George Minaker, Susan McGrath	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	14 Dec., 1831
John Harrison, Hannah M. Canter	"	20 Dec., 1831
Benjamin Hues, Mary Hicks	"	28 Dec., 1831
Daniel Morgan, Abagil Elsworth	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	3 Jan., 1832
Peter Milligan, Elizabeth Fripp	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	4 Jan., 1832
Stephen Bull, Elizabeth Brewer	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	9 Jan., 1832
George J. Thomas, Margret Walters	"	10 Jan., 1832
John McLoughlin, Elizabeth Wright . .	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	18 Jan., 1832
Edward H. Curlett, Moriahann Thompson . .	<i>Adolphus</i> .,	19 Jan., 1832
Danl. L. Burlingham, Rachael Brascomb (no place) . . .		24 Jan., 1832
Samuel Leavens, Sarah Brascombe	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	24 Jan., 1832
Andrew Denick, Catharine Smith	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	29 Jan., 1832
Samuel Miller, Elizabeth Wager	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	7 Feb., 1832
Alexander Way, Jermina Jones	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	9 Feb., 1832
William Warner, Caty Grant	<i>Kingston</i> ,	13 Feb., 1832
Henry Twilleger, <i>Hallowell</i> ; Mine McDonald . .	<i>Marys</i> .,	14 Feb., 1832
Lukas Van Luven, Eliza Bower	<i>Camden</i> ,	23 Feb., 1832
Malcolm McPherson, <i>Perth</i> ; Elizabeth McPherson,	<i>Ernesttown</i> ,	29 Feb., 1832
John Keller, Mary Lloyd	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	13 Mar., 1832
Thos. Davy, Charlotte Davidson	"	15 Mar., 1832
John H. Morden, <i>Amelias</i> . ; Mary Mason . . .	<i>Sophias</i> .,	20 Mar., 1832
Jacob Rickley, Mary Brown	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	29 Mar., 1832
Michael M. Shea, Isabel Keys	"	29 Mar., 1832

Lawrence Lyons, <i>Sophias.</i> ; Nancy Ogden ..	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	8 May, 1832
Luke Vanhoren, Mary Skirkle	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	24 May, 1832
Arthur Elsworth, Dinah Spencer	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	6 June, 1832
Joseph Morden, <i>Sophias.</i> ; Levina Rikman ..	<i>Adolphus.</i> ,	26 June., 1832
Arthur Elsworth, Jennet Sheldon	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	2 July, 1832
Geo. W. Baldwin, Harriot T. Booth.....	<i>Ernestown</i> ,	4 July, 1832
John Lewis, Hester Howell.....	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	19 July, 1832
Gideon Gardiner, Patience Demorest	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	11 July, 1832
Orren Foster, Rosina Ranson	"	28 Aug., 1832
John Dingman, <i>Marys.</i> ; Melicant Hoover ..	<i>Adolphus.</i> ,	25 Oct., 1832
Jas. Greely, Martha Walker	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	29 Oct., 1832
Henry Keller, Charlotte Scriver	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	30 Oct., 1832
Geo. Leroy, <i>Kingston</i> ; Henrietta Jenkins.	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	16 Oct., 1832
Geo. W. Bedel, Susanah Brown	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	12 Apr., 1832
David H. Huff, Rebecah Fredenburgh	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	18 Apr., 1832
Peter Smith, <i>Amelius.</i> ; Phebe Pine	<i>Sophiasburgh</i> ,	13 Oct., 1822
Wm. Whitney, Elizabeth Wees	"	31 Oct., 1832
Abraham Peack, Amanda Wilson	"	16 Oct., 1832
Geo. W. Bedel, Susanah Brown	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	12 Apr., 1832
Asa C. Fergusson, Catharine Petit	<i>Adolphustown</i> ,	6 Nov., 1832
Henry Somes, Elizabeth North	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	13 Nov., 1832
George Burrows, <i>Camden</i> ; Charity Kimmerly, <i>Rich.</i> ,		24 Nov., 1832
Michael Keller, Margaret Schiver	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	4 Dec., 1832
Levi W. Nichol, <i>Kings.</i> ; Priscilla Douglass, <i>Adolphus.</i> ,		20 Dec., 1832
John W. Williams, Elizabeth Gordon.....	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	25 Dec., 1832
Joseph Keller, Mary Burns	<i>Fredericksburgh</i> ,	1 Jan., 1832
Chester Hoskins, Elinor Magee	"	2 Jan., 1833
Abraham T. Bowen, Catharine Bowen.....	<i>Richmond</i> ,	30 Jan., 1833
Wm. Keller, Deborah Slarks	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	30 Feb., 1833
Timothy Pringle, <i>Marys.</i> ; Mary Ann Blakely, <i>Sophias.</i> ,		4 Mar., 1833
Thomas Wright, Phebe White.....	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	4 Mar., 1833
Wm. Ostrander, Phebe Palmeter.....	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	2 Apr., 1833
Henry Ham, <i>Ernest.</i> ; Frances Fairnsforth,		
.....	<i>Demorestville</i> ,	May 6, 1833
In presence Benjamin Ham and Rhoda Losee.		
Wm. Young, Mary Ogden	<i>Hallowell</i> ,	30 May, 1833
Witnesses, Dier Stanton and Betsy Spencer.		
James Shepherd, Maryan Williams	<i>Marysburgh</i> ,	11 June, 1833
In presence of James Harrison, Mary Card.		
Royal McCumber, Margaret Schermerhorn ..	<i>Richmond</i> ,	25 June, 1833
Andrew Gold, Elizabeth Barton.		

- John Moran, Mary Fortier,*Sophiasburgh*, 25 June, 1833
 Samuel Shaw, Absina Moran.
- Richard Merit, Anna Nicholson*Fredericksburgh*, 1 Nov., 1833
 Wm. Patrick, Latta M. Williams*Adolphustown*, 15 July, 1833
 Matthew S. Rattan, Anna Martin.
- Elijah Smith, Anna Jane Lafester*Camden*, 29 July, 1833
 Arthur Dickey. John Bower.
- Alex. Allen, Sarah Ann Both 1 Sept., 1833
 Hugh Allen, Elizann Brown.
- Ruben Madden, Sophia Smith*Fredericksburgh*, 3 Sept., 1833
 Luthur Smith, Elija Smith.
- Apollus B. Hill, Caroline Schriver. (No place given.).. 24 Sept., 1833
 Hugh Miller, Rosanah Schriver.
- Thomas D. Brock, Maria Fieldhouse*Hillier*, 14 Oct., 1833
 Thomas Dorland, Jane Armstrong.
- Robert Hill, Hannah Juble*Marysburgh*, 15 Oct, 1833
 James Turner, Eliza Elmore.
- Jacob Wagner, Isabella Sills*Fredericksburgh*, 17 Oct., 1833
 Michael P. McCabe, Ruth Hough.
- Benjamin Smith, Jane Stuart*Hallowell*, 30 Oct., 1833
 Frederick H. Smith, Sarah Johnston.
- Reuben Gosling, Jane Demilt*Sophiasburgh*, 5 Nov., 1833
 William Fox, Lucy Gosling.
- Richard Merit, Johannah Nicholson ...*Fredericksburgh*, 12 Nov., 1833
 Asa Richardson, Mary Campbell.
- Rueben Gosling, Janee Demill*Sophiasburgh*, 5 Nov., 1833
 Rueben Fox, Lucy Gosling.
- Solomon Bebee, Samantha Beech*Ernesttown*, 7 Oct., 1834
 Edwin Shibley, Martha Amey.
- Ezekiel Degroff, Temperance Rombough....*Fredericks*., 25 Dec., 1834
 John Hough, Ruth Huff.
- Thomas Lyons, Cynthia Berdet*Sophiasburgh*, 16 Oct., 1834
 Larance Lyons, Peter Smith.
- John Chapman, Jane Armstrong*Fredericksburgh*, 4 March, 1834
 Wm. Armstrong, Ely Adams.
- Francis Van Tassel, Affa Burtis*Ameliasburgh*, 28 Jan., 1835
 Eli Smith, Affa Van Tassel.
- Edward Thomas, Eliza Hardy*Kingston*, 20 Jan., 1835
 A. D. Campbell, Emma Thomas.
- George Bowen, Maryann Neil*Richmond*, 10 April, 1835
 John Smith Foot, Eliza Barton*Richmond*, 20 July, 1835
 Wm. Huff, Mary Jayne.

- John Keller, Abbey Keller *Kingston*, 21 July, 1835
Ann Young, Eliza Armstrong.
- John T. Wilson, *Hallowell*, Hester Pattingale .. *Hillier*, 12 Aug., 1835
Francis T. Smith, Catharine Pattengale.
- John G. Markle, Catharine Nickle *Richmond*, 7 Sept., 1835
Wm. Post, Sarah Maricle.
- James Prout, *Richmond*; Mary Stephenson . *Fredericks*., 15 Sept., 1835
Andrew Stephenson, Nancy Stephenson.
- Elias Smith, Sophrona Welton *Bath*, 15 Sept., 1835
John Smith, Catharine Crawford.
- Jonathan Aylsworth, Margret Gilchrist. . . . *Ernesttown*, 14 Oct., —
John Aylsworth, Jane Gilchrist.
- James G. Wright, Hannah E. Barton *Demorestville*, 2 Nov., 1835
Jabez Powers, Maryann Demorest.
- Amos Potter, *Amelias*., Eliza Hetonis *Marysburgh*, 17 Nov., 1835
George Boulton, Catharine McGuire.
- Aron Soles, Catharine Balfour *Fredericksburgh*, 30 Nov., 1835
Hannah McDowall, Wm. Armstrong.
- John Brown, Rebecah Amey *Ernesttown*, 29 Dec., 1835
Abraham Amey, Julyann Bown.
- George Martin, Catharine O'Neil Heling *Hallowell*, 31 Dec., 1835
Robert Heling, Miriam Carnaham.
- Thomas Martin, Eliza Smith *Adolphustown*, 24 Nov., 1835
James O'Shaughnesey, Margaret Nelly.
- James McMath, *Amherst Id.*, Margaret Scott, *Fredericks*., 6 Jan., 1836
Samuel McMath, Lowrey Adamson.
- Peter Van Sickler, Elizabeth Howell *Thurlow*, 11 Jan., 1836
Samuel Shaw, Julian Peck.
- Jeremiah Amey, *Ernest*., Magdale Gunsolos . *Fredericks*., 19 Jan., 1836
Joseph Amey, Emily Gunsolds.
- Isaac A. Worden, *Sophias*., Cecilia Spencer . . *Fredericks*., 4 Feb., 1836
Wm. J. Sloan, Wm. T. Spencer.

NOTE.—The names of marriages entered in the regular register end here. There are some loose leaves here and there in the book in very pale ink, some of which appear to have been entered, but not all. It is difficult to decipher them. Most of the entries appear to have been made from slips taken at the time, no doubt, and to have been entered without much regularity as regards time and rotation. The register is a large book of unruled paper, and there are some hundreds of pages not used at all. The register of baptisms begins at the other end of the book and appears to have been arranged by townships. Some are not carried out nearly as late as there is reason to believe Mr. McDowall continued baptising, or of marrying either. In some instances, from the paleness of the ink, or staining of paper, names can hardly be deciphered.

A REGISTER OF BAPTISMS BY THE REV. ROBT. McDOWALL,

*Minister of the United Congregations of Earnestown, Fredericksburgh,
and Adolphustown.*

First entry, on first page, over the above inscription :—

Sarah Murdoff, daughter of James Murdoff and Lois Charters, of the Township of Plainfield and County of Otsago, State of New York, was baptised February 17th, 1808.

A REGISTER OF BAPTISMS FOR EARNESTOWN.

<i>Parents' Names.</i>	<i>Children's Names.</i>	<i>Time when Born.</i>
Daniel Blake .....	.....	.....
Hannah Cronk	Israel	21 June, 1800
Denike Clute	{ Denike	4 July, 1788
Katharine Shorts		
John Hart	Hannah	9 Oct., 1800
Elizabeth Eten	Mary	9 Nov., 1800
Peter Bond .....	.....	.....
Mary Dunard	Jacob Diamond	22 Nov., 1800
James Gordiner	{ Hannah	13 Mar., 1786
Eunice Soles		
“		
“		
“	Eunice	30 June, 1796
“	James	23 Oct., 1797
“	Lewis	20 Mar., 1799
Moses Foster .....	.....	.....
Geney McPhee (Fredericksburgh)...	Moses	11 Mar., 1800
John Ham .....	.....	.....
Elizabeth Donesbusch	Philip	29 Mar., 1800
John Hart .....	.....	.....
Elizabeth Eton	Deliverance	30 —, 1799
Wm. McKage .....	.....	.....
Mary Parr	Elizabeth	9 Apr., 1800
John Chrank, Martha Chatterton	John	22 Nov., 1786
“	Delinah	20 Apr., 1789
“	Stephen	17 Apr., 1791
“	Martha	19 Mar., 1794
John West, Geny Campbell	Mary	20 Oct., 1799
Stephen Buis, Elizabeth Conklin	Clary	22 Apr., 1799
Isaac Hough, Elizabeth Hicks	Hannah	10 May, 1800
Jacob Snider, Katharine Cole	Catharine	19 Dec., 1799
Abraham Sharp, Jean Van Valkenburgh	Margaret	2 May, 1800
Joshua Book, Margret Fraser	John Frazer	23 Aug., 1800
Daniel Fraser, Sarah Scouting	John	8 Aug., 1800
Cornelius Van Dusen, Elizabeth Kaser	Cornelius	4 Sept., 1800
Philip Hortman, Alada Hough	Hannah	8 Aug., 1800

<i>Parents' Names.</i>	<i>Children's Names.</i>	<i>Time when Born.</i>
Reuben Granger, Rachael Boice	Mary	20 July, 1800
Isaac McGuin, Katharine Barnhart ..	Henry	12 July, 1800
John Landon, Else Weddel	Mathew Clark	27 Feb., 1800
Robert Havens, Abigail Hough	Hannah	29 Nov., 1801
David Fraser, Rebekah Dice	Euphamey	10 Jan., 1802
James Rankins, Phebe Brown	James	13 Mar., 1799
“ “	Katharine	8 Sept., 1801
John Van Valkenburgh, Hannah Pat- terson	Bata	20 Sept., 1801
Moses Simmon, Margret Allen	Timothy	13 Oct., 1801
John Brown, Anna Lee	Elizabeth	2 May, 1800
Paul Comer, Phebe Boice	William	10 Dec., 1800
John C. Vosburgh, Hannah Shibley ..	Ellenor	19 Aug., 1801
Daniel McDaniel, Jeney Marikle	Daniel	17 June, 1804
Henery McGuin, Christiana Simmon ..	Owen	2 June, 1800
Daniel Simmons, Barbara McDugal ..	Henrey	15 Jan., 1801
John Conklin, Phebe Hough	Joseph	3 Aug., 1800
John Snider, Ellener Boice	Rachael	28 Apr., 1800
Anilius Parkins, Rachael Snider	Sarah	6 Dec., 1801
Nicholas Simmons, Sarah Hennah	Henrey	29 Apr., 1801
Cornelius Chatterson, Violete Davis ..	Cornelius	14 Mar., 1788
“ “	Elizabeth	7 May, 1793
“ “	Joseph	29 July, 1794
“ “	Susannah	3 Aug., 1800
Andrew More, Hannah McKure	Jacob	11 Jan., 1801
Abraham Van Valkenburgh	Rachael	7 June, 1800
Peter Sharp, Peggy Sharp	Laney	6 June, 18—
Elijah B. Hough, Mary Wees	Elizabeth	8 Sept., 1801
John Wees, Jean Campbell	Isabel	16 Aug., 1801
John Dimond, Katharine Gordineer ..	Robert	8 May, 1801
Isaac Hough, Elizabeth Hicks	Agnes	22 Dec., 1801
Peter McPherson, Elizabeth McDear- mid	Angus	No date.
Peter Davie, Mary Hiller	Eva	28 Mar., 1802
John Ham, Elizabeth Densbech	Benjamin	4 Apr., 1802
Cornelius Chatterson, Violetta Davis ..	Mathew	25 Mar., 1802
John Simons, Jenný Gordineer	Jacob	22 Apr., 1802
Peter West, Hannah Bunter	John	12 Sept., 1801
John Snider, Lana Boice	Jacob	11 May, 1802
John Dimond, Katharine Gordineer ..	Peter	13 Aug., 1802
Elizab'h Thomas, baptized Aug. 29, 1800	.....	26 July, 1785
Ruben Granger, Rachael Boice	Geney	23 July, 1802
David Simmon, Barbara McDugal	John	28 Aug., 1802
Daniel McDaniel, Jeney Marikle	William	24 Oct., 1802

1802

Nov. 14	Joshua Booth, Margret Fraser	Elener	9 Oct., 1802
Nov. 14	Daniel Fraser, Sarah Scouton	Richard	6 Sept., 1802
Nov. 14	Isaac Fraser, Hannah Staring	Catharine	22 Oct., 1802

	<i>Parents' Names.</i>	<i>Children's Names.</i>	<i>Time when Born.</i>
1803			
Mar. 6	John Poneet, Catharine Went.....	Elizabeth.....	22 Dec., 1802
Mar. 17	Abraham Sharp, Jean Van Valkenburgh	Jacob	17 Nov., 1802
Apr. 3	John Hart, Elizabeth Eten.....	Elizabeth.....	9 July, 1803
Apr. 18	Isaac McGuein, Katharine Barnhart..	Peggy	6 Apr., 1803
Oct. 3	James Gordineer, Eunice Soles	Wilson Sole.....	26 May, 1800
Oct. 2	John C. Vosburgh, Hannah Shibley ..	Geney	4 Sept., 1803
Oct. 2	Jacob Storms, Rebeckah Sager	Gilbert	27 Feb., 1803
Oct. 2	John Brown, Ann Lee	Katy.....	17 June, 1803
1804			
Jan. 8	William Wess, Mary Barnhart.....	Saly	9 Nov., 1803
Jan. 8	Peter Wess, Lana Bonta	Jacob	22 Nov., 1803
—	Daniel McPherson, Jane Shaw	Maryan	30 Dec., 1803
Jan. 29	Robert Maden, Charity Dimond.....	Margret	30 Mar., 1803
June 3	Barnhart Wiele, Sarah Vandeberg...	Barnhart	6 June, 1803
June 3	James Alexander, Catharine Snider ..	Sarah	9 Mar., 1804
—	Daniel Simmon, Barbara McDougall..	Hannah McDowell..	7 Mar., 1804
June 24	Jonathan Fairfield, Charity Rider	Mary.....	6 Apr., 1798
June 25	John Van Valkenburgh, Hannah Pat- terson	Jonathan	20 June, 1802
June 25	John Van Valkenburgh, Hannah Pat- terson	Gilbert	13 Mar., 1804
June 25	Samuel Wiele, Lucinda Phillips.....	Aaron.....	15 Apr., 1804
July 22	John Perry, Alada Sott	Alada	No date.
July 22	“ “	Stephen	No date.
July 22	Daniel Fraser, Sarah Scouton	Andrew.....	13 July, 1804
1805			
May 1	Aaron Sharp, Jean Van Valkenburgh.	Polly Van Valkenb'rg	22 Nov., 1804
May 1	Isaac Hough, Elizabeth Hicks	Deborah.....	20 Sept., 1803
May 1	Robert Havens, Abigail Hough	Richard Henry.....	8 Sept., 1804
May 1	John Ham, Elizabeth Deushbeach....	Richard	23 Sept., 1804
May 1	William Rogers, Katharine Elsworth..	Sarah Mariah	20 Nov., 1804
May 1	Peter McPherson, Elizabeth McDir- nond.....	William.....	10 Mar., 1805
May 5	Cornelius Van Leven, Elizabeth Keefer	Isaac	15 Dec., 1804
June 7	Reuben Grange, Rachael Boice	Watson.....	17 June, 1804
July 10	John Dimond, Katharine Gordineer ..	Salley	2 Sept., 1803
July 10	Benjamin Boice, Margret Bartley	Peter.....	16 June, 1805
22 Sept.	Daniel McPherson, Geney Shaw	Elizabeth.....	30 July, 1805
22 Sept.	Martha Preston, adult .....	.....	No date.
9 Nov.	Samuel Hough, Hannah Hoffman	Charles Just	26 Oct., 1805
1806			
9 Feb.	John Breezey, Geney Williams	Andrew	24 Oct., 1805
9 Feb.	John Williams, Elizabeth Simmon....	Hannah	22 Dec., 1805
10 Feb.	Peter West, Lana Banta	Alida	12 Dec., 1805
10 Feb.	Jacob Fraser, Katharine Jones	Sarah	23 Nov., 1805
10 Feb.	James Alexander, Katharine Snyder..	Joanna	26 Dec., 1805
23 Feb.	John Snyder, Ellener Boice.....	George	21 Jan., 1805

	<i>Parents' Names.</i>	<i>Children's Names.</i>	<i>Time when Born.</i>
23 Feb.	Eli Peters, Phebe Babcock	Joseph	19 Dec., 1805
23 Feb.	Isaac McGuin, Katharine Barnhart...	Lana	3 Feb., 1806
April 4	John Brown, Ann Lee	Jean	20 Nov., 1806
April 4	Moses Simmons, Margret Allen.....	Francis.....	9 Feb., 1806
April 21	Peter Bowen, Mary Dimond	John	5 Apr., 1806
Mar. 4	John C. Vosburgh, Hannah Shibley..	Delia.....	26 Feb., 1806
Mar. 4	Henry Hutchins, Lucinda Bibins	Sarah	25 Apr., 1806
Aug. 21	Joshua Booth, Margret Fraser	Charles Andrew	2 Aug., 1806
Aug. 3	Daniel Fraser, Sarah Scouton.....	William	9 May, 1806
Aug. 3	Martin Salsbury, Eve Alcombrack....	Mary	7 May, 1806
Aug. 3	Peter Perry, Mary McDaniel	Katharine	28 Apr., 1806
Aug. 3	Isaac Hicks, Elizabeth Clute	Margaret	20 Feb., 1806
June 24	John Groshong, Gennet Fairfield	Sabiaminirve.....	23 May, 1806
1807			
	Cons Hoffman, Jean Shibley.....	Elizan.....	9 Jan., 1807
May 17	John Bell, Catharine Sharp.....	Jean .....	.....
May 17	“ “	Elizabeth.....	28 Feb., 1807
May 17	Philip Wolfrim, Catharine Moer	George	22 Mar., 1807
June 7	Peter Daly, Mary Hortman.....	Thomas	29 Apr., 1807
Aug. 9	Daniel McDaniel, Sarah Maricle.....	Flora	27 July, 1807
Aug. 9	John Amey, Mary Grant	John	15 Apr., 1807
June 1	Peter McPherson, Elizabeth McDearmid	Elizabeth	26 May, 1807
Sept. 12	William McKim, Nancy Nicholson....	William	No date.
Sept. 12	“ “	Nicholson	No date.
Sept. 12	“ “	Comfort	No date.
June 7	Robert Havens, Abigail Hough.....	No name.	No date.
Dec. 13	Joseph Hurley, Sarah Hurd	Sarah Eliza ..	5 Aug., 1807
Dec. 13	Gilbert Storms, Mary More.....	William Andrew....	16 Sept., 1807
1808			
Feb. 14	Nicholas Simmons, Sarah Hannah....	Margaret	12 Jan., 1808
April 3	Daniel Fraser, Sarah Scouton.....	Mary	20 Feb., 1808
April 10	Moses Simmon, Margret Allen	No name.	— Mar., 1808
	Martin Salisbury, Eve Alkombrack ...	Susannah	7 May, 1808
	John Ham, Elizabeth Densbeaugh....	Elizabeth	7 Aug., 1808
	Jacob Fraser, Katharine Jones	Benjamin.....	10 Oct., 1807
	Isaac Snider, Mary Newbury	Elizabeth	13 July, 1808
	John Maby, Barbara ———	Julia	25 Apr., —
	David Huffman, Elizabeth Wemp	Nancy Eliner	15 Oct., 1806
	John Jenkins, Hannah Patterson	Caroline.....	30 Sept., 1809
	Gilbert Storms, Mary Moer.....	William Andrew....	6 Sept., 1809
	Abraham Snider, Rachael Amey.....	Susannah.....	24 Mar., 1808
	John Snider, Elizabeth Amey.....	Susannah	24 Mar., 1808
	John Bazzey, Jean Williams.....	William J.....	21 Mar., 1808
	Justus Bartles, Hannah M'Dugal....	Janet Clark.....	8 Dec., 1809
	———, Ann Hawley	Ira Henrey	15 Jan., 1808
	Peter Wees, Lana Banta	Mary,.....	30 Jan., 1808
	Eli Peters, Phebe Babcock	Delila	2 Mar., 1808

<i>Parents' Names.</i>	<i>Children's Names.</i>	<i>Time when Born.</i>
John Parrott, Elizabeth Finkle	Daniel.....	14 Mar., 1808
Daniel McDaniel, Geney Miracle.....	Katharine.....	9 Nov., 1809
Philip Wolfrom, Katharine Moer.....	Peter William	29 Sept., 1809
Joshua Booth, Margret Fraser	Harriot Rebecca....	18 July, 1809
John Brown, Ann Lee	Mary.....	9 June, 1808
Cornelius Van Luven, El. Crawford...	Hannah	1 Oct., 1808
Joseph Amey, Elizabeth Shibley.....	Charles.....	14 Dec., 1810
Isaac Hough, Elizabeth Hicks.....	Flora	13 Jan., 1811
Abraham Amey, Charity Sager.....	Amelia	15 Jan., 1811
Jacob Myers, Sarah Staring.....	Katharine Staring ..	2 Aug., 1811
Adam Hartman, Margret Staring.....	Eve	10 Sept., 1809
James Martin, Dolly Knolton.....	Polly	10 June, 1810
Henry Hutchins, Lucy Bibins	John	8 May, 1810
Isaac Fraser, Nancy Staring	Charles.....	12 Jan., 1810
John McGillivray, Marget McKenzie..	Gennet.....	20 Feb., 1810
John Brazey, Jean Williams	Hannah	27 Aug., 1810
Frederick Becker, Elizabeth Davy....	John Frederick.....	10 Sept., 1810
Peter Daly, Mary Hortman.....	Charles.....	7 Oct., 1809
William Ross, Sarah McKim.....	Nancy Phebe.....	19 Nov., 1809
John M'Laughin, Elizabeth Stover....	Rachael.....	4 Dec., 1810
Bennet Atwater, Eliza Van Valken'bg.	Alenbelitte	21 Oct., 1810
Peter Perry, Mary McDaniel	Esther.....	16 Oct., 1810
John Peters, Esther Parry.....	Absolem.....	9 July, 1810
Eli Peters, Phebe Babcock	Hannah	1 July, 1810
John Snider, Elizabeth Amey.....	Rebecca.....	6 Aug., 1810
Jacob Storms, Rachael Sager.....	Charity Amanda....	15 Mar., 1810
Gilbert Storms, Mary Moer.....	Amerila.....	15 Mar., 1810
Jacob Fraser, Esther Jones.....	Rebecca.....	5 Sept., 1809
Martin Stover, Hannah Laughten ...	Jacob	3 May, 1810
David Fraser, Rebecca Dice	Katharine.....	8 Jan., 1805
“ “ “	Thomas	22 Apr., 1807
Cornelius Chatterson, Violette Davis..	Weyolette	25 Apr., 1804
“ “ “	Sarah Ann	27 Feb., 1806
“ “ “	Mary Ann	27 Feb., 1806
“ “ “	Katharine.....	20 Apr., 1808
Samuel Hough, Hannah Houghner ...	Avilla Eleanor	18 May, 1809
David Amey, Catharine Snider.....	Jacob.....	29 Jan., 1809
Jacob Shibley, Catharine Daly	John	14 June, 1809
David Pulse, Katharine Sager.....	Henry	28 Feb., 1811
Daniel Fraser, Sarah Scouton.....	Peggy	10 Apr., 1810
John Perry, Katharine Abrams	Elizabeth	27 Jan., 1811
Israel Amey, Elizabeth Thomas	Adolina	16 Nov., 1811
Martin Stover, Hannah M'Laughlin..	Adam	25 Feb., 1812
Herman See, Rachael Stover.....	Joseph	29 Mar., 1812
Martin A. Allen, Elizabeth O'Neil ...	Ira.....	27 Feb., 1812
Theophilus Lockwood, Sarah Amey...	John Amey.....	13 Apr., 1812
Daniel McDaniel, Gennet Maricle	Clara	9 May, 1812

<i>Parents' Names.</i>	<i>Children's Names.</i>	<i>Time when Born.</i>
Jacob Stover, Christiana Amey.....	Valentine.....	1 June, 1812
William Cating, Rebecca Riden.....	Patrick.....	19 Jan., 1812
William Morris, Jean Bell.....	Catharine Moriah...	10 June, 1814
Moses Simmons, Margret Allen.....	Samuel Neilson	4 Mar., 1812
Joseph Houghman, Hannah Hough...	Harrietta.....	29 May, 1812
Henry Jacobs, Gertrude Hogaboane..	Salla Eliza.....	28 June, 1812
John Amey, Mary Grant.....	Margret S.....	4 Mar., 1812
Samuel Wood, Lydia Smith.....	Chester.....	27 Apr., 1812
John Brown, Sarah Sager.....	Anna.....	16 Dec., 1811
Samuel Ward, Lydia Smith.....	Sabara.....	25 Sept., 1810
Wm. Clark, Rebecah Babcock.....	Benjamin.....	6 Oct., 1810
Jacob Stover, Sarah Storms.....	Levina.....	24 Aug., 1810
Wm. Clark, Rebecca Babcock.....	Benjamin.....	6 Oct., 1810
David Jenkins, Ann Enfield.....	Amelia.....	10 Apr., 1810
David Pulse, Catharine Seager.....	Henry.....	28 Feb., 1811
John Brown, Anna Lee.....	Robert.....	30 Apr., 1811
John Brazey, Jean Williams.....	Hannah.....	27 Aug., 1810
Frederick Beeker, Elizabeth Davy....	John Frederick.....	10 Sept., 1811
Benjamin Booth, Catharine Dorland..	Harriott.....	29 Oct., 1810
Henry Jacoby, Gedenti Hogedome....	Adelina M.....	22 Mar., 1819
Martin Fralick, Hannah Huffman....	Delilah.....	29 Apr., 1813
Joseph Amey, Sarah Smith.....	Simon.....	10 Apr., 1810
Justus Bartles, Hannah McDugal....	Augustus L.....	25 Dec., 1809
Archibald Carscallen, — Thomas ...	John Thomas.....	13 Mar., 1810
Joseph Amey, Elizabeth Shibley.....	Charles.....	14 Dec., 1810
Isaac Hough, Elizabeth Hicks.....	Flora.....	13 June, 1811
Abraham Amey, Charity Seager.....	Amelia.....	15 Jan., 1811
Jacob Myers, Sarah Staring.....	Catharine Staring...	2 Aug., 1811
Adam Hortman, Margret Staring.....	Eve.....	10 Sept., 1809
Daniel McDaniel, Eve Miracle.....	Catharine.....	9 Nov., 1809
John Snider, Elizabeth Amey.....	Rebecca.....	6 Aug., 1810
John Vosburgh, Hannah Shibley.....	Mariah Ann.....	16 Jan., 1811
Nicholas Simmon, Sarah Hannah.....	Catharine Hannah..	14 July, 1810
Peter Daly, Mary Hortman.....	Charles.....	7 Oct., 180-
Wm. Ross, Sarah McKim.....	Nancy Phebe.....	19 Nov., 1809
Isaac Asselstine, Hannah Davy.....	John Davis.....	25 Mar., 1802
David Amey, Catharine Snider.....	John Nicholas.....	5 Jan., 1812
John Asselstine, Mary Amey.....	Margaret.....	28 Nov., 1812
Peter Amey, Mary Baker.....	George Frederick...	15 Dec., 1812
Abraham Snider, Rachael Amey.....	Rebecca.....	8 Jan., 1813
Joseph Smith, Phila Fisk.....	Barnabas.....	2 Feb., 1813
Jacob Storms, Rachael Seager.....	Abraham.....	30 Oct., 1812
Loderwick Hortman, Eve Stover.....	Mary.....	23 Jan., 1811
David Boice, Hannah Amey.....	Andrew.....	11 Feb., 1811
Elijah B. Hough, Elizabeth Everson..	Phebe.....	9 Dec., 1810
William Caten, Rebecca Redden.....	Margaret.....	20 July, 1810
Abraham Snider, Rachael Amey.....	Hannah.....	10 Mar., 1810

<i>Parents' Names.</i>	<i>Children's Names.</i>	<i>Time when Born.</i>
William Cronk, Jane Jones.....	Solomon.....	16 Apr., 1810
John Vosburgh, Anna Shibley.....	George.....	2 Aug., —
John Brown, Sarah Seager.....	Lewis Wesley.....	11 Aug., 1835
Wm. John Darbey, Mary Ann Darby..	Magden Ann.....	6 Nov., 1835
Thomas McEwan, Nancy Davison	Mariana.....	26 Dec., 1827
Duncan Hough, Jane Johnson.....	Duncan.....	No date.
Alpheus Miller, Ann Amey.....	Charity.....	12 May, 1830
“ “ “.....	George.....	24 Aug., 1832
Michael Assalstine, Catharine Fraser .	Nancy.....	— Aug., 1820
William Morris, Jane Bell.....	Jane Eliza.....	2 Feb., 1821
Samuel Brown, Lydia Peters.....	Sylvester Peters....	1 June, 1820
James McGillvray, Margt. McKinney.	Catharine.....	28 Dec., 1820

NOTE.—The last seven entries were written with a very trembling hand, as in extreme old age, and are scarcely decipherable.

FREDERICKSBURGH BAPTISMS.

Moses Foster, Geney McFee	Moses.....	11 Mar., 1800
Henry Betskey, Anna Kittlehine	Mary.....	4 June, 1800
Philip Wolfrom, Kitty Moore	Eva.....	1 Aug., 1800
Jas. Van Alstine, Rebecka Foshee ...	Cobus.....	9 May, 1800
Wm. Williams, Mary Schemerhorn ..	John Schemerhorn..	10 Apr., 1800
Harmanus Lareway, Phebe Watts	Charlottee.....	22 June, 1800
James Murdoff, Lois Charter	Robert McDowall ..	19 May, 1800
Abraham Loux, Anna Camp	Abraham.....	28 Apr., 1800
James McTaggart, Nancy Cooley	Robert.....	29 Sept., 1800
John Murdoff, Jean Watts	William.....	16 Aug., 1800
Peter Lareway, Elizabeth Smith	Nelley.....	11 Oct., 1800
Abraham Cronkheet, Mary Kail	Nicholas.....	3 Aug., 1800
Christopher Peterson, Sarah McNut ..	Paul.....	19 Sept., 1800
Benjamin Seymour, Elizabeth Clark..	Harriot.....	23 July, 1801
Robert McDowall, Hannah Washburn	John.....	20 Sept., 1801
John Williams, Elizabeth Simmons...	Jane.....	No date.
Martin Forster, Elizabeth Bowen	Katharine.....	13 Sept., 1801
Asa Werden, Elizabeth Elsworth.....	No name.....	23 Apr., 1802
John Murdoff, Jean Watts.....	Thomas.....	1 Mar., 1802
David Edgar, Jennet Bell	Robert.....	24 Mar., 1802
James Coner, Elizabeth Bush.....	Timothy.....	15 Aug., 1800
James Mordoff, Lois Charters.....	Thomas Car.....	9 Apr., 1802
Timothy Hess, Katharine Moyer	Margret.....	15 Apr., 1802
Wm. Cogswell, Susanah Bard.....	John.....	29 Apr., 1802
Adam Hoffinan, Sarah Charters	Elizabeth.....	31 May, 1802
Henry Richardson, Katharine Castle..	Anna.....	5 Jan., 1802
Joseph Lebeau, Sarah England.....	Katharine.....	22 July, 1802
Richard D. Clute, Catharine Shorts ..	John.....	2 June, 1802
James McTaggart, Nancy Cooley.....	David Archibald....	21 Aug., 1802

	<i>Parents' Names.</i>	<i>Children's Names.</i>	<i>Time when Born.</i>
	Alex. Clark, Elizabeth McCleve.....	Isabel.....	17 July, 1802
	John Grange, Nancy McKim.....	William.....	20 Dec., 1802
	Nicholas Brunk, Hannah Smith.....	John.....	2 Jan., 1803
	Nicholas Quackenbush, Mary Pullifelt	Rynard.....	11 Jan., 1803
	Richard Fitchett, Katharine Peterson	Joseph.....	11 Dec., 1801
	John Vader, Katherine Delong.....	Ester Ann.....	31 Mar., 1802
	John Forshee, Sarah Park.....	Katy.....	13 Mar., 1803
	Benj. Cornwell, Elizabeth Jackson ...	Nancy.....	26 Feb., 1803
	James Murdoff, Lois Charters.....	Lucy.....	21 May, 1803
	Alexander Clark, Elizabeth McCleve..	Benjamin.....	22 Sept., 1804
1804			
Jan. 8	John Finkle, Maria Sharp.....	Lana.....	15 Dec., 1803
Sept. 9	Peter Larraway, Elizabeth Smith....	Elizabeth.....	16 Aug., 1804
Sept. 9	Jacob Post, Charity Forsbee.....	Frederick.....	21 Aug., 1804
Dec. 16	Samuel Foster, Mary Clark.....	William.....	6 Aug., 1804
Dec. 16	Simon Van Mere, Jean Foster	Samuel.....	9 Oct., 1804
1805			
Apr. 18	Abraham Loux, Nancy Kemp.....	Peggy.....	3 Apr., 1805
June 17	Stephen Barber, Huldah Norton	Lucy Rice	26 May, 1798
	“ “ “	Laurinda	26 Aug., 1800
	“ “ “	John Norton.....	24 Oct., 1802
	“ “ “	Stephen	26 June, 1805
June 17	Timothy Hess, Katharine Moir.....	Elizabeth.....	14 Apr., 1805
Nov. 9	Jacob Finkle, Susanah Anderson....	John.....	6 Sept., 1805
Nov. 20	Robert McDowall, Hannah Washburn.	Sarah Washburn...	14 Sept., 1804
1806			
Mar. 20	Isaac Cole, Margaret Casey.....	Henry Davis.....	18 Feb., 1806
	Samuel Foster, Mary Clark.....	Samuel.....	19 June, 1806
	Simon Van Mere, Jane Foster	Elizabeth Thompson	9 Oct., 1806
1807			
Feb. 27	Isaac Post, Sarah Huffinan,.....	Hannah	6 Dec., 1806
Mar. 1	Robert McDowall, Hannah Washburn.	Ebenezer.....	3 Jan., 1807
Apr. 19	Peter Gunsolos, Margret Clark.....	Allen	—
June 21	Nicholas Peterson, Mary Dunham ...	Elizabeth.....	10 May, 1806
	Jonas Garrison, Katharine Staring ...	Joshua	10 July, 1805
	“ “ “	Caleb	18 Apr., 1807
	Alexander Nicholson, Sarah Hough...	Abigal	11 Apr., 1807
	Peter Bowen, Mary Dimond	James	18 Mar., 1807
Dec. 16	Noxon Harris, Elizabeth Maybee.....	Wm. Griffiths.....	17 Sept., 1807
1808			
Feb. 18	Alex. Clark, Elizabeth McCleve	Harriot.....	27 Feb., 1807
Mar. 21	William T. Pruy, Mary Church	Martha.....	14 Jan., 1808
Mar. 22	David Edgar, Gennet Bell.....	Susanah Johnson...	23 Aug., 1807
	David Frymore, Catharine Lowe	David	18 Mar., 1809
	Jacob Young, Polly Sprague.....	Jacob Ward.....	23 Dec., 1808
	Simon Van Mere, Jane Foster.....	John Henrey	9 Jan., 1809
	George Dafeo, Elizabeth Sills	Jacob.....	— Dec., 1809

<i>Parents' Names.</i>	<i>Children's Names.</i>	<i>Time when Born.</i>
Lawrence Sharp, Mary Rickley.....	Peter	23 Oct., 1809
Zenas Nash, Mary Brewer.....	Fana Fatina	2 Sept., 1810
Alexander Nicholson, Sarah Hough...	Margaret	27 Aug., 1810
Jacob Detlor, Katarina Detlor.....	An Sophiah.....	12 Jan., 1811
John Dafoe, Hannah Sils.....	Sally	10 Oct., 1810
Robert McDowall, Hannah Washburn.	James.....	No date.
John Pateson, Hannah Sixbury.....	Claryann	30 June, 1813
William Church, Sophia Nash.....	William	24 June, 1812
Samuel Keller, Rosanah Warner	Mary	11 June, 1812
John Camp, Mary Dafoe	Mary	7 Sept., 1812
Bilyate Outwaters, Elizabeth Parks...	Elizabeth Ann.....	23 Dec., 1832
Jacob Keller, Debrah Davy.....	Frederick.....	30 Nov., 1827
Abraham Fry, Jane Larraday.....	Hannah	5 Jan., 1815
Hugh Glen, Eliza Scott.....	Robert	1 Oct., 1839
Gabriel Belfour, Ann Armstrong	Thomas Armstrong..	22 June, 1838
Edward Howard, Elizabeth Howard ..	Eliza Thompson ...	8 Feb., 1840
Benjamin Sloan, Jane Scott	Rachael	20 July, 1841
Andrew Scott, Mary Miller.....	John	20 July, 1840

NOTE.—The last eleven entries are made in a very trembling hand, and are scarcely legible in consequence. In the last entry and one or two of the others the right names may not be given here in consequence. They were evidently entered in old age.

January, 1899.

T. W. CASEY.

SOPHIASBURGH BAPTISMS.

Gabriel Sprung, Mary Beard.....	Richard	15 Feb., 1800
Isaac Mourson, Anna Blakely.....	Esther C.....	8 Jan., 1800
Richard Devenport, Christiana Cole...	Sarah	26 Apr., 1800
John Snidea, Elizabeth Dyer.....	Peter	24 Apr., 1800
“ “ “ ,.....	Isaac	24 Apr., 1800
Abraham Van Blaricum, Rhoda Alger.	Mary	14 June, 1800
James Peck, Elizabeth Peck.....	Maria	19 Sept., 1800
Samuel Peck, Judeth Parliament	Maria	24 Sept., 1800
Cornelius Peck, Tenty Harris.....	Willimpe	21 Oct., 1800
Richard Morden, Anna Williams	Robert	4 Nov., 1801
Gilbert Demorest, Geney Davis	Jacobus	24 Dec., 1800
Daniel B. Way, Jamima Mosher	Reuben	24 Dec., 1800
Henry Fox, Katharine Brickman	John	15 June, 1800
John Covart, Rachael Peck.....	Tunis.....	20 Sept., 1800
Jacob Parliament, Margaret Fox	John	15 Jan., 1801
Isaac Demill, Mary Dixon	Daniel	9 Sept., 1801
John Morden, Eve Bowerman.....	Lorain	6 Mar., 1802
James Morden, Margret Parliament ..	Richard	6 Dec., 1801
Peter Cole, Jean Parliament.....	Christiana	17 Dec., 1801
Gabriel Sprung, Mary Beard.....	Hannah	6 Sept., 1801
Cornelius Peck, Trute Harris	Joseph	30 Oct., 1802
Richard Morden, Ana Williams.....	Sarah Lucretia	29 July, 1802

	<i>Parents' Names.</i>	<i>Children's Names.</i>	<i>Time when Born.</i>
	Harry Fox, Sarah Mason	Henrey	9 Jan., 1803
	Jacob Parliament, Margret Fox	Katy	6 Nov., 1802
	Egbert Davis, Mary Cole	John Cole	7 Jan., 1801
	Benjamin Smith, Sarah Peack	Samuel	2 Aug., 1801
	Samuel Peack, Judith Parliament	Wilempe	2 Dec., 1802
	Henry Fox, Elizabeth Demitt	William	28 Jan., 1803
	Richard Benson, Elizabeth Barton	Andrew	7 Feb., 1803
	David Dulmage, Ann Roblin	Thomas L.	25 Mar., 1803
	John Covert, Rachael Peack	Katharine	30 Apr., 1803
	Robert Jones, Hannah Hunter	Abagail	22 Apr., 1796
	John Brookes, Eve Celte	John	14 Jan., 1804
	James Morden, Marget Parliament ..	Lorrain	7 Jan., 1804
	Gabriel Sprung, Mary Baird	Katharine	8 Nov., 1803
	Henry Fox, Katharine Brickman	Peter	12 Nov., 1803
	Lewis Latour, Mary Mason	Richard	30 Nov., 1803
	Benj. Rouw, Mary Devenport	Ann	31 Aug., 1803
	Hugh Clark, Mary McKee	Elizabeth	10 Dec., 1803
	John Morden, Eve Bowerman	John Howell	18 Sept., 1804
	Isaac Cole, Hannah Parliament	Simon	18 Jan., 1805
	Peter Cole, Jean Parliament	Sally	25 July, 1805
	Lewis Latour, Mary Mason	Jeney	22 Apr., 1805
	Nicholas Lozier, Katharine Davenport	Richard	10 June, 1805
	Samuel Peack, Judeth Parliament ..	Margaret	20 Apr., 1805
	Henry Fox, Katharine Brickman	William	6 Sept., 1805
	Lewis Brickman, Mary Wannamaker ..	Jane	31 Jan., 1805
	Jacob Parliament, Margret Fox	Harry Fox	7 Dec., 1804
	Henry H. Fox, Sarah Mason	John Howell	16 Sept., 1804
	Isaac Demill, Mary Dixon	Sarah	1 July, 1805
	Samuel Shaw, Abagail Parliament ..	Peter	2 Nov., 1805
	Gabriel Sprung, Mary Baird	Hannah	7 Dec., 1805
	Gilliam Demorest, Gennet Davis	Elizabeth Grant ..	15 Sept., 1805
	Eduard Collins, Mahitabald Lozier ..	Charity	13 Sept., 1805
	Ichabode Davis, Mary Cole	Richard	18 Sept., 1804
	John Howell, Mary Fairman	Katharine	4 Sept., 1804
	Jeremiah Exceen, Phebe Mason	William	17 Dec., 1800
	“ “ “	Richard Mason	9 Oct., 1802
	“ “ “	Frederick	14 Oct., 1804
1806			
Feb. 19	Daniel B. Way, Jamima Mosher	Richard Morden ..	19 Oct., 1805
Feb. 19	Cornelius Peck, Tinte Harris	Rachael	9 Dec., 1805
Aug. 12	Thomas Lyons, Lana Schemerhorn ..	Elizabeth	28 Jan., 1806
Sept. 6	John Brooks, Eve Kettle	Margaret	10 June, 1806
Sept. 6	James Morden, Margret Parliament ..	John Parcels	27 June, 1806
	Egbird Davis, Mary Cole	Joseph Jewell	31 Aug., 1806
	Hugh Clarke, Mary McKee	Jennet Davis	6 Oct., 1806
1807			
Feb. 24	Henrey Fox, Sarah Mason	Jene	4 Jan., 1807
Feb. 24	Daniel Lambert, Margret Osborne ..	Elisha	10 Jan., 1807
Oct. 20	Samuel McTaggart, Mary Foster	Peter	26 Aug., 1807

	<i>Parents' Names.</i>	<i>Children's Names.</i>	<i>Time when Born.</i>
1807			
Oct. 20	Lewis Lature, Mary Mason.....	Mary Medline.....	11 Aug., 1807
Oct. 20	Henry Fox, Katharine Brickman....	Katharine.....	1 Oct., 1807
1808			
Jan. 14	Samuel Peack, Judith Parliament....	John.....	30 Nov., 1807
Jan. 14	Nicholas Lozier, Kathrine Davenport.	Nicholas.....	10 May, 1807
Jan. 14	Gabriel Sprung, Mary Baird	Sarah Mason	21 Oct., 1807
Jan. 14	Daniel B. Way, Abageil Reid	William.....	19 Dec., 1807
Apr. 3	John Howell, Nancy Fairman.....	Elizabeth Fairman..	28 Jan., 1808
Apr. 20	Robert Vaughn, Margan Howell.....	Richard	19 Oct., 1807
Apr. 23	Jacob Parliament, Margret Fox	William	24 Mar., 1807
Apr. 24	Peter Holms, Betsy Johnson.....	Peter	13 Nov., 1807
Apr. 24	John Way, Cornelia Fox.....	Daniel.....	5 Oct., 1806
Apr. 24	Benjamin Smith, Sarah Peck.....	Phebe.....	11 Mar., 1808
Aug. 21	Samuel Shaw, Abagail Parliament....	Lana.....	22 Sept., 1807
Aug. 21	John Brooks, Eve Kittle.....	Nancy Kettle.....	4 July, 1808
	George Parliament, Mary McTaggart..	James Henry.....	2 Apr., 1810
	Richard Howell, Polly Lamb.....	James Nigle.....	28 Oct., 1809
	Robert Vaun, Mary Ann Howell.....	Magdalene Cotter...	9 July, 1809
	Peter Cole, Jane Parliament.....	Elizabeth Fox.....	28 May, 1808
	Egbert Davis, Mary Cole.....	Elizabeth.....	14 Feb., 1808
	Lewis Lature, Mary Mason.....	Charlotte	1 Mar., 1810
	Nicholas Lazier, Katharne Devenport.	William	10 May, 1809
	Henry Fox, Catharine Brickman.....	Sarah Ann	20 Feb., 1810
	Elisha D. Chase, Sinthe Williams ...	Henry Williams ...	20 Dec., 1809
	Cornelius Peack, Tinte Harris	Thomas	19 Jan., 1810
	Jacob Parliament, Margret Fox.....	Mary.....	1 Sept., 1810

NOTE.—The names from here down are in a very trembling hand.

	John Morden, Eve Bowman	Lucretia Julia Ann..	3 Mar., 1810
	Griffith Howell, Elizabeth Fralick....	Sarah	4 Apr., 1809
	Samuel Shaw, Abagail Parliament....	Samuel	20 July, 1809
	John Mason, Elizabeth Davis.....	Jane Ann.....	2 Oct., 1807
	Jacob Bowers, Nancy Howard	Nathan Howard....	2 Jan., 1804
	“ “ “	Jacob Cronk	9 Nov., 1806
	“ “ “	George	22 Dec., 1808
	“ “ “	Jeremiah Barton ...	24 Jan., 1810
	“ “ “	John Stickney.....	17 Apr., 1812
	James Morden, Margret Parliament..	Margarit	22 June, 1812
	Nicholas Westerwitt, Ann Blavent ...	Peggy	6 Sept., 1812
	Samuel McTaggart, Mary Foster.....	Mary	5 May, 1812
	Wm. Parliament, Margrett Blawatt..	Caty	18 July, 1812
	Lewis Lature, Mary Mason.....	Charles.....	24 Aug., 1811
	Nicholas Westerwitt, Hannah Blewell.	Eli	13 Aug., 1814
	Wm. Parliament, Margret Bauvelt ...	William	9 Sept., 1814
	Samuel McTaggart, Mary Foster	Samuel.....	29 Feb., 1814
	John Howell, Nancy Fairman	Nancy Jane.....	8 Sept., 1815
	Cornelius Sprague, Mary Smith.....	Amanda	9 Nov., 1815
	George Wilson, Loraine Howell.....	Latitia	6 June, 1815
	Jacob Howell, Catharine Fox.....	Griffiths	9 July, 1814

KINGSTON BAPTISMS.

	<i>Parents' Names.</i>	<i>Children's Names.</i>	<i>Time when Born.</i>
1805			
Nov. 12	John Ferris, Christiana Taylor.....	Ann	17 June, 1802
	“ “ “	Cornelius	31 Oct., 1805
1806			
Nov. 6	John Dingman, Hannah Powly	Jellis.....	21 Sept., 1806
1807			
Mar. 23	Wm. Graham, May Wightman	Robert	7 Jan., 1807
	Abraham Cronkrite, Elizabeth Finkle. William	— Oct., 1806	
1808			
Feb. 11	Adam Buck, Rachael Emmons	Adam	28 Oct., 1807
	George Harper, Margret Staker	Esther	17 Apr., 1808
	George Horning, Margaret Huffman.. Elizabeth.....	1 June, 1808	
	Wm. Graham, Mary Wightman..... Elizabeth.....	3 Jan., 1809	
	John Ferres, Christiana Taylor	Jean	1 Oct., 1808
	....., Mary Collard	Elenor Ross	19 Mar., 1808
	Samuel How, Jean Tensyk	Andrew	14 Nov., 1810
	Andrew Tenyck, Katharine Burn.... William	22 Nov., 1810	
	Rich'd Horning, Margret Hoffman.... John.....	10 Oct., 1810	
	James Ryckman, Sarah Zeufelt	Tobias	23 May, 1810
	Charles Everet, Sarah Hawley	Mary Ann Mariah..	24 Sept., 1811
	Joseph Ransier, Rachael Ransier Elizabeth.....	25 Sept., 1820	
	Isaac Davis, Mary Peters..... Isaac	27 Sept., 1820	
	Charles Odel, Ruth Howard	Wm. Henry	8 Apr., 1822
	James Odel, Martha Mars	Charlotte Ruth	28 Aug., 1820

ADOLPHUSTOWN BAPTISMS.

George W. Miers, Alada Van Alstine. Alley	29 June, 1800	
Hermanus Wendell, Abigail Chase... Catharine.....	28 May, 1800	
Avart Benson, Jean Van Blaricumb.. John	20 Apr., 1800	
Johathan Allen, Nancy Dugal	Phebe	6 Nov., 1800
Wm. Robins, Mary Crawford.....	William and Joseph.	10 Dec., 1800
Samuel Neilson, Jane Maybee	Mary Ann	20 Dec., 1801
John Jackson, Mary Page.....	Henry	17 Sept., 1802
Abraham Bogert, Mary Lizier.....	Peter Lent	14 Apr., 1802
Thomas Douglass, Caroline Sharp	Hannah	1 Dec., 1804
Albert Benson, Jane Van Blaricum... Peter	13 July, 1804	
Abraham Bogert, Mary Lazier	Gilbert Curtis	9 Oct., 1805
Thomas I. Douglass, Caroline Sharp.. Alida	18 Sept., 1805	
Alexander Fisher, Henrietta McDonell Helen	31 Mar., 1807	
Cornelius VanAlstine, Rachael Dunham Peter	30 Aug., 1807	
Samuel Dorland, Jane Huyck.....	Thomas	14 Aug., 1810
Noxon Harris, Elizabeth Maybee	Jane Ann.....	19 Feb., 1810
Jacob Hoover, Margret Steel	Milicent	13 Oct., 1809
Andrew Fisher, Henretta McDonell.. Henrietta.....	27 Mar., 1811	

RICHMOND BAPTISMS.

<i>Parents' Names.</i>	<i>Children's Names.</i>	<i>Time when Born.</i>
Micaheh Jayne, Eleanor Bartley	Mary.....	11 Aug., 1801
Jehiel Willoughby, Sus'h Thompson..	Elizabeth.....	26 Apr., 1801
John Hess, Catharine Bell.....	Mary.....	11 Apr., 1802
Geo. Loucks, Sally Lyons	Katharine	21 Mar., 1802
Adam Sager, Elizabeth Oliver	Frederick.....	25 Jan., 1802
Strates Sager, Catherine Dimond	Jacob	20 Sept., 1802
Aaron Oliver, Weltheven Bennett....	Katharine	22 Nov., 1805
William Bowen, Mary Davis	Luke.....	18 Jan., 1803
Jacob Dimond, Margret Loist.....	Lana	13 Dec., 1802
James O'Reilly, Catharine Miers.....	Katharine	13 Nov., 1802
John Oliver, Rachael Kelley	Frederick.....	15 July, 1804
Peter Porter, Hannah Sternburg.....	Rachael	16 Sept., 1810
Artemas Cushman, Ana Cook.....	Artermas Wm.....	20 Aug., 1810
David Freenoyer, Katharine Loux ...	Elizabeth	30 Aug., 1804
Peter Phillips, Margret McNutt.....	Robert	20 Mar., 1805
John Grange, Agnes McKim	Hannah	10 Jan., 1806
Henry Walroth, Margaret Hess	Hannah	18 Feb., 1807
Garret Kimmerly, Katharine Love...	Andrew	8 Aug., 1808
Benj. Babcock, Susan'h Smith	Rachael	29 Dec., 1809
John Walroth, Sarah Lewis	Anna	8 June, 1809
Andrew Kimmerly, Susan'h Sager....	George	1 May, 1809
John Young, Nancy McKim.....	Thomas	15 July, 1808
Ebenezer Perry, Christiana McPherson	Margret McCaul...	11 Nov., 1810
Gilbert Marikle, Elizabeth Sager	John	26 July, 1807
“ “ “	Charles.....	18 Sept., 1808
Wm. Seager, Mary Smith	Nicholas	6 May, 1810
Garret Connelly, Catharine Loux....	Abraham	12 July, 1810
Strauts Sager, Catharine Dimond....	Strauts.....	24 Feb., 1810
William L. Bowen, Mary Davis	John Unger.....	2 Oct., 1810
—Dimond, Sarah Seager.....	Milley	24 Mar., 1839
Wm. Airhart, Elenor Seager	Redley Allen	24 May, 1839
John Merkle, Catharine McMickle ...	George	16 June, 1829
James Wilson, Mary McMaster	Mary Jane	5 Jan., 1838
Peter Conger, Mary Smith	Henrietta.....	17 Feb., 1827
Wm. Seager, Mary Smith	Elizabeth	2 Oct., 1814
John Woodcock, Mary Grindstone....	Nicholas	21 Sept., 1814
Peter Phillips, Margret McNeil.....	Christopher Peter'n.	27 Mar., 1814
Peter Woodcock, Elenor Woodcock...	Gilbert.....	9 Sept., 1814
Nicholas Woodcock, Catharine Parks.	Triny	19 June, 1813
“ “ “ “	Hannah	12 Sept., 1814
Arthur Youmans, Jane Kelly	Mary	1 Aug., 1814
Asael Airhart, Elizabeth Dirick.....	George	11 Feb., 1811
Peter Seager, Elizabeth Parks	Nancy Mariah.....	21 Sept., 1832
Peter Seager, Mary Zeal	Sarah Ann.....	7 Dec., 1833
“ “ “ “	Catharine.....	18 Feb., 1824
“ “ “ “	Mary.....	8 July, 1825

HALLOWELL BAPTISMS.

	<i>Parents' Names.</i>	<i>Children's Names.</i>	<i>Time when Born.</i>
	John Peters, Marian Rogers.....	David Rogers	4 Mar., 1800
	Ebenezer Washburn, Sarah De Forest.	Sarah	7 Apr., 1802
	Hugh Robinson, Rebecca Dugal.....	William	27 Dec., 1801
	Lewis Lazier, Elizabeth Fralick.....	Nancy	1 Oct., 1802
	Henry Zufelt, Elizabeth Young.....	Daniel	2 Mar., 1802
	Caleb Platt, Lois Elsworth	James	14 June, 1796
	" " " "	Esther	22 Dec., 1797
	" " " "	Jacob	28 Jan., 1800
	" " " "	Caleb	3 Dec., 1801
1803			
Mar. 23	Lois Elsworth, wife of Caleb Platt ...		5 Feb., 1779
	Hugh Robinson, Rebecca Dugal	Samuel	14 Sept., 1803
	Joseph Grant, Mary Jinkes.....	Sarah Hannah.....	20 May, 1800
	" " " "	Rachael	6 Mar., 1803
	" " " "	Merian	6 May, 1804
	John Stinson, Jean Stinson.....	Margaret	13 Aug., 1799
	" " " "	John	21 Dec., 1804
	Isaac Morrison, Ann Blakely	John	18 Nov., 1804
	Caleb Platt, Lois Elsworth	Jemima	6 Jan., 1806
	Daniel Young, Dorcas Conger.....	Rosannah.....	25 Oct., 1804
	John Angel, Rebecca Elles	Carolina	29 Oct., 1805
	John Zufelt, Elizabeth Young.....	John	17 May, 1805
	Elephalet Adams, Mary Washburn...	Daniel	2 Oct., 1807
	Wm. Blakely, Hannah Mowerson....	Geo. Campbell	4 June, 1809
	James Blakely, Elizabeth Mowerson..	James Mowerson ..	20 Apr., 1809
	Samuel Blakely, Anna C Smith	James	6 Nov., 1808
	Thomas Stinson, Jane Stinson	Thomas	No date,
	Daniel Young, Dorcas Conger.....	Daniel	25 Oct., 1807
	Elephalet Adams, Mary Washburn ..	Lucy.....	22 Apr., 1806
	" " " " ..	Sarah	6 Oct., 1809
	James Cummings, Christiana Trumpour	Isabel Mary.....	18 Nov., 1809
	Caleb Platt, Lois Elsworth	Huldah.....	17 Mar., 1808
	" " " "	John	23 Apr., 1810
	James Cummings, Christiana Trumpour	Ann Elizabeth.....	6 May, 1812
	Robert Johnson, Martha Armstrong..	James	23 Sept., 1820
	David Goldsmith, Nancy Shibley....	Davis	28 Dec., 1826
	David Wey, Elizabeth Brooks	Jennet	30 Nov., 1820

MARRIAGE REGISTER OF STEPHEN CONGER, J.P., HALLOWELL.

NOTE.—Stephen Conger, Justice of the Peace, of Hallowell, Prince Edward County, was a son of David Conger, one of the U. E. L. pioneers of that county. David Conger was a native of Pisataqua, New Jersey, where his son Stephen was also born. He came first to Upper Canada in 1786, selected and purchased a lot, with a mill site, in Hallowell, two miles east of Picton on Bay of Quinte shore. He returned and moved his family the next year, bringing with him the irons and castings for a saw-mill, which he erected there, being the first mill of the kind built in Prince Edward County. A little later he built also a grist mill on the same lot. There have been mills there ever since. The Conger Methodist church was built on the same lot in 1809, and is now the oldest Methodist church in actual use in the Province of Ontario. Stephen was a boy of fourteen years old when his father moved, and is said to have driven, or helped to drive, some cows belonging to the family all the way from New Jersey, being over a month on the road. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace and was sworn into office at Kingston, July 14th, 1803, being one of the first in Prince Edward County. In the absence in the county of any minister legally qualified to marry, he solemnized seventy-six marriages between 1803 and 1823, some of whom became the heads of some of the largest and most respectable families in the county. During all that time a number of the early Methodist ministers regularly travelled there, but they were not legally allowed to marry then. Among them were Revs. Darius Dunham, Joseph Jewell, Joseph Sawyer, Thomas Madden, Sylvanus Keeler, Henry Ryan, William Case, Thomas Whitehead, Isaac B. Smith, John Reynolds, David Culp, Ezra Adams, Isaac Puffer, James Wilson, Franklin Metcalf, and Wyatt Chamberlain. It will be seen these well-known ministers often published the parties, but they had to come to the Justice of the Peace to be legally married. Mr. Conger was father-in-law of the late John P. Roblin, M.P.P., and Registrar for Prince Edward, and father of Roger Bates Conger, M.P.P.

T. W. CASEY.

The following is the list from Stephen Conger's record:

1. Married Charles Huff, of *Adolphustown*, and Elizabeth Russell, of *Thurlow*, both in the Midland District of Upper Canada, on the 26 Aug., 1803
2. Luis German and Nancy McKea *Sophiasburgh*, Mar. 18, 1804
3. Michael Cryderman and Prudence Pettit, *Hallowell*, Apr. 7, 1805
4. Abraham Maybee, *Amelias.*; Polly Johnson " June 9, 1805
5. Reuben Burlingham and Phebe Leavens .. " Sept. 9, 1805
6. Daniel McFall and Hannah Cunningham " Dec. 16, 1805
7. Robt. Huyck, *Amelias.*; Eleanor McMaster " Mar. 6, 1806
8. Elijah Cunningham and Sarah Hyatt " Mar. 18, 1806
9. Stephen Burdette, *Marysburgh*; Jane Steel " May 1, 1807
10. Enoch Solomons, *Hall.*; Elizabeth Ryckman, *Sophias.*, July 22, 1807
11. Abram Barker and Mary Hubbs.....*Hallowell*, Sept. 27, 1807

12. * James Armstrong and Hannah Dougall *Hallowell*, Oct. 9, 1807
13. Samuel Orser and Elizabeth Johnson " Oct. 12, 1807
14. Nicholas Peterson, *Hall.*; Peggy Van Tassel, *Fred.*, May 30, 1809
15. Daniel Leavens and Jane Blount *Hallowell*, June 27, 1809
16. Benjamin Dunham and Betsy White " Oct. 17, 1809
17. Stephen Palmer and Abigail Jones " Jan. 10, 1810
18. † Richard Clute and Sabra Ann Goldsmith " Mar. 10, 1810

Produced a license from His Excellency Francis Gore, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada.

19. Moses White and Jane Stinson Conger . . *Hallowell*, Mar. 20, 1810
20. ‡ Jonathan Greely and Harriet Wessels . . *Sophias.*, July 23, 1810
21. Aaron Carnahan and Sarafaria Sickles . . *Hallowell*, Aug. 29, 1810
22. Luis Shombou and Mary Ann Cardinal " Dec. 15, 1810
23. William Black and Sophia Peterson " Feby. 3, 1811
24. Abraham Warren and Deborah Elsworth " Sept. 6, 1811
25. § Garret Striker and Lidia Bowerman " Sept. 30, 1813
26. William Yourx and Lilius Travis *Hallowell*, Oct. 3, 1813
27. Peter Secord, Elizabeth Winslow (licensed) " Mar. 9, 1815
28. John Terwilliger, *Hall.*; Rosanna Vandusen, *Sophias.*, Apr. 4, 1815
29. Levi Bates, of *Hamilton*, District of Newcastle, and
Fanny Vandusen *Sophiasburgh* (license), Jan. 10, 1812
30. Elijah Orser and Rachael Brown *Hallowell*, Jan. 1, 1816
31. || Gilbert Miller, *Hall.*; Elizabeth Huyck . . *Amelias.*, Mar. 11, 1816
(By publication by Deacon Adams.)
32. Gilbert Purdy and Asenath Goldsmith . . *Hallowell*, May 1, 1816
33. Henry A. Johnson, *Hall.*; Phebe Casey . . *Adolphus.*, May 18, 1816
(Published by Rev. Ezra Adams.)
34. Joseph Hicks and Elizabeth Hicks *Hallowell*, Sept. 3, 1816
35. Benjamin Hicks and Sarah Geroe " Oct. 18, 1816
(Published by Rev. Thomas Madden.)
36. Ira Lamson and Mary Yourx " Nov. 20, 1816
(Published by Rev. Thomas Madden.)
37. James Platt and Mary Hicks, both of " Mar. 4, 1817
(Published three Sundays by Rev. Ezra Adams.)
38. John Warren, *Hallowell*; Nelly Ryckman, *Sophias.*, Apr. 27, 1817
(Published three Sundays by Rev. Ezra Adams.)

* He was father-in-law of the late Rev. Dr. Egerton Ryerson, and of Dr. John Beatty, for many years a Professor in Victoria College and Mayor of Cobourg.

† The grand-parents of Roger B. Clute, Q.C., of Toronto.

‡ The parents of the late Absalom Greely, M.P.P., for Prince Edward.

§ The parents of the late Gideon Striker, M.P.P., for Prince Edward.

|| He became the Rev. Gilbert Miller, a well known Methodist minister.

39. Samuel Wickam, Sarah Joseph (colored), *Sophias*, Aug. 27, 1817
(Published regularly by Rev. Darius Dunham.)
40. Charles Sharp and Caty Thompson ..*Sophiasburgh*, Dec. 14, 1817
(Both Colored people, published by Rev. Wyatt Chamberlain.)
41. Albert Ryckman, *Sophiasburgh*; Charity Warren,
.....*Hallowell*, July 5, 1818
(Published by Rev. Wyatt Chamberlain.)
42. Jacob Cooney and Susannah Pine ..*Ameliasburgh*, Sept. 22, 1818
(N. B. traveled 10 miles through the mud and got nothing for it.)
43. Jesse Henderson and Susan Eliza Thurison, *Hall*., Dec. 24, 1818
(License, bearing date Dec. 21, 1818; rec'd one guinea.)
44. John Black and Matilda Johnson*Hallowell*, June 6, 1819
(Published by Rev. John Tuke.)
45. John Goldsmith and Phebe Orser*Hallowell*, June 19, 1819
(Published by Rev. Thomas Madden.)
46. Robert McCamon and Elizabeth Wessels ..*Sophias*., July 22, 1819
47. Samuel Ryckman, *Sophias*.; Watty Dyre, *Hallowell*, Jan. 10, 1820
(Published by myself, S. Conger.)
48. Abraham Weeks and Cinderilla Hare.... " Jan. 11, 1820
(Published by myself, S. Conger.)
49. George Zufelt and Susannah Lawson.... " (No date)
50. Jas Potter Spencer and Catharine Rankin " Mar. 18, 1820
51. Caleb Williams and Gloranah Young.... " May 3, 1820
52. Joseph Daly and Polly Benson*Sophiasburgh*, Sept. 18, 1820
(Published by Deacon Medcalf.)
53. Geo. Goodwell and Betsy York (Colored), *Hallowell*, Oct. 10, 1820
54. Francis Yett and Jemina Goodwell " Dec. 12, 1820
55. Daniel Williams and Catharine Howell ..*Sophias*., Dec. 18, 1820
(Published by Mr. Wright.)
56. William Yerrex and Phebe Herrington ..*Hallowell*, Mar. 18, 1821
(Published by Rev. James Wilson.)
57. John Phillips and Catharine Smith " May 1, 1821
58. William McGrath and Mahitabel Simson " June 5, 1821
(Regularly published by Cornelius Vanalstine, Esquire.
Said marriage forbid by her father but not for lawful reasons, and no attention paid to it by me.)
59. Archibald Miller and Elizabeth Abraham, *Hallowell*, July 23, 1821
(A very rainy day. Certificate given.)
60. Abraham Hyatt and Phebe Cole " Oct. 22, 1821
(Published by myself.)

61. James Cardinal and Deliah Darling *Hallowell*, Nov. 11, 1821
(Published by myself.)
62. Andrew Huyck and Mary Dyre " Dec. 12, 1821
(Published by myself.)
63. William Emerson and Rosanah Young .. " Jan. 21, 1822
(Published by myself. Certificate given.)
64. Joseph Rumbold and Phebe Smith " Feb. 14, 1822
(Published by Rev. James Wilson.)
65. David Conger Goldsmith and Elizabeth
Carthy *Hallowell*, Feb. 26, 1822
(Regularly published by Rev. James Wilson.)
66. James Benson, *Sophias.*; Mary Trader .. *Hallowell*, Feb. 27, 1822
(Published by Rev. James Wilson.)
67. Henry Bennam and Jane Hewlin " May 4, 1822
(Published by Rev. James Wilson.)
68. Hazelton Spencer and Harriatt McKenzie " Mar. 31, 1822
69. Samuel Harding and Elizabeth Stanton .. " May 19, 1822
(Received three crowns. Certificate given.)
70. James Rankin and Elizabeth Johnson .. *Hallowell*, Mar. 26, 1822
71. * John Conger and Maria Wilson " July 2, 1822
(Published by Deacon S. Fergusson.)
72. † Elisha Miller and Elizabeth Tagarty an English
woman, late of Montreal, but now of *Hallowell*,
by my own publication, at his sons, Gilbert
Miller, on Sunday (a very rainy day) Aug. 4, 1822
73. Jacob Miller and Harriet Brown *Hallowell*, Aug. 25, 1822
74. Modest Duplessis, *Hallowell*; and Catharine M.
Gempsey *Sophiasburgh*, Dec. 5, 1822
(Published by S. Conger.)
75. Samuel Hyatt and Jane Cole *Hallowell*, Mar. 18, 1823
(Published by me.)
76. William Bull and Jane Clark *Ameliasburgh*, Mar. 27, 1823
(Published by me.)

The following occurs in a Methodist Baptism Record, kept by James Dougall, Esq., for the Circuit :

"Solemnization of Matrimony between John Carley and Dorcas Conger, both of *Hallowell*, according to the form of our Church (Methodist), Mar. 2nd, 1817, by Thomas Madden, Elder.

"Solemnization of Matrimony between John Platt Williams and Mary Youmans, both of *Hallowell*, according to the form of our Church, Feb. 3rd, 1817, by Thomas Madden, Elder."

* The parents of the Conger Brothers, publishers of the *Picton Gazette*.

† The grandfather of the late A. C. Miller, M.P., for Prince Edward Co.

SOME DESCENDANTS OF JOSEPH BRANT.

BY J. OJIJATEKHA BRANT-SERO.

Joseph Brant was married three times: firstly, to Margaret daughter of an Oneida Chief; secondly, to Susanna, sister of Margaret; thirdly, to Catharine, said to have been the daughter of Colonel Croghan by an Indian wife. (See Drake's History and Biography of Joseph Brant.) The eldest child of the first union was Isaac; the second child was Christina. Of the second marriage there was no issue. Of the third marriage seven children were born.

John Brant is the most notable of the sons of Joseph. He occupied many creditable positions with the N. E. Company; was Superintendent of the Six Nation Indians; and he was finally elected a member of parliament for Haldimand. Unfortunately, in 1832, he died from cholera.

The object in view in preparing this paper is to trace that branch of the Brant family tree which seems to have almost disappeared from local histories. Probably this is owing to the fact that Isaac had a very unenviable reputation, he having quarrelled with his father and received a scalp wound at Dundurn Park,—then known to the Indians as Bihserihneh. Many have maintained that Isaac was killed outright, but, as a matter of fact, he died in the vicinity of Brantford, in the year 1795. He was born about the year 1762, in New York State, at Canajoharie Castle, and was educated in the neighborhood, probably at Fort Hunter, where Dr. Stewart opened a school in the year 1771. His education, however, was said to have been completed at Niagara. After the Revolutionary War he married Mary Hill, (Athahondis'on, a Mohawk), whose brother was John Hill (Chief Sadekariwadeh, of the Turtle gens). Her mother's name was Esther, (Dekahondahgweh). Isaac's widow died about the year 1825. The writer's grandmother distinctly remembers seeing her at her house near the old Mohawk church.

Two girls were born of this marriage, named Ellen and Margaret. Mention is made among some correspondence which has come to hand of two "lovely children of Isaac's" at the house of Brant, in Burlington, indicating that Isaac did not marry early, since he was over thirty years of age at the time of his death, in 1795. Both girls were born in the vicinity of Brantford. They were fairly well educated.

Ellen, the eldest, married, about the time of her grandfather's death at Burlington Beach, Joseph Lotteridge, a half-breed, whose Dutch and

U. E. Loyalist descent is traced to the Mohawk Valley. His mother was a Mohawk woman, named O'Weanogan. Joseph Lotteridge died in 1854. Five children were born of this union, namely, Mary (living), Margaret (deceased), Esther (living), Catharine (deceased), and Isaac (living).

Margaret, the second child of Isaac Brant, was married to Jacob Lewis, (Dakerhidontyeh). One boy was born who survived his parents. He died when quite young. Of Ellen's children, Mary was born on March 21st, 1817,* on the Waterhouse farm, on the north banks of the Grand River, near Brantford. She is still living. She was married three times: first, to Daniel Duxtater, a Mohawk; the second time to Samson Hess, also a Mohawk; and the third time to Rev. Abram Sickle, an Oneida. Of this last marriage there was no issue. Of the first marriage seven children were born, of whom but one is living, Chief Daniel Duxtater, born October 7th, 1837. He married Zeby Carpenter, now deceased. Ten children were born of this union, of whom four are now living, Daniel, Julia, Job, and Mary. Daniel married Susan Green, and had six children. Julia, married to Uriah Martin, has issue, three children; Job, married to Lydia (Squire) Hill, had also three children. Mary is unmarried.

HESS FAMILY.—Of the second marriage, John, Enoch, and William are living. John married first, Mary Hill Jacket, daughter Chief David Hill Jacket and Eva, issue Samson; second, married Christina Hill Jacket, and has issue five children. One girl, named Ellen, is married to David Herkimer (Objiwa). Enoch, married to Mary Magdelene George; had no issue. William, married September 24th., 1876, to Sarah Crawford, has issue, one girl, Nellie, living, unmarried. Of the third marriage, no issue. The marriage of Rev. Abram Sickle (Oneida), from the Thames River, took place at the Six Nation Reserve on March 13th, 1873. Rev. A Sickle was a Methodist, and devoted his whole life to christianizing his people. Moving back to his Reserve the year following his marriage to Mary Hess, he remained at his post until the fatal accident occurred in London, when he fell backwards and broke his neck, dying instantly, on the 23rd of May, 1884. His widow returned to her former home, and is now among those present here.

The second daughter of Ellen Lotteridge, the grand-daughter of Isaac Brant, was born in May, 1819. Her name was Margaret. She was married to John Sawyer. She died a few years ago, leaving a large family of ten children, consisting of Esther, John, Alexander, Peter, Jacob, Levi, Dan, Sarah, Mary, and Isachar. Most of these, or

*Date doubtful.

all of them, are married and have children. Esther Lotteridge, third child, was born March 20th, 1821, on the site of the city of Brantford. She was baptised at the Old Mohawk church and received her education at the Mohawk Institute, which was established in the year 1822. The same year the Methodist Mission began its work on the Grand River.

Esther was married, first to Peter Powless, a Mohawk. Lydia and Peter were born of this union. Both are living. Lydia was born June 19th, 1842; married to Cornelius Cornelius, an Oneida. About sixteen children were born to Lydia. Nine daughters are living. Jemima, Mary, Esther, and Susanna are married and have large families. Daughters of Jemima and Esther are married and have several children. Five living generations are represented in this branch of the Brant family. Peter, second child and only son of Esther (living), was born on the Grand River at Newport, which was formerly called Burch's Landing, in the days of the Grand River Navigation Company, on June 10th, 1844. He is at present the hereditary Chief, bearing the name of Shadekariwade, and speaker in the Council for the Three Brothers. He is married to Catharine Henhawk. and has a large family, most of them boys. Elizabeth, born 1872, is the widow of a Tuscarora Indian from Lewiston, New York State, and she has two children.

The second marriage of Esther was to an Oneida Chief, the Rev. Thomas Funn. In his day he was speaker in the Council for the Four Brothers. He manifested great interest in the general welfare of the Six Nation people, devoted his time and energies in the Council and at religious gatherings. For many years before his death he occupied the Methodist pulpit, being, it is generally claimed, an eloquent speaker. The Wesleyan Methodists ordained him a minister of the Gospel in the year 1853. At the same time a call was extended to him from the Oneida Reserve, but he refused to accept it, thinking, no doubt, that the Six Nations had a prior claim upon his labors. He died in 1856 after a few days illness of typhoid fever. Seven children were born of this marriage, of whom Ellen, Elizabeth, and Catharine are living. They are all married, and have issue.

Ellen, the first child of the second marriage, was born August 24th, 1848, and married in the year 1864, on the 14th of February to Tanish, or Denis Shero or Sero, son of John and Dorothy Sero, Bay of Quinte Mohawks, who had left their former home, and travelled by ox-team, passing through York on the way. John lived to the age of 77. His widow, who died three years ago, is said to have been born in the winter of 1779.

The American war separated them for a time after their marriage, for Denis joined the soldiers of the North and was stationed at Georgia. He returned to Canada in the fall of 1865. On the 10th of June, 1867, John was born. Juliana was born on June 16th, 1869. She died in infancy. Albert was born July 15th, 1875. Denis Sero died September 3rd, 1876, and was buried at the White School House, where all his children were baptized. His widow, Ellen, is married to Peter Martin, son of Alexander and Eva (deceased). Two girls and one boy, the issue of this second marriage, are living. The eldest girl, Agnes Adeline, married Peter Miller, son of Josiah, in 1898.

John, the first child of Ellen and Denis, was born about two miles from the south banks of the Grand River, in a log house, which is still there. He was baptized at the Methodist church, commonly known as the White School House. While he was in England, circumstances arose in which it was necessary he should produce a baptismal certificate. This was impossible at the time. Under the guidance and tutorship of the Rev. Henry Henn, M.A., Fellow of Cambridge University, England, it was decided that the only way out of the difficulty was to have another baptism, the Rev. Henry Henn, and Rev. Chas. Priff to be godfathers, on condition that the name of "Brant" be taken as part of the name, and to be hyphenated with that of Sero. Accordingly, in the month of June John was re-christened at St. Paul's (Church of England), Preston, Lancashire, England, as "John Ojijatekha Brant." He married Frances Baynes Kirby, widow of the Rev. H. W. Kirby, rector Field Broughton, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.

Albert, the second son of Ellen, is still unmarried. Elizabeth, the second daughter of Esther and Thomas Funn, is married to Samson Newhouse, Mohawk. She has five children,—two girls and three boys, none of whom are married.

Catharine, the third daughter, married Jacob Smith, an Oneida.

Of this marriage five children are living, namely, Albert, Jonas, Emy, Mary Jane, and Cissy. Albert is married and has three children. Emy married Martin in 1896.

Peter Schyler, an Oneida, was the third husband of Esther. Several children were born of this union, but they all died in infancy. In 1869, on Sept. 2nd, Esther was married for the fourth time. This husband was a Mohawk named Isaac Claus. There was no issue of this union. Isaac Claus died October 19th, 1893. His widow survives; she is seventy-seven years of age, and grandmother of the writer.

Catharine, or Katy, the fifth child of Ellen and Joseph Lotteridge, was born in 1829. She married William Canada Maricles, a Bay of

Quinte Mohawk, who is now living. Catharine died, July 25th, 1892, leaving three sons. She had one daughter, who died previous to her mother, and who was married to David Williams. The three sons are living, namely, William Henry, married to Mary Hill; Samuel Daniel, married to Hannah Hill Jacket; and John Peter, married to Mary Ann Gonwaninow Hill. All have issue.

Isaac, the only son living, was born 1827. Married three times: first to Lydia Powless, — issue; second, to Catherine Ducan; third, to — Garlow. One daughter and one son are living, and married. Both have large families.

HAMILTON, ONT., June, 1898.

REMARKS ON THE MAPS FROM ST. REGIS TO SAULT STE. MARIE.

By the 6th article of the Treaty of Ghent it is provided: the boundary line separating His Majesty's Dominions from the United States shall be the middle of the River Cataraqui (or Iroquois).

When the survey was undertaken to decide the place of the above boundary line, several important questions arose not contemplated in the Treaty; among which was that as the middle of the River is a line equidistant from both banks of the River, this line would often intersect islands, which would give a boundary line on land, under circumstances very inconvenient to each Power, especially on civil and criminal processes, illicit trade, &c., &c. It was therefore determined that to whatever power the greater part of intersected island should belong, that power should have the whole of the Island, and thus avoid all of the above evils. This decision was approved and confirmed by the Foreign Office and at Washington. It may be said, by following the middle of the greatest navigable channel, a boundary line could have been readily established; but on my great surveys of this Continent to the Latitude of 60° north, I examined almost all the great rivers from their sources to the eastern seas or Pacific ocean, and found them all obeying the same physical law with the great rivers in Europe, and in a bolder manner. On this Continent, the deep channel for 5 miles out of 6 miles will be found on the North side of the River. After the survey was finished this truth was forced on the United States Commissioner, and he insisted on the middle of the deep channel for

the boundary line, but was kept to the letter of the Treaty. The Treaty of 1783 gave peace to the United States, but their treasuries were exhausted. To raise money the State of New York sold to the Holland Company large tracts of land, among which were all the islands in the River Cataraqui from St. Regis to Lake Ontario, which, by the boundary to be drawn, should belong to the State of New York.

The several naval commanders who had been in charge of Kingston Harbor, the vessels on the lakes, &c., had sent to the Admiralty from time to time their opinions on the necessity of securing to Great Britain certain islands for the protection of the Navy, &c., at Kingston, &c. These were transmitted to the Foreign Office and forwarded to the British Commissioners, and every place pointed out by the Admiralty for the safety of our Navy, &c., was obtained; the principal of which was Grande Isle, opposite to Kingston. By the Treaty this Island belonged to the United States and on account of the Holland Company was considered hopeless; but at the time the division of the Islands took place, certain peculiar circumstances happened, which enabled the British Commissioners to exchange Grande Isle above the Niagara Falls for Grand Isle opposite Kingston, on condition of indemnifying the Holland Company by giving up British Isles to make up 13,359½ acres—the difference in area between the two islands. This will account for several islands in the River Cataraqui being placed on the side of the United States.

As the obtaining Grande Isle near Kingston was strongly recommended by the Admiralty, I paid more than common attention to the depth of water along its shores, and found the South side to be so shoaly that in many places at 100 yards from the shore there was only 4 or 5 feet of water. In order to have the free use of this side of the Island it was proposed and agreed that the boundary line should be 100 yards from the shores of all islands, and if the space between the opposite shores was less than 200 yards then the boundary line should be the middle between the two shores, and the distance of 100 yards also gives free space for the construction of Rafts, &c., to both nations.

The field books and the books of the results of the triangles will show with what careful accuracy the whole survey was performed.

The field book containing the notes of the survey of part of the East end of Lake Ontario, the Niagara River, &c., &c., is not now sent, as it is not half full, and can contain the field notes of the West end of Lake Erie, &c., &c., and will be forwarded with the second section. A book of two quires, containing the astronomical observations for Latitude, Longitude, &c., &c., is in the same state. and may probably

contain all the observations made on the survey. The field notes, &c., &c., of the United States Astronomer and surveyor and party are forwarded in original as delivered by me. They made very few observations for Latitude, Longitude, &c., &c., and none were exchanged. The areas of the islands ordered to be calculated by the Commissioners in the River Cataraqui are as follows: Cornwall Island contains 1972 acres; Barnhart's Island, 1716 acres; Lower Long Sault Island, 1969 acres; Upper Long Sault Island 1859 acres; Eastern Cat Isle, 90 acres; Crysler's Isle, 54 acres; Goose Neck Island, 414 acres; 1st Isle, No. 1, 8 acres; and 2nd Isle, No. 2, 45 acres; Hanes's Island, 138 acres; Rapid Plat Island (Ogdens.), 806 acres; Isle a Cusson, 91 acres; The Gallop Islands, No. 1, 33 acres; No. 2, 8 acres; No. 3, 66 acres; No. 4, 5 acres; No. 5, 21 acres; No. 6, 2 acres; No. 7, 13 acres; No. 8, 22 acres; No. 9, 21 acres; No. 10, 497 acres; Tick Isle, 12 acres; Chimney or Isle Royal, 6 acres; Grenadier Island, 1,070 acres; * Grindstone Island, 5,316 acres; Wells's Island, $7950\frac{1}{4}$ acres; Grande Isle (opposite Kingston) $31,283\frac{1}{4}$ acres; Duck Isle, 151 acres; Lesser Duck, 9 acres; Goat, or Iris Isle, $72\frac{1}{4}$ acres; Navy Island, $304\frac{1}{4}$ acres; Grande Isle (Niagara River), $1792\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

(Signed) DAVID THOMPSON,

Astronomer and Surveyor.

6 and 7 articles of the Treaty of Ghent.

MONTREAL, October 24th, 1836.

THE HONORABLE JOHN MACAULY,

SIR,—The maps of the boundary line between His Majesty's Dominions and the United States now sent to you on 38 sheets of antiquarian paper, and numbered from 27 to 64 inclusive. No map of Lake Erie could be procured, the rough survey of this lake by Captain Owen not being deemed sufficiently accurate to be a national document. Numbers 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 contain the survey of the west end of the Lake Erie, which survey, on account of the pestilential Marshes, &c., took part of three years to complete. It was thought a matter of importance to acquire, if possible, a correct knowledge of the extent and nature of the Marshes, Fens, &c., &c., that border the west end of Lake Erie, and whether it could be possible to drain them into the lake. Captain Douglas, of the United States Engineers, and Professor of Mathematics at West Point, was for that year (1819) the Astronomer and Surveyor on the part of the United States, and we agreed, each of us, to examine the sides of survey, and give the best estimation we could form without any actual survey being made. Captain Douglas

* This word is said to be a corruption of granite stone.

computed the South-West side of Lake Erie, including the Marshes and Fens of the Sandusky and Maumee Rivers, to contain about 800 square miles of apparently incurable Marsh and Fen. On the north-east side, including the round O, a very extensive Marsh, Point Plé, and the Island, I computed 120 square miles, on the British side of the Lake, all apparently incurable. Between the round O and the Marshes and Fens to Point Plé, the only barrier to the Lake, was generally a narrow bar of sand, seldom one foot above the level of the Lake, and in many places cut through by the waters of the marshes, etc. Point Plé Island contains about 27 square miles of area, of which 24 square Miles are Marsh, and the Island is surrounded almost everywhere by a narrow Low Bank of sand or Earth and Stones. When Lake Erie is high the country appears healthy, but when the water of the Lake is lowering (as in 1819) the Marshes also lower, and each fall of an inch leaves from 40 to 100 yards dry, and the rich, oily, dense, vegetable substances with myriads of animalculæ become in a state of dissolution, and produce a most disgusting smell. Mr. Commissioner Ogilvie, and 2 men, fell victims to the lake Fever, and the rest of us barely escaped with our lives.

Numbers 33, 34 and 35 contain the survey of the Detroit River. Had the middle of the River been followed the United States would have been limited to 100 yards eastward of Grosse Isle; but the part of the 6th article relative to the Detroit River and upwards is so loosely worded, the United States Commissioner claimed the middle of the channel between Isle du Bois Blanc and Amherstburg as the only deep channel for ships and Steam Boats. This being refused he next claimed Fox and Stoney Isles for protecting their navigation. This claim was also most strenuously resisted, but Lord Castlereagh ordered them to be given up.

Numbers 36 to 48 inclusive contain the survey of Lake St. Clair and its channels. The sides of Lake St. Clair were surveyed by means of pickets placed a distance from the shore; the angles at these pickets were taken by a Sextant. The old ship channel through which the boundary line passes was formerly the only navigable channel for vessels drawing more than five feet of water. This channel, as well as almost all the channels, has now a shoal bar at its sortie, and the present navigable channel is the most western. All the Bars at the discharge of the channels into the Lake appear to be of decomposed wood, apparently brought down from Lake Huron, or the R. St. Clair, and from extensive shoals on the north-east end of the Lake.

Numbers 49, 50, 51 are the Maps of the River St. Clair to its head from Lake Huron. No. 52 is a general map of Lake Huron so

far as its shores could be known with accuracy. For most of the west side I am indebted to Captain Bayfield, who at that time was also on the survey to Lake Huron. The Trigonometrical Survey having determined the position of the shores and islands of the upper end of Lake Huron, it became necessary to know to which nation the 3 northern Manito Islands belonged. To the east shore a survey could be carried, but to the west shore, as the mainland could not be seen, a survey could not be carried but by means of tedious and expensive operations. It was therefore determined by the Board that the distance between the shores and the islands should be determined by astronomical observations, and as the United States had no practical astronomer, I had to perform it alone. The result of the observations is the boundary line as laid down on the general map of Lake Huron (number 53).

Numbers 53 to 64, inclusive, contain the survey of the north-east end of Lake Huron, with the boundary line which finishes the 6th article of the Treaty of Ghent. The East Neebish Channel is the only one that has sufficient depth of water for ship navigation. The middle Neebish is the common channel for all lesser craft and has the shortest distance to the Falls of Ste. Maries. The West Neebish is shoal and circuitous. The middle of the middle Neebish Channel was offered as the boundary line, but the United States Commissioner demanded the middle of the east channel which was positively refused, and this refusal confirmed by Mr. Canning. The consequence was, the Blue Line became the Limit of the United States, and the Red Line that of Great Britain, until further negotiations determined the boundary line to the Falls of Ste. Maries, in the meantime each nation making use of all the Channels. With these Maps I have not forwarded the field notes, &c., &c., as I am at a loss to know how to arrange them so as to be of the most use, and easy of inspection. From the sufferings of the Parties from fever, &c., the west end of Lake Erie was surveyed at different times as health permitted, and L. St. Clair after Lake Huron from the same cause. To follow the order of time the Survey would sometimes be in one place and sometimes in another. To me it appears the best method will be to combine the Surveys of different times into one survey, and follow the Line of the Country upwards to the head of Lake Huron. The termination of the 6th article of the Treaty of Ghent, on this, I shall await your decision.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THE HON. JOHN MACAULAY,

[Signed] DAVID THOMPSON.

Surveyor-General of Upper Canada.

SKETCH OF PETER TEEPLE, LOYALIST AND PIONEER,
1762-1847.

BY W. B. WATERBURY.

(Read Before the County of Elgin Historical Society, at St. Thomas, Ont.)

CAPTAIN PETER TEEPLE was born near Trenton, New Jersey, July 14th, 1762. Bordentown is believed to be the locality.

His parents were settlers from Holland in New Jersey, and he was the youngest son of a well-to-do and fairly numerous family. He had at least three brothers, John, James, and George, all of whom were in the Continental Army under George Washington in the war of Independence which raged from 1776 to 1783. About the year 1779, Peter was still living at the old home, and then in his 18th year. Being possessed of a very handsome horse, he kept it carefully hidden from view of the contending armies, rightly fearing it might be confiscated for war purposes. One day however, whilst leading it to water, he was surprised by the Patriot cavalry, and forced to give it up. He afterwards stated that, being at that time unable to speak English (his family, as stated before, being Hollanders) he was taken at a great disadvantage. The occurrence so angered the boy, who prided himself on the possession of so handsome a horse, that he immediately tied up a bundle of clothing and started on foot for New York, then occupied by the British, which he reached safely, and there joined the British cavalry. Having a good education and being naturally bright and intelligent, he soon acquired a fluent use of the English language, and being of tall and commanding presence, and a good soldier, he rapidly rose to the rank of Captain, and was placed in command of a troop of cavalry, being a part of the corps known as the "New Jersey Volunteers."

He took part in several notable engagements, and many times had an opportunity to forage for supplies for his troop among the supporters of the Patriot army which had deprived him of his beloved steed. On one occasion while scouting in Virginia, a bullet from the rifle of an American sharp-shooter killed the charger upon which he was mounted. At the close of the war in 1783, Captain Teeple's cavalry troop was disbanded at Halifax, and, owing to his fine physique, being six feet four inches in height, he was offered great inducements to proceed with the British army to England and accept a commission in His Majesty's Life Guards. He declined the offer, and later expressed misgivings as to the wisdom of his choice. He then left



CAPT. PETER TEEPLE,
U. E. Loyalist - - 1762-1847.

Captain in the "New Jersey Volunteers" in the Revolutionary War. Pioneer of Long Point in 1793. One of the first five Justices of the Peace for London District in 1800. Served at the Battle of Lundy's Lane in 1814. Died at Centreville, Oxford County, Ont., in 1847, aged 85.

The original of this portrait was drawn on the fly-leaf of a book by a runaway slave from the United States about 1840.

Halifax, proceeding with a large number of other disbanded soldiers, and many refugees, to New Brunswick, where Loyalist settlements had been established at Saint John, and at a place called Waterborough, situated on Grand Lake about sixty miles up the River Saint John. From being a captain of horse, he now became captain of a trading vessel plying between Saint John and New York.

At Saint John he met and married, in 1785, Lydia Mabee, one of the five daughters of Frederick Mabee, a prominent Quaker refugee from New York, whose father, Simon, a Hollander, and his mother, Marie Landrine, a French lady, had settled near Sing Sing in the State of New York.

FREDERICK MABEE was a United Empire Loyalist, whose home had, at the British evacuation of New York, been confiscated, and himself and family subjected to indignity by many of his formerly kind neighbors, because he declined to swear allegiance to the new Republic, holding, as he no doubt conscientiously did, that the grievances of the colonists should be settled by constitutional means rather than by the sword.

Having heard of the wonderful fertility and natural advantages of the Long Point (or as it was first called, the Turkey Point) country in Upper Canada from his cousin Peter Secord, a U.E. Loyalist who had accompanied him to Saint John from New York, and who, being an old hunter, had already penetrated the wilds of Upper Canada with one George Ramsay, an Englishman, on a hunting and exploring trip, he resolved to form a small colonization party to open a permanent settlement at Turkey Point. Gathering many of his relatives together, including his son-in-law Captain Teeple, the "Mabee party," as they were afterwards called, set out in the fall of 1792, but they wintered at Quebec, and did not reach Turkey Point until some time in 1793.

They brought some household goods, drove several cows, rode horses, and employed an Indian guide to pilot the way through the wilderness. The men drove the animals along the shore, the women came in the boats, going ashore at night to camp. During the journey through the wilds they sustained themselves largely on cornmeal, and milk from the cows. The party consisted of Frederick Mabee and wife Lavinia (born Pellum, or Pelham); Oliver Mabee, their eldest son, aged about 19; Simon, aged 17; Pellum, the youngest son, aged about 5; three single daughters, Polly, Betsy, and Sally; and two married daughters, Nancy, with her husband John Stone, and Lydia, with her husband Captain Peter Teeple and their three children. His cousin, Peter Secord, and Thomas Walsh, also came with the "Mabee party."

Frederick Mabee at once erected the first log cabin ever built in the new settlement, at the foot of the hill over-looking Turkey Point. Their corn was pounded in the stump of a walnut tree, the pestle being attached to a "sweep" like the "Old Oaken Bucket."

One year after the arrival of the party he died of apoplexy, and was buried in a hollowed-out walnut log coffin. He was the first white man buried in the new settlement, and a large boulder marks his tomb near Turkey Point. His widow subsequently married Lieut. Wm. B. Hilton, a New York Loyalist of the "King's American Dragoons," but he died three years after the marriage. Large numbers of other Loyalists poured into the settlement shortly after, but the "Mabee party" came in advance of the rest, and became "squatters" until the lands were apportioned by the Crown to all the Loyalists. Polly and Sally Mabee, two daughters who came to Turkey Point single, married respectively Captain David Secord, and Silas Montross, U.E. Loyalists. The former was a miller at Niagara; the latter lived at Turkey Point. The Mabee, Teeple, Secord, Montross, and Stone families became prominent factors in the early days of the settlement, but now their descendants are very widely scattered.

More than a hundred years have come and gone since Frederick Mabee and his sons and sons-in-law made the acquaintance of the wild, painted, and befeathered savages of the north shore of Lake Erie; and where they were surprised and startled by the bedlam of discordant sounds, which daily rent the air, from the throats of the myriads of wild turkeys, geese, and duck, as these sturdy pioneers staked out their new homes at Turkey Point. To-day their great-grandsons are found in the ranks of busy men, scattered all over the American continent, and their great-great-grandchildren occupy seats in nearly every schoolhouse in the land. In fact, these descendants have become so numerous and so widely dispersed that they meet as strangers, never dreaming that the old pioneer mother who pounded corn in the hollow of a walnut stump on Turkey Point more than a hundred years ago was their common maternal ancestor.

CAPTAIN PETER TEEPLE and his brothers-in-law, Captain David Secord and John Stone, were the first young married men that settled in Charlotteville as Turkey Point afterwards came to be officially named; and when the settlement was surveyed Peter Teeple was granted Lot 8, in the broken front, near Forestville. His wife Lydia also was granted 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres by the Crown, being part of Lot 9, lake front, Charlotteville. Near by still stands to-day an old tree known as the "Aunt Lydia Apple Tree," which yet bears fruit. It was the

favorite apple of Lydia Teeple. There are trees in this orchard 100 years old, and near the old house is still standing a walnut tree which must be very ancient indeed. It measures nearly twelve feet in circumference and four feet in diameter. It is an interesting relic in itself with its immense spread of branches.

Peter Teeple was one of the first Justices appointed, having that honor conferred upon him by virtue of the first General Commission of the Peace for the newly organized "District of London," dated at York, now City of Toronto, January 1st, 1800. He was also one of the original three, appointed at the same time, to act as Commissioners for administering oaths prescribed by law to the officers of the Government of Upper Canada. On the 2nd day of April following, he was sworn into office at the house of Lieut. James Munro, at Turkey Point, which house is still standing (Jan., 1899) and is now known as "Fort Munroe." On 8th April, 1800, the first session of the first Court held in that vast new "District of London" was convened at Fort Munroe, and Squire Teeple was one of the sitting Justices. His position then was about equivalent to that of a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas now, and he came to be regarded as a thorough jurist. He left a very large law library, and a complete register of the hundreds of civil marriages he performed.

An amusing incident was related by his youngest son, Pellum, in connection with one marriage ceremony he performed about 1825. The laws or custom of that place required that where no regular license had been procured, the ceremony might be performed at some public cross-roads, at the hour of midnight, the contracting parties appearing in their night-clothes, the justice and one or more others acting as witnesses. In company with his son, Pellum, the Squire repaired to the spot, a lonely cross-road, on a very dark night. Presently two groups approached from opposite directions, one with the bride, the other with the groom. Upon meeting, and the two principals clad in white robes stepping forward at the hour of twelve, they were duly married according to law. Pellum, then a young man of sixteen, said it made a lasting and weird impression on his memory.

But few years had elapsed after the Squire, as he was then called by virtue of his legal office, settled at Turkey Point, when the war of 1812-1815 broke out. He had attained a goodly degree of prosperity, and he and his sons donned their swords to defend their new-made homes. The settlers formed volunteer companies, and in recognition of his previous military rank and experience he was chosen a captain of militia, being then about fifty years of age. With his command he

met the invading American troops at Queenston Heights and Lundy's Lane. His valuable flour mill was burned during this war by a party of American scouts.

Squire Teeple and his wife were two of the constituent members of the old pioneer Baptist church organized at Vittoria by Elder Titus Finch in 1804; and when the acre of land was purchased for £2. 10. 0. "New York Currency" from Deacon Oliver Mabee in 1807 upon which to erect a "meeting house," Mr. Teeple became one of the first trustees, the other being one Lawrence Johnson. The church was a commodious edifice for those times, and superseded the old log structure, and it was furnished with a three-sided gallery. The young people who used to attend the singing schools in that old meeting house have long since passed away, but they were full of rugged piety and simple faith.

In January, 1851, a new church was built near the same site, and among the records of the members of the construction committee we find the now locally historic names of Mabee, Teeple, Young, and Ryerse, sons of the original pioneers. A few years before his death in 1847, a pen-and-ink portrait of the Squire was obtained under peculiar circumstances. There came in that community (Centreville, Oxford Co., Ont.) a quadroon who had been a slave in the United States, and who had a talent for drawing, which his mistress allowed him to cultivate, and even procured for him some instruction in the art. The Squire's son, Pellum Cartwright Teeple, learning this, brought the escaped slave home one day and got him to execute a portrait of his father. It was drawn upon the fly-leaf of a book, and he was portrayed sitting with Pellum's child, Charles, an infant, on his lap. The original is still in the possession of the grandson Charles, who lives at Marengo, Illinois, and the writer is happily possessed of a photographic copy. The drawing is quaint but well executed, and is said by those who remember the old Squire to be a faithful likeness, the only exception taken being that the chin is too pointed. He continued to reside not far from Long Point (Centreville, Oxford Co.) during the remaining years of his life, and was finally laid to rest in the old Baptist cemetery near there by his son Pellum. He was methodical, dignified in bearing, of a commanding aspect, a strong advocate of temperance, and was erect and soldierly to the last.

His wife Lydia was a very worthy woman, and they both lived long, she dying in 1845 at the age of 75, and he in 1847, aged 85. It is related of her that whenever she lost her temper and spoke sharply to anyone she would soon after be found alone, pacing to and fro with

clasped hands murmuring to herself for a time, "Lord have mercy, Lord have mercy, Lord have mercy!"

Squire Teeple had thirteen children, of whom nine were sons, namely, William Bullard, Luke, Edward Manning, Frederick, Stephen Henry, Oliver Mabee, Lemuel Covel, Simon Peter, and Pellum Cartwright; and four daughters, namely, Louvina, Susannah, Mary, and Phebe. Some of these children met with stirring adventures during the war of 1812-15, and the Canadian Rebellion of 1837. A few details of these will be given here as follows:

WILLIAM B., the eldest son, was born 18th January, 1788, and was, like his father, and enormously big man, and a captain of Provincial Militia at the battle of Lundy's Lane. At the latter engagement he had as an orderly a French Canadian of rather small stature who used to say to his towering commanding officer, "Capt. Teeple, you are a very big man, and when the fighting gets hot I am going to get behind you." In actual warfare, however, the little French Canadian exposed himself so fearlessly that he was mortally wounded early in the battle.

A portion of the scarlet uniform worn by Capt. W. B. Teeple in that engagement, made up in the form of the quaint "knitting sheaths" of the period, is still in the possession of the writer, one of his grandsons. On the 4th January, 1818, he was married to Jemima Leek at Malahide by Mahlon Burwell, J.P., and soon after settled on 200 acres of land, being Lot 1, Con. 8, in the Township of Malahide County of Elgin, the land being a grant from the Crown for military services rendered.

He died on the 8th April, 1857, leaving a goodly estate. His children in order of birth were Jared Topping, Susan Celestia, James Jackson, Symantha J., Temperance Ursula, Lydia Ann, Stephen William, and Sarah. Of these Lydia Ann was married to James F. Waterbury, also of the U. E. L. descent, on the 22nd of June, 1852, by Rev. Caleb Burdick at Malahide. At this date, 1899, she resides at Cambridgeport, Mass., and is the mother of the writer of these annals.

LUKE TEEPLE, second son of Capt. Peter Teeple, born 12th September, 1791, went to New Jersey on a visit to an uncle just before the war of 1812 broke out, and he was ordered to take the oath of allegiance or quit the country. His uncle had a mail route from New York to some point in New Jersey, believed to be Bordentown, and he put young Luke on this route thinking that while thus employed he would not be molested. He was arrested, however, in the following February, and cast into prison with a about a hundred other British sympathizers. These Loyalist political prisoners were sorely tempted

to desert their first love and join the American forces. One by one they weakened until only fifteen remained, Luke being one of the faithful few. At the close of the war they were liberated, and the uncle, although a patriotic American, gave Luke a present in token of admiration of his pluck and endurance. When he returned to Canada he, on the 26th of December, 1816, married Nancy, second daughter of Elder Titus Finch, already referred to, and settled at Vittoria, near Simcoe, purchasing the two-story frame house built by Caleb Wood (also a "Jerseyite" Loyalist as the New Jersey refugees were called in those days) and which house still stands, dark and windowless and vacant, in front of the Baptist burying ground, fit companion to the weather-beaten, mossy old grave stones which mark the back-ground.

On the flat opposite this house he built a tannery which was operated by his son Alexander, after his death in 1849.

He had seven sons—Alexander, Jerome, Albert Gallatin, Thermos, Lysander, Titus Ridley, and Peter Latimer; and four daughters—Mabro, Mobra, Clementine, and Almira. Alexander was accidentally crushed to death in 1867 while excavating a large boulder on his property.

PELLUM CARTWRIGHT (originally spelled Pelham), thirteenth and youngest child, and ninth son of Peter Teeple, was born 28th November, 1809, and was a participator in the Upper Canadian Rebellion of 1837, or "The Patriot War," as it was then often called. He was the leader of a band of young Canadians opposed to the long misgovernment of the country by an irresponsible body of men known as "The Family Compact," who ignored the statutes passed by the parliamentary representatives of the people, and frustrated their will; and when it was determined to fight, he was chosen a captain; but on the flight to the United States of the two principal leaders, William Lyon Mackenzie and Hon. John Rolph, all those who had been leaders under them were compelled to follow them into exile or forfeit their lives.

Pellum, on attempting to flee, fell in with a party of soldiers who made him their prisoner. The story of his capture and escape is thus told by his nephew, Luke, son of Simon Peter Teeple, who heard it from his own lips:

"The price set upon his head by the Canadian Government was '\$600 dead or alive.' He was determined to leave Canada, and was then on his way to the western frontier line. He was riding a horse, and had reached a point some seven or eight miles westerly from London, Ont., on the road leading from that city along the southern side of the River Thames. His brother, Edward Manning Teeple,

lived on this road some two or three miles from London, and he was making for his house. On turning a bend in the road he came in full view of a sergeant and six men advancing towards him. He could neither retreat nor conceal himself, so he rode steadily on and met them. The sergeant halted him and plied him with questions; and as his answers were unsatisfactory he was taken in charge, faced about, and obliged to go with them towards London. They dismounted him, and the sergeant rode the horse. Plodding along for some time, darkness overtook them before they reached the city. They stopped at a tavern and the soldiers ordered a meal, which was at once prepared. They then asked him to come and eat with them, but he assured them he was not hungry, and they left their arms in the bar-room and went into the next room and sat down to eat. He also went with them into the same room, and asked the waitress for a drink of water. He was on the side of the table next to the outside door, and as the girl gave him the drink of water she flung this door wide open. In an instant he was through it and running for the woods. The men sprang for their arms, and came rushing out, firing after him. He could hear the orders given to surround the cluster of tavern buildings, and see lights moving, but he made good his escape into the adjoining forest. There was snow on the ground and running was difficult, yet for the fear of being overtaken he kept it up until almost exhausted. Taking what he supposed to be a course between the public road and the river, he at length came upon the latter, but he did not know whether above or below his starting point. Going down to the water, which was frozen over, he followed along until he espied an airhole; into this he threw a stick to see which way the water ran, then going down the stream, he finally came upon a house. By this time he was excessively fatigued, and very, very hungry from his long fast. He went up and knocked at the door, and a man appeared and began talking with him. He had no means of ascertaining whether this man was a 'Patriot' or not, so he feigned himself an urgent despatch-bearer of important official papers which must be delivered in London with utmost haste; he said he had given out in travelling, and insisted upon the man's acceptance of and conveyance of them to London forthwith, as he was utterly unable to go on himself. The man demurred; so, after an earnest discussion Pellum said, 'Well, if I could rest a few minutes and get some food to eat, I might try to go on.' He then heard the man's wife getting up, and she protested that her husband could not go, but said she would get Pellum something to eat at once, which she did. While eating he became satisfied they were 'Patriots,' and revealed his true

position. The man then said they could not keep him there, but that they would see that he was hidden and fed at a neighbor's over the hill. Pellum went with him to the neighbor's and was concealed there for a time. If there was any likelihood of capture one of the children at the first house was to come over the hill and notify him. He was alarmed one day by seeing one of the children come running over the hill; but it proved to be only a neighborly call. After a few days had passed, and he thought search for him had ceased, he worked his way through the woods at night up to his brother Edward's, and soon after went in the same way to the home of his sister Mary, wife of Andrus Davis, at Orwell, Ont. Several weeks were spent in this hazardous trip.

"Mary and Andrus Davis were known to be staunch Loyalists, and there is no account of any attempt to search for him at their place. There he was supplied with food for a short time, but the danger of recapture was so great that he did not remain all the time in the house but kept concealed sometimes in the woods.

"Still fearing arrest and execution, as some of his compatriots had thus suffered, his sister Mary Davis, nephew James Teeple, and sister-in-law Jemima Teeple, conducted him secretly in the dead of winter by sleigh from Orwell to the Niagara frontier; and his relative, Rev. Samuel Rose, of Lundy's Lane, though a political opponent of the Patriots, espoused his cause, and under the pretence of being the employer of Pellum, sent him on a message to friends in New York State, and at once hired a man to row him across at some point below the Falls.

"He, Pellum, grew very intense when relating this part of the narrative, and declared that had anyone ordered the boatman back to the Canada shore he would have thrown the man overboard and made the attempt to reach the American shore alone. But no difficulty arose; he was safely landed in New York State, and waving a parting adieu to his relatives, who sat in their conveyance and witnessed his crossing, he began his career in the United States."

Though the Patriot War thus came to so inglorious an end, it is now generally admitted in Canada that had it not been for that uprising by which the attention of the British Government was called to the intolerable grievances of the Canadians, and a just form of responsible government quickly conceded, it would in all probability have been many years before the people of Canada would have obtained that full measure of home rule which they henceforth enjoyed.

We next hear of Pellum journeying down the Ohio River with a

party intending to go to Texas, but becoming dissatisfied with the roistering habits of his companions, he left them and struck across the country to a place called Pekin, on the Illinois River. From there he eventually went to the city of Rockford, Ill., where on the 28th of March, 1841, he married Mary A. Gleason.

His father and mother were now so old they were desirous he should come home to Canada and care for them the rest of their days; but he would not do this until a special amnesty was sent him by the Canadian Government for his part in the Patriot War. This was obtained and forwarded to him, and he journeyed to the old home in Oxford County, accompanied by his wife, son Charles, and Luke, son of Simon Peter Teeple, (who lived with them), in a two-horse buggy, there being no railroads, and remained there till the two old pioneers were laid away in the churchyard. Later he returned to Illinois and settled at Marengo, where he died on the 12th of December, 1878, and where his son Charles, above referred to, still resides. Pelly Teeple left six sons, viz.:—Charles Gleason, Addison Venelle, Levant, Jared, Lester, and Frank; and four daughters—Elmina, Elvira, Ruth L., and Lydia Mary.

Of the other descendants of Frederick Mabee and Peter Teeple little or nothing of special note is known to the present writer, except the dates of their birth and death, and that Oliver Mabee Teeple was also a captain at Lundy's Lane; but it is hoped that the survivors, should they read these lines, will, as speedily as possible, contribute their quota to these annals before it is too late; and above all, that they will prove worthy successors of those sturdy "Pilgrim Fathers of Canada" who, for the sake of what they believed, rightly or wrongly, to be their duty, were willing to undertake, not only the perils of war, but also the hardships and privations of hewing out for themselves, and for their children, in the wild forests of Turkey Point, new homes and habitations, destined after one hundred years to become an important part of a great and mighty state.

Compiled January, 1899, by W. B. Waterbury, St. Thomas, Ont.

THE CAMERON ROLLS, 1812.

The MS. from which the following extracts are taken was sold to the Ontario Historical Society by a Mr. H. King who could give no information respecting how it came into his possession, beyond the statement that he "bought it from another man," whose name he did not know, some three or four years ago. There can, however, be no doubt as to its genuineness.

It is written on loose sheets of small letter paper bearing the water mark 1809, and is mainly in two hands, some changes, corrections, and additions having been made by others.

There is scarcely anything in the sheets themselves to guide one as to their chronological arrangement, but the "Rolls" of Capt. Cameron's company have been placed in their present order on account of the fact that in the first one, George Smallman (No. 12) appears as a private, whereas in the second, he is entered as a sergeant, the presumption being that he was promoted.

D. B.

ROLL OF CAPTAIN CAMERON'S COMPANY OF THE REGIMENT OF
YORK MILITIA.

Capt. Cameron	6 Henry Hall—Dead
Lieut Jarvie	7 Jonathan Cawthrae
Lieut. McLean	8 John Cawthrae
Lieut. G. Ridout	9 Alexander Legg—served by substitute
1 Thomas Bright Sergeant	10 Ely Ludden—deserted
5 ——— McMurkuson do*	11 Robert Bright
2 John Thompson Sergt	12 George Smallman
3 Edward McBride Sergt	13 William Harley
4 George Patterson Sergt— joined Capt Howard's Co.	14 Thomas Humberston
1 D'Arcy Boulton—promoted	15 Thomas Simpson
2 James Hands—dismissed be- ing an appren'c	16 George How
3 William Shaw x	17 John Ross
4 Michael Doyle—Dead	18 Henry Webster—David Mit- chell sub'e
5 William Myers	19 Simcoe Wright

* The name here entered is not in the same hand as the body of the roll, and seems to have been inserted at this place as there was no room after number 4. It looks suspiciously like an interpolation by some comparatively recent hand.

20 Isaac White	49 Joseph Crawford—Dead			
21 Charles Dennison	50 Henry Powell			
22 Richard Graham	51 Benjamin Reynolds			
23 Samuel Lewis	52 Abram Culver			
24 Francis Lee	53 Abram Stoner—joined Capt Howard's Co'y			
25 Simeon Devins—Dead	54 Assa Lee			
26 James Finch	55 Samuel Cochrane			
27 Osburn Cox—discharged	56 Sheraid G——†			
28 John Couvillion*	57 John G——†—subject to convulsive fits and disch [discharged]			
29 Isaac Pilkington ×	58 John Matthews			
30 Johnson Yeomans	59 Thomas Major			
31 Henry Johnson	60 Edward Laurence			
32 William Lawrence	61 Cornelius Flumerfelt			
33 Henry Thompson ×	62 Andrew Hubbard — joined Capt Howard's Co.†			
34 Luther Rawlins	63 Andrew Laurence } two men			
35 Edward Thompson	64 John Stoner } joined Capt Howard's Co. §			
36 Joseph Secord—deserted	63 Rueben Patrick || do. do.			
37 Peter Stoner	64 William Jones			
38 William Cornell—deserted	65 Henry Ernest—for a Drummer			
39 Richard Thompson	Matthias Tewilleger			
40 John Kenedy	Ebenezer Ransome jun'r			
41 Andrew Kenedy	Abram Burkholder			
42 William Knowls—subs. Henry Stiver	H. K. Cross			
43 Roderick Macdonell	63 Jeremiah Whipple			
44 Timothy Webster—joined Capt Howard's Co'y	64 Stephen Kaul } 2 black men p'e			
45 Adam Ward	65 John Kaul } [private] servts'			
46 Seth Cook				
47 John Baril—dead				
48 Peter Whitney—joined Capt Howard's Co'y				
Cap.	Sub.	Serj.	Dr.	Privates.
1,	3,	5	1	60—70.

* This is no doubt the same name appearing on the following roll as "Cuveyon,"
No. 27.

† Both names are cancelled and unreadable. No. 56 appears to be the same as
No. 51 in the second roll (following) where it is also doubtful.

‡ The name is cancelled but the number remains.

§ In both cases names and numbers are cancelled.

|| The name only is cancelled.

ROLL OF CAPT. CAMERON'S COMPANY OF ^eY 3RD REG'T OF
YORK MILITIA, VIZ.

1. Duncan Cameron, Captain	2. Arch'd McLean, Lieutenant
1. Wm. Jarvie, Lieutenant	3. Geo. Ridout, Ditto
<hr/>	
1. Robert Moor, Serjeant-Major	} Staff Serjeants
1. Edward McBride, Quartermaster Serjeant	
<hr/>	
1. Thomas Bright, Serjeant	3. John Thompson, Serjeant
2. George Smallman, Ditto	4. George How, Ditto
<hr/>	
1. Henry Ernest*—Drummer	
<hr/>	
1. William Shaw, Private × — John Lyons substitute	22. Simeon Devins Private Dead
2. Michel Doyle Private, Dead†	23. James Finch " × Jacob Miller substitute
3. Willian Myers Ditto	24. Osborn Cox Private × Dead
4. Henry Hale Ditto Dead†	25. Jeremiah Whipple Private }
5. Jonathan Cawthra Ditto	26. Hazen K. Cross " }
6. John Cawthra Ditto	deserted
7. Alexander Legg Ditto × Philip Philips substitute	27. John Cuveyon (?) § " armourer
8. Ely Ludden Private ×	28. Isaac Pilkington Private ×
9. Robert Bright "	29. Johnson Yeomans "
10. William Harley "	30. Henry Johnson "
11. Thomas Humberstone "	31. William Laurence "
12. Thomas Simpson "	32. Andrew Thompson " ×
13. Matthias Tewilliger "	33. Luther Rawlins "
14. John Ross "	34. Edward Thompson "
15. Henry Webster "	34. Joseph Secord " "
16. Simcoe Wright "	deserted
17. Isaac White "	36. Peter Stoner deserted
18. Charles Davidson "	37. William Cornell "
19. Richard Graham "	38. Richard Thompson Private
20. John Quick " dismissed, being over age‡	39. John Kennedy Private
20. Samuel Lewis Private	40. Andrew Kennedy "
21. Francis Lee " substitute.	41. William Knowls H Stiver,

* Name afterwards cancelled.

† In a different hand, and with fainter ink.

‡ Entry cancelled, and the next one takes this number.

§ See 28 in former roll.

42. Roderick McDonell	Private	53. Thomas Major	Private
43. Adam Ward	"	54. Edward Laurence	"
44. Seth Cook	"	55. Cornelious Flummerfelt	"
45. Joseph Crawford	"	56. William Jones.	"
46. Henry Powell	"	57. Ebenezer Ransome	"
47. Benjamin Renions	"	58. Abraham Burkholder	"
48. Abram Culver	"	59. John Tirey	" × †
49. Assa Lee	"	60. Harden Ellsworth	"
50. Samuel Cochrane	"	61. Stephen Kaul	} 2 black men p'e serv' to officers.
51. Stunard Gerau (?)*	"	Private	
George Allen subst		62. Richard Kaul ‡	Discharged
52. John Matthews	Private	62. Philip Haynes	

ROLL OF A DETACHMENT OF CAPTAIN [CAMERON'S] COMPANY WHO
VOLUNTEERED ON SERVICE TO AMHERSTBURG. §

Lieut. Jarvie

PRIVATES.

Sergts. George Howe
George Smallman
PRIVATES.

- 1 Thomas Humberstone
- 2 Edward Thomson
- 3 David Mitchell
- 4 Roderick McDonell
- 5 Cornelius Flumerfeldt
- 6 John Matthews
- 7 John Ross
- 8 Luther Rawlins
- 9 William Lawrence
- 10 Simcoe Wright
- 11 William Myers
- 12 Isaac White
- 13 Robert Bright

- 14 Adam Ward
- 15 Johnson Yeomans
- 16 Abraham Culver
- 17 Francis Lee
- 18 Asa Lee
- 19 Samuel Cochran
- 20 Simeon Devins
- 21 William Jones
- 22 Henry Stiver
- 23 John Tyner
- 24 Charles Denison
- 25 Abraham Burkholder
- 26 Richard Thomson
- 27 William Harley
- 28 John Cawthra
- 29 Benjamin Runions
- 30 Elias Anderson

* This name has three cancel lines drawn through it, thus making an already doubtful name still more difficult to decipher.

† These crosses after certain names appear to be used as check-marks, the purpose of which is not clear.

‡ This name is cancelled, and the word "discharged" after the brace relates to him only.

§ This roll is written by a different hand, and varies in some respects from the former.

ROLL OF CAPT. CAMERON'S COMPANY REMAINING IN YORK
GARRISON, 30th JUNE, 1812.

Capt. Cameron

Lt. McLean

Lt. Ridout

Sergt. Thomas Bright

Sergt. John Thomson

PRIVATES.

1 William Shaw

2 Michael Doyle

3 Henry Hale

4 Jonathan Cawthra

5 Philip Philips—D

6 Eli Ludden dismissed 31 Augt

7 Thomas Simpson

8 Matthew Teowellegar

9 Richard Graham

10 Samuel Lewis

11 Jacob Miller

12 Ozborn Cox discharged 21
Augt 1812

13 Jeremiah Whipple—D

14 Hazen K. Cross—D

15 John Couvillion

PRIVATES.

16 Isaac Pilkington

17 Andrew Thompson—D

18 Joseph Secord

19 Peter Stoner

20 William Cornell—D

21 Andrew Kennedy—D

22 John Kennedy—D

23 Henry Johnson—D

24 Seth Cook

25 Joseph Crawford

26 Henry Powell—D

27 Thomas Major—D

28 Edward Laurence—D

29 Ebenezer Ransome—D

30 Harnden Ellsworth* prisoner

31 George Allan deserted

32 Stephen Kaul

33 Richard Kaul dismissed

34 Philip Haynes† joined 18th
August

Present 24

*See No. 60 in Roll 2

† Number cancelled.

PRIVATES OF CAPT. CAMERON'S COMP'Y TO WHOM LEAVE OF ABSENCE
HAS BEEN GRANTED, VIZ.

NAMES.	WHEN GRANTED.	UNTIL WHEN	RETURNED.
	1812	1812	1812
Francis Lee.....	15 July	19th July ...	18th July
Andrew Thompson	do	do ...	18th July
William Cornell.....	do	do ...	18th July
Luther Rawlins	do	do ...	18th July
Thomas Simpson	16th July ...	do ...	19th July
Matthew Tewilliger	17th do ...	25th July ...	25th July
Wm. Jones	17th do ...	25th do ...	24th July
Wm. Laurence	17th do ...	25th do ...	25th July
Johnson Nuomans*.....	17th do ...	25th do ...	25th July
Andrew Kennedy	19th do ...	25th do ...	25th July
Eb. Ransome	19th do ...	25th do ...	
Joseph Crawford	19th do ...	25th do ...	25th July
Henry Powell.....	19th do ...	25th do ...	
Samuel Lewis.....	19th do ...	21st do ...	21st July
Simeon Devins	22nd do ...	25th do ...	25th July
Charles Dennison.....	25th do ...	26th do ...	26th July
John Kennedy	9th August..	15th August.	21st August
Andrew Kennedy	do ..	do ..	do do
Edward Lawrence	do ..	do ..	28th August
Matthew Teowilligar ...	do ..	do ..	18 August 1812
Joseph Crawford	do ..	do ..	15th August
Peter Stoner	18th Augt...	19th Augt...	19th August
Matthias Twilliger.....	24th Augt...	30th Augt...	
Saml Lewis.....	26th	31 Augt.....	31 Augt.
Joseph Crawford	29th Augt...	5 Sept'r....	retd 5 Sept'r
Richard Graham	30 ———	do	
Peter Stoner.....	" ———	do	retd 31 Augt
John Kennedy	" ———	3rd Sept	retd 3d Sept'r

* Probably the same name, the name that appears on Roll No. 1 as "Yeomans."

LIST OF DESERTERS FROM YORK GARRISON, 30TH JULY, 1812.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Henry Powell | 6 Hazen K Cross |
| 2 Thomas Major. | 7 Andrew Thomson |
| 3 Ebenezer Ransom | 8 William Cornell. |
| 4 Jeremiah Whipple | 9 Joseph Secord |
| 5 Henry Johnson. | 10 Phillip Phillips |

Volunteers

DESERTERS.

Harnden Elsworth		retd 15th August 1812
the 9th August 1812		
George Allan deserted		
16th August 1812		
John Kennedy	} deserted 16 Augt 1812	Returned 21st August 1812
Andw Kennedy &		
Edwd Lawrence		
Thomas Major retd	28th August 1812	
Henry Johnson retd	27 do do	

LIST OF CAPT. CAMERON'S COMPANY
IN THE DETACHM'T TO THE HEAD OF THE LAKE.

Sergt McBride	Thomas Simpson
Saml Lewis	Jonath'n Cawthra
Michael Doyle	Peter Stoner
Seth Cook	John Thomson Sergt

ROLL OF CAPT. CAMERON'S COMPANY IN YORK GARRISON,
29TH AUGUST, 1812.

Capt Cameron	9 Samuel Lewis
Lt. McLean	10 Jacob Miller
Lt. Ridout	11 John Couvilion
Sergts Thomas Bright	12 Isaac Pilkington
John Thomson	13 Peter Stoner
PRIVATES.	14 Andrew Kennedy
1 Wm Shaw	15 John Kennedy
2 Michael Doyle	16 Henry Johnson
3 Henry Hale	17 Seth Cook
4 Jonathan Cawthra	18 Joseph Crawford
5 Eli Ludden discharged	19 Thomas Major
6 Thomas Simpson	20 Edward Lawrence
7 Matthew Teowelligar	21 Stephen Kaul
8 Richard Graham	22 John Bright

THE TALBOT SETTLEMENT AND BUFFALO IN 1816.

The following letter in the possession of James H. Coyne, of St. Thomas, is addressed to his grandfather, "Henry Coyne, Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie." In the upper left hand corner are the words in red ink, "Buffalo, Oct. 30th," evidently by the postmaster. The writer, a brother of Mr. Coyne's wife, had gone to the Talbot settlement in what is now the Township of Dunwich in the County of Elgin, to take up land, his brother Thomas having preceded him. Thomas Gardiner taught the first school in the Talbot settlement, not far from Port Talbot. Henry Coyne remained in the State of New York for seven years, from 1810 to 1817, before deciding where he should settle. In the fall of 1817 he followed his brothers-in-law to Canada and purchased a farm on Talbot Road a few miles west of Port Talbot, where the settlement of Coyne's corners and the road known as the Coyne Road, preserve the name of the pioneer.

The letter is interesting, not only as showing the hardships of the pioneers, but as illustrating the condition of the Buffalo flour market in 1816. Only one barrel of flour could be procured in Buffalo, after the hardy settler had come 150 miles in an open boat in a tempestuous season of the year to procure food for his family.

" BUFFALO, October 27th, 1816.

"DEAR BROTHER,—I arrived here yesterday after after ten days passage from Port Talbot, a place I never would again see were it not for my family; but I was obliged to come here for flour, and I am afraid I will not get what I want. I got one barrel and had to give \$12 for it, but when done it is much cheaper than I can get it at Port Talbot. Just before I left home I had 104 lbs. which cost me \$16, viz., I had 4½ bushels of wheat, cost \$9, and a hired man at \$12 per month was seven days to mill to have it ground, so the expense in all was \$16. So you may judge what a comfortable place I am in. No; it is the hardest place I ever saw to get the necessaries of life, and I believe, according to the number of inhabitants, they have suffered more for the want of bread than any other place I ever saw or heard of. Many persons here, I believe, have not tasted bread for two months, for they had not the grain, and if they had, they could not have it ground.

"I have bargained for 100 acres of land off Colonel Talbot at three dollars per acre, and have got a log house 24 by 16 feet not half

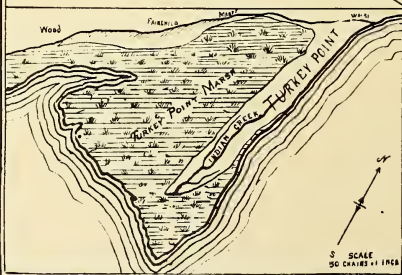
finished, and it has cost me about \$200, for we cannot get a board without fetching them 130 miles, and no stone nor brick to build chimneys, nothing but clay.

"All the money I got for my place would not build such a house as I had in P. Talbot. But God only knows whether I will get home or not for the lake is so dangerous at this season of the year that I dread the journey of going 150 miles in an open boat. It is a great undertaking, but I must either do it or my family suffer for want of bread, which they have never done as yet. Things were cut off with the frost of the 6th of July last, and about the 24th of August there was another which killed the buckwheat and corn, that grain is scarce and dear; so there has not been one month this summer but there has been frost. I made a mistake in the firm of Townsend & Co., New York, in my last letter. It is K. & E. Townsend, No. 123 Pearl St., New York; and get an order on Townsend, Brunson & Co., Lewiston; and send the order in a letter to me to the care of John Warren, Merchant, near Fort Erie, Upper Canada. But the money is not to be paid to any person but Thos. or Singleton Gardiner, and to have a certificate from Mr. Warren that they are the person, for fear of fraud. I received your letter of August 4.

"Remain your affectionate brother,

"SINGLETON GARDINER.

"Take all the expense and trouble you are at out of the money before you send it, postage of letters and the like. My family were in all good health when I left home, and I hope this will find you in the same."

[illegible]

Ontario Historical Society.

PAPERS AND RECORDS

VOL. II.

The United Empire Loyalist Settlement
at Long Point, Lake Erie.

BY

L. H. TASKER, M.A.,

Collegiate Institute, Niagara Falls.



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THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST SETTLEMENT AT LONG POINT, LAKE ERIE.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

No more inspiring subject can engage the pen of any writer than the theme of loyalty. Fidelity to the constitution, laws and institutions of one's native land has been honored in every country and in every age. From infancy we have been told of the brave men of our race, and yet the tale, ever told, is ever new. The hero stories that thrilled us in our childhood have still the power to make the heart beat quickly and the current of feeling sweep over us, rich and strong. Socialists and revolutionists may affect to scorn it, but they cannot blot out the inherent glory contained in the word "patriot."

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

To die for one's native land is assuredly sweet and seemly, and yet there is a truer and a nobler loyalty than this. It is that of preserving inviolate one's faith to the established government, when all around is sedition, anarchy and revolution. When to be loyal means to fight, not against the stranger and the foreigner, but against those of the same language, the same country, the same state, and, it may be, the same family as one's self—when loyalty means fratricidal war, the breaking up of home, the severing of the dearest heart cords, the loss of everything except honor—

"Oh ! who shall say what heroes feel,
When all but life and honor's lost ?"

Such was the loyalty of these who plunged unshaken, unterrified and unseduced into a conflict unutterably bitter, which was destined

to last for seven long years, and finally to sever them from their native land. During the war of the revolution, and in the blind revenge exacted by the victorious side, their property was confiscated, their families ostracised and exposed to insult, outrage and spoliation, their lives were in danger, and often ruthlessly declared forfeit, to satisfy malicious hatred and suspicion. Their zeal for the unity of the empire gave them the title of United Empire Loyalists, and these were the men who, at the close of the war, sought a refuge and a home on British soil, among the northern forests, and laid deep the foundations of the institutions, the freedom, the loyalty, and the prosperity of our land.

“ Dear were the homes where they were born,
Where slept their honored dead ;
And rich and wide, on every side
Their fruitful acres spread ;
But dearer to their faithful hearts
Than home, and gold, and lands,
Were Britain’s laws, and Britain’s crown,
And Britain’s flag of high renown,
And grip of British hands.”

CHAPTER II.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE Acts of the Imperial Parliament by which direct taxes were imposed on the American colonies are to be regarded as the culmination of the series of causes which brought on the revolution.

In this series of events the most important is, no doubt, the renewal of the restrictions on colonial trade, enforced soon after the third George began his reign. Under the old “navigation laws” and “laws of trade” the colonial produce had to be exported directly to Britain, and thence by British vessels only, carried to its destination. Similarly, goods for the colonies had to be brought to Britain and thence to the colonies in British ships. The American colonies were not allowed to trade even with other colonies directly. For nearly a

century these odious Acts had been evaded by an organized and well arranged system of smuggling. The revenue officers of the Crown were lax in their enforcement of the letter of the law; consequently the merchants of various states, and chiefly those of Massachusetts, had grown rich by the illicit traffic, and were exasperated beyond measure by the attempts of the revenue officers, under fresh orders, to enforce the laws. Fourteen of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were engaged in trade which was affected grievously by these restrictions.* At the time of the Declaration of Independence John Hancock was a respondent in suits of the Crown to recover £100,000, or over, for alleged infractions of the trade laws. Thus the questions relative to trade and commerce are to be regarded as a primary cause of the revolution.

Another primary cause was the fact that colonial industry and manufacture were restricted. The colonists were denied the use of natural advantages, such as waterfalls; they were forbidden the erection of sundry kinds of machinery, particularly spinning and weaving machines; the king's arrow was placed on trees in the forest, which were two feet or over in diameter, at a height of twelve inches from the ground; the manufacture of sawn lumber, except for home consumption, was interdicted; the market for dried fish was cut off; the commerce in sugar and molasses was rudely interrupted; the most important and profitable avenues of trade were closed to them. Hence one of the aims of the revolution was to take off the shackles which bore heavily on the rising colonies.

The explanation, or *excuse* it may be called, for these impositions lies of course in the opinion held by all Imperial governments at that time, that colonies existed for the benefit of the Mother Country only. The world has at last outgrown that doctrine, and we are to-day reaping the benefit of the removal of restrictions which was accelerated by the shock of the loss of half a continent. But all nations and governments are to be judged according to the general standard of enlightenment at the time of the events under consideration. It is easy to criticise a public policy when the result of a chain of events has demonstrated it to be wrong. Before the issue, its wisdom or foolishness is for the most part a matter of opinion. Had we been a member of Lord North's Government we would have, no doubt, thought the existing colonial policy a natural and necessary one; had we made a fortune smuggling tea, wine, or molasses, we would have, no doubt, thought that same

* Hancock, Adams, Hewes, Langdon, Whipple, Livingstone, Clymer, Lewes, Sherman, Morris, Gwinnet, Taylor, Hopkins and Gerry.

colonial policy vile and inhuman. Living as we do with a century and a quarter of added experience, we neither commend its wisdom nor criticise too harshly its application. Let us be merciful. If we cannot be merciful let us be fair, and give the devil, on both sides, his due.

We now come to that question which, as an apple of discord, was rolled around the parliamentary table for ten long years, and at last plunged the nation into warfare and led to the dismemberment of the empire: "Has the British Parliament power to tax the colonies without giving them representation in the Imperial Parliament?"

This question may be considered: Firstly, from a purely legal aspect; secondly, from the standpoint of expediency; and thirdly, from the moral and ethical side.

As a matter of abstract right, the Mother Country has never parted with the claim to ultimate supreme authority of legislation on any matter whatever. This has always been acknowledged by constitutional lawyers. If the Imperial Parliament were to resign this ultimate right, the tie that binds the empire would be dissolved, and the colonies would forthwith become independent states. It is that right which, along with the acknowledgment of a common head, makes us a part of the British Empire of which we are so proud. The question of the abstract right of taxation was never disputed; simply that of taxation without representation. Yet we must remember that the theory of "no taxation without representation" was not settled at the time of the Revolutionary War. Many of the important cities of the United Kingdom, and the large manufacturing districts were not represented for fifty years after this time; for example, Bristol, Leeds, Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow. Yet *they* did not resort to arms. Their burdens were heavy, but with the patient loyalty of true Britons they bore them until the good sense of the present century gave them a share in the government. Not so the colonies. They enforced their demands by an appeal to arms.

It would seem, moreover, as if the moving spirits of the revolution had seized the enforcement of taxation as an excuse for the unfilial demand of absolute separation from the Mother Country. On what other supposition can their haste and violence be accounted for? To what else can their action be attributed?

Secondly, let us discuss the action of Britain from the standpoint of expediency. Viewed in the light of the actual result—the loss of the southern half of this continent—it would seem as if the Stamp Act and the tea duty were inexpedient. Yet it may be questioned, if, as the writer is convinced, the question of taxation was used as an excuse

for the Declaration of Independence, would not the leaders of the revolution have made some other act of the Mother Country the basis of their agitation? The actions of these men at the close of the war did not show that rigorous adherence to right and justice which they had insisted on so strenuously before the revolution. The following chapters will prove this point.

But even allowing that the taxation was inexpedient in the light of the result, was it a fair demand? For nearly two centuries the colonies had been watched over by Britain. They had been defended alike from the encroachments of home enemies and of foreign foes. For years the French and the Indian had been repulsed and kept in check. The constant fear of sudden attack and merciless massacre had been removed. The New England colonies were in a state of safety and prosperity they had never known before. Under the superintendency of Sir William Johnson, the Six Nation Indians and their affiliated tribes lived in a marvellously friendly state with the white settlers. They had nothing now to fear from their dusky allies. Their enemies, the French and the tribes of Canadian Indians, were at this time under the same British rule. The protecting arm which Britain now extends around the world was furnishing to the colonies that security in which they contentedly flourished. Even John Otis, one of the most violent agitators of independence, said in 1763, in the course of a public speech at Boston, "The true interests of Great Britain and her colonies are mutual, and what God in his providence hath joined together let no man put asunder."

Now, on the other hand, the burden on the Home Country was enormous. For nearly thirty years England had been fighting the combined armies of France and Spain, and at times the allied forces of Europe. The tale of British conquest in India and in America, is also the tale of the wonderful endurance and courage of her people. The national debt had been doubled. The people of the United Kingdom were taxed to the utmost, and still there was deficit. In this strait she turned to the colonies and levied a duty on imports, a tax on law stamps, and a tax on tea—the latter being only one quarter of the rate of revenue duty on tea at home. The colonists refused to import the taxed articles; they burned the stamp office, and a mob of Bostonians forcibly boarded the tea ship *Dartmouth* and emptied eight hundred and forty boxes into the sea. *Such* was the response of the New England colonies to the request for help of the hard-pressed Motherland.

Lastly, let us consider the moral aspect of the case. It was no doubt an assertion, by force of arms, of the "Right of Rebellion." It seems

also to have been a triumphant assertion of the "Right of Advantage"—the right to take the controlling power in a tight predicament; the right to enforce consent to their demands at a time when the Mother Country could not fairly defend itself.

The Americans were successful through a combination of circumstances unfavorable to Britain, chief of which were: The terrible pressure of the war in the East; the incompetent Ministry in power at the time; ignorance as to the real state of affairs in the colonies and as to the methods of colonial warfare; and, of course, the insufficient and imperfectly equipped forces sent to America.

In some cases there may be a distinct "Right of Revolution," but surely it is only, as in the case of the English revolution of 1688, after years of patient waiting for some great fundamental right, which has been long withheld, and whose accomplishment there seems no outlook of peacefully gaining.

It seems as if the United States has been reaping the fruit of this doctrine of the right to rebel against law and the settled constitution of the land. The sins of the fathers were visited upon the children in that terrible deluge of blood in the sixties, which swept from South to North. In this case the Southern States who wished to withdraw from the Confederacy were the rebels. In 1776 the secessionists had been the patriots. Assuredly nothing under the sun is constant, not even the opinions of American politicians. Within the last two decades there have been over 23,000 separate struggles of labor against capital, in most cases accompanied by force and violence, and the attempted subversion of lawful authority. "And it doth not yet appear what there shall be." Truly, from the seed of dragon's teeth sown in the war of rebellion there have sprung up armed warriors in a great and limitless host, who continue to advocate the same principles of mutiny and insurrection that fired the hearts of the revolutionists of the last century with the lust of forbidden power.

CHAPTER III.

MOTIVES OF THE LOYALISTS.

THE majority of American historians have been unfair to the Loyalists. They have spoken of them with scorn and ridicule; they have called them weak, because they submitted to "tyranny"; they have called them cowards, because they refused to fight the British; they have called them unnatural, because they took up arms against their countrymen; and they have called them the dregs of society, because they had spirit enough to seek a new home under British rule.

American writers have further unfairly questioned the motives of the Loyalists. They have denied to their enemies that freedom of choice which they reserved to themselves; they have charged the Loyalists with being "Tory office-holders;" they have declared that the possession of offices of emolument from the Crown was the sole reason which prevented these "office-holders" from taking up arms in company with the "victims of Britain's injustice." On the other hand, according to these writers no eulogy is too strong, no commemoration is too extensive for the "Patriots" who, in the face of fearful odds, swept the British army from the plains of Yorktown, and planted the standard of liberty on the erstwhile down-trodden and benighted land.

A more impartial age has brushed away the deception of a century. The honor of the Loyalists has been amply vindicated. It is seen that those who were called weak, were strong enough to leave all they held dear for the sake of principle; those who were called cowards, fought to the bitter end of a losing struggle; those who were called unnatural, were not as unnatural as the matricidal sons who took up arms against the Motherland; and those who were called in malicious hatred the outcasts of society, have since been acknowledged the brightest and best of their age.

It is noticeable that the bulk of the Loyalists were men in no mean positions in their native states; men who possessed a high moral ideal and an elevated mind; men of education and of unsullied honor. Even American historians are now coming to admit that they were of the noblest descent and of the most upright character. Colonel Sabine says, in his well-known work, "It is evident that a considerable proportion of the

professional and editorial intelligence and talents of the thirteen colonies was arrayed against the popular movement." (Vol. I., p. 50.) And we have others. Dr. Geo. E. Ellis, in the "Narrative and Critical History of America" (page 186), says, "Among those most frank and fearless in the avowal of loyalty, and who suffered the severest penalties, were men of the noblest character and highest position." And Mr. M. C. Tyler, writing in the *American Historical Review*, so lately as October, 1895, says, "To any one at all familiar with the history of colonial New England, that list of men, denounced to exile and loss of property on account of their opinions, will read like the bead roll of the oldest and noblest families concerned in the founding and upbuilding of New England civilization; and of the whole body of the Loyalists throughout the thirteen colonies, it must be said that it contained more than a third of influential characters, that is, a very considerable portion of the customary chiefs in each community." Nearly all the clergy were Loyalists. "Fear God, Honor the King," was their unvarying doctrine. Lawyers, judges and physicians also, in a great number, were ranged on the side of loyalty, men of education and refinement and of deep religious conviction, the moral tone of whose lives puts to shame even that of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence.

So much for the general character of the Loyalists. Let us consider their motives. To charge them with being all office-holders under the Crown is false on the face of it, because upwards of thirty-five thousand came to Canada after the war, and it is absurd to suppose that even one-tenth of that number remained faithful to the king from mercenary motives. And if the Loyalists had been influenced by monetary considerations they would probably have deserted the ship before the final plunge, and made overtures of friendship and reconciliation to the victorious party. Base and sordid men are not the kind who are willing to leave rich and luxurious homes on the banks of the Hudson and the Delaware, for a cabin in a northern wilderness, and scarcity and hardship withal.

Those of the New Englanders who remained faithful to the old flag possessed all the ardor of a lofty patriotism. With an unswerving trust in the fundamental justice of the British Government, they believed that the misunderstandings were only temporary and would be removed. They believed that most of the disaffected were laboring under an erroneous idea of oppression and an egregious conceit of their own importance, and to the last they remained true to their conviction, that to take up arms against the Mother Country was high treason, and morally as well as legally wrong.

CHAPTER IV.

TREATMENT OF THE LOYALISTS DURING THE WAR.

FROM the very beginning the Loyalists were looked upon with the disfavor with which evildoers always regard those who do not approve of their actions. They were the objects of suspicion. All their movements were watched. They were even forbidden the ancient British right of public meeting and the freedom of the press, and were liable to arrest and imprisonment at any moment, without the right of *habeas corpus*.

The Declaration of Independence forced the choice of either one side or the other. Previously both parties had been, nominally at least, at one in their allegiance to the British Crown; but now it was open war and no neutrality. In many states Congress gave the legislative, executive and judicial powers over to committees, who often improperly used their authority under the specious veil of patriotism.* These dealt at pleasure with the rights and liberties, and even lives, of the hated "Tories." To crush liberty of speech and opinion, to reduce the Loyalists to the position of slaves or proscribed aliens, under penalties of imprisonment, banishment, and even death, was a startling contradiction to their high-sounding declaration, "All men are born free and equal." The Loyalists were exposed to all sorts of indignities and to wanton insult, such as being tarred and feathered, their cattle were sometimes horribly mutilated, their barns burned, and neither life nor property was safe.† The rule of the mob was dominant. A letter from John Adams, then at Amsterdam, in 1780, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, says, "I think their (the Loyalists') career might have been stopped if the executive officers had not been so timid in a point which I strenuously recommended from the first, namely, to fine, imprison and hang all inimical to the cause, without favor or affection. I would have hanged my own brother if he had taken part with the enemy in the contest.‡" This advice of Adams was followed by

* Dr. Ramsey, "History of United States," Vol. II., Chap. 26, p. 467.

† Dr. Canniff, "Settlement of Upper Canada," p. 55. Sabine, "American Loyalists," Vol. I., p. 75.

‡ Dr. Ryerson, "Loyalists of America and their Times," Vol. II., p. 127.

Lieutenant-Governor Cushing, and many instances are on record of unjust and cruel persecution.

Bodies of vagabonds roamed about the state, destroying the property of the Loyalists, imprisoning the suspected, and seizing the goods of those unable to defend themselves. A nefarious band dubbed themselves "Sons of Liberty," and carried bloodshed and rapine to peaceful homes. Their victims were the women and children, the aged and defenceless. Their favorite pastime was the burning of the homes of the Loyalists. Often the houses were set on fire in the middle of winter and the occupants forced to take shelter in the woods, and every door being shut against them, some were frozen to death. Frequently torture of various kinds was resorted to, in order to make the victims tell where their money or valuables were concealed, or their dear ones in hiding. The family of Maby, which came to Long Point, suffered grievously, as will be told in a subsequent chapter. There is nothing more pathetic than the story of this unceasing and determined persecution.

Nor were other states very far behind Massachusetts in point of unpunished lawlessness. The blood of the murdered cried from the ground unceasingly for vengeance. The governments of the different states winked at, if they did not sanction, this terrible ill-treatment of the Loyalists. All trod the blood-stained path of cruelty, and the pen of anguish writes its history.

The Convention of the State of New York in 1776 enacted that any person, being an adherent of the king of Great Britain, should be guilty of treason and should suffer death.* But this enactment of the Legislature seems to have been too extreme, and was not carried out in its entirety, the Loyalists for the most part being given an opportunity to quit the country. However, in all the states there was a vast amount of lawlessness by organized mobs, who had at least the passive sanction of the executive councils. The saying became common among these bands of "Loggers and Sawyers," that "The Lord commanded us to forgive our *enemies*, but said nothing about forgiving our *friends*." This went on so far that the State of North Carolina, in 1780, passed a law to put a stop to the robbery of people under the pretence that they were Tories, "a practice carried on even to the plundering of their clothes and household furniture."† In New York State this rage for plundering grew so strong that it demoralized the American army,

* Dr. Ramsay, "History of United States," Vol. II., Chap. 11.

† Hildreth, "History of United States," Vol. III., Chap. 41.

and affected even the officers, who, from first opposing it, came to take afterwards an active share in despoiling Loyalist homes.*

"We hold," says the Declaration of Independence, "these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And yet, in the same year in which that precious document was promulgated, the State of New York passed an Act whereby severe penalties were pronounced on all adherents of the king. This, then, was the liberty they allowed their opponents. They had one gospel for the Jews and another for the Gentiles. It matters *so* much whose ox falls into the ditch.

CHAPTER V.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF THE LOYALISTS.

BOTH during and after the war the legislatures of the different states passed Acts for the punishment of the Loyalists and the confiscation of their property. In spite of the recommendations of Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the Treaty of Paris,† there was no mercy shown to

* Dr. Ramsay, "History of United States," Vol. II., p. 159.

† The Treaty of Paris was signed on September 3rd, 1783, immediately on the conclusion of the Treaty of Versailles with Louis XVI of France. The Articles of the treaty which relate to the Loyalists are these:

ARTICLE 4.—It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all *bona fide* debts heretofore contracted.

ARTICLE 5.—It is agreed that Congress shall earnestly recommend to the legislatures of the respective states to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, . . . and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all Acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said Acts and laws perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail.

ARTICLE 6.—That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced, against any person or persons for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war, and that no person shall on that account suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty or property, and that those who may be in confinement on such charges at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecution so commenced be discontinued.

those who had joined the king's army or who sympathized with the Royal cause.

NEW YORK, on the 12th of May, 1784, passed an Act for the speedy sale of the confiscated and forfeited estates. The county committees were authorized to apprehend and decide upon the guilt of such inhabitants as had been in correspondence with the enemy, and punish those whom they adjudged to be guilty with imprisonment or banishment.

DELAWARE enacted that the property, real and personal, of forty-six persons should be forfeited to the state unless they gave themselves up to trial for the crime of treason in adhering to the Royal cause.

RHODE ISLAND announced the penalties of death and confiscation of property on any person who communicated with the Ministry or their agents, or who afforded supplies to the forces or piloted the armed ships of the king.

NEW HAMPSHIRE confiscated the estates of twenty-eight of her former citizens and banished seventy-six.

In CONNECTICUT, to speak or write against the doings of Congress or the State Legislature was punished by imprisonment and disqualification for office. The property of those who sought Royal protection was seized and confiscated. To give the king's army or vessels any assistance, whether by information or provisions, was punished by forfeiture of estate and imprisonment for three years.

VIRGINIA and PENNSYLVANIA proscribed certain persons, and enacted that their property should be sold and the proceeds go into the public treasury.

In NEW JERSEY traitors were punished by imprisonment and confiscation of property. If the prisoner were a "traitor" of repute, he might be hanged for treason on the judgment of the Executive Council, and the estates of all refugees were declared confiscate.

MARYLAND.—The estates and property of all persons who preserved their allegiance to the British Crown were declared forfeit, and commissioners appointed to carry out the terms of the statutes.

GEORGIA.—"Augusta, State of Georgia, 4th May, 1782. Be it enacted by the representatives and freemen of the State of Georgia in general assembly met, that all and each of the following two hundred and eighty-six persons be, and are hereby declared to be, banished from this state for ever, and if any of the aforesaid shall remain in this state sixty days after the passing of this Act, they are to be apprehended and committed to jail without bail and main prize, until such time as a convenient opportunity shall occur for their transportation beyond the seas; and if they shall here-

after return they shall be adjudged and are hereby declared to be guilty of felony, and shall on conviction of their having so returned as aforesaid, suffer death without the benefit of clergy, . . . and be it further enacted, that all their property, real and personal, be confiscated to, and for the benefit of, this state; . . . and whereas there are various persons subjects of the king of Great Britain, possessed of or entitled to estates, which justice and sound policy require should be applied to the benefit of this state, be it therefore enacted that all and singular, their estates, real and personal, of whatever kind or nature . . . be confiscated, to and for the use and benefit of this state, . . . and the commissioners appointed are hereby given full power and authority for the carrying into effect of these regulations."

In SOUTH CAROLINA forty-five persons who had offended the least were simply amerced ten per cent. of the value of their estates, sixty-three were banished and their property confiscated for affixing their names to a petition to be armed on the Royal side, eighty suffered the same penalty for holding civil or military commissions under the Crown, and twelve others for the sole reason that they were "obnoxious."

In NORTH CAROLINA the property of sixty-five individuals and four mercantile firms was confiscated.

MASSACHUSETTS took the lead in severity. A person *suspected* of enmity to the Whig cause could be arrested under a *magistrate's warrant* and banished, unless he would take the new oath of allegiance. In another Act three hundred and eighty of her people, who had fled from their homes, were designated by name, and in the event of return were threatened with apprehension, imprisonment and transportation to a place possessed by the British, and for a second voluntary return, *death* without the benefit of clergy.

By another Act the property of twenty-nine "notorious conspirators" was declared confiscated, of whom there were two governors, one lieutenant-governor, one treasurer, one chief justice, one attorney-general and four commissioners of Customs.

Congress itself, by several Acts, subjected to martial law and to death all who should furnish provisions and certain other articles to the king's troops in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and enacted that all Loyalists taken in arms be sent to the states to which they belonged, there to be dealt with as traitors.

These Acts may well be compared to the scandalous confiscations of Marius and Sulla in the later days of the Roman Republic. That the refusal to take the oath of allegiance should be declared to be treason, or neutrality a crime, will always remain an everlasting monument to

the injustice and tyranny of the legislatures of the various states of the union. No modern civilized nation, unless it be Spain in the courts of the inquisition, or the French Republic in its earliest days, has presented such a spectacle of wholesale and undeserved confiscation of the property of those who were guilty of no crime, except that of loyalty to their king.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND THE LOYALISTS.

THE fifth article of the agreement of the Peace Commissioners at Paris provided that Congress should recommend the different state legislatures to show leniency and a forgiving generosity to the Loyalists and to take measures to reimburse them for their losses.

The gross abandonment of the faithful minority to the spasmodic and uncertain justice, in fact we may say, the certain injustice, of the state governments, was severely assailed in both Houses of the British Parliament. At the opening of Parliament the King, in his speech from the Throne, alluded to the "American sufferers," and trusted that Parliament would see fit to pass measures for their compensation forthwith.

Lord North said: "I cannot but feel for men thus sacrificed for their bravery and principles—men who have sacrificed all the dearest possessions of the human heart. They have exposed their lives, endured an age of hardships, deserted their interests, forfeited their possessions, lost their connections and ruined their families *in our cause*."

Lord Mulgrave said that, in his opinion, "it would have been better that it should have been stipulated in the treaty that Great Britain spend £20,000,000 in making good the losses of the Loyalists, than that they should have been so shamefully deserted, and the national honor so pointedly disgraced as it was by the 5th Article of the Treaty of Peace with the United States."

Mr. Burke declared that "to such men the nation owed protection and its honor was pledged for their security at all hazards."

Mr. Sheridan "execrated the treatment of these unfortunate men,

who, without the least notice taken of their civil or religious rights, were handed over as subjects to a power that would not fail to take vengeance on them for their zeal and attachment to the religion and government of the Mother Country."

Mr. Townsend declared that "this country would feel itself bound in honor to make them full compensation for their losses."

Sir Peter Burrell said that "the fate of the Loyalists claimed the compassion of every human heart. These helpless forlorn men, abandoned by the Ministers of a people on whose justice, gratitude and humanity they had the best founded claims, were left at the mercy of a Congress highly irritated against them."

In the House of Lords, Lord Walsingham said that "with patience he could neither think nor speak of the dishonor of leaving these deserving men to their fate."

Lord Stormont asserted that "Great Britain is bound in justice and honor, gratitude and affection, and by every tie, to provide for and protect them."

Lord Loughborough declared that "neither in ancient nor in modern history had there been so shameful a desertion of men who had sacrificed all to their duty and to their reliance on British faith."

Lord Sackville argued that "peace on the sacrifice of these unhappy subjects must be answered in the sight of God and man."

Lord Shelburne, whose Ministry had concluded the treaty, could only say, in reply, that he "had but the alternative to accept the terms proposed or to continue the war, and a part must be wounded that the whole empire might not perish." He also stated that he did not doubt the honor of the American Congress, who would doubtless be just and fair in their restitution of the lands of the Loyalists. As to how far this was likely to be the case they might have concluded from the fact that even *before* the peace was signed the State of Virginia decreed "that all demands of the British courts for the restoration of property confiscated by the state were wholly impossible;" and the State of New York, "that the scales of justice do not require, nor does the public tranquillity permit, that such adherents who have been attainted should be restored to the rights of citizens, and that there can be no reason for restoring property which has been confiscated or forfeited."

Since even the mockery of justice was denied them, the Loyalists organized an agency and appointed a committee of one delegate from each of the thirteen states to prosecute their claims in England.

A Board of Commissioners was appointed to examine the claims preferred.

The claimants were divided into six classes :

1. Those who had rendered service to Great Britain.
2. Those who had borne arms for Great Britain.
3. Uniform Loyalists.
4. Loyal British subjects resident in Great Britain.
5. Loyalists who had taken oath to the American States but afterwards joined the British.
6. Loyalists who had borne arms for the American States and afterwards joined the British army or navy.

The rigid rules of examination caused much dissatisfaction and gave the Board the title of the "Inquisition." The inquiry lasted through seven successive years. Their methods may be best stated in the words of their report: "Our mode of conducting the inquiry has been that of requiring the very best evidence which the nature and the circumstances of the case would admit. We have demanded the personal appearance and examination of the claimant, conceiving that the inquiry would be extremely imperfect and insecure against fraud and misrepresentation if we had not the advantage of cross-examining the party himself, as well as his witnesses, nor have we, for the same reason, allowed much weight to any testimony which has not been delivered on oath before ourselves. We have investigated with great strictness the titles to real property, whenever the necessary documents could be exhibited to us, and where they have not been produced we have required satisfactory evidence of their loss or the inability of the claimant to procure them."

The amount of claims preferred was £10,358,413, and the sum granted in liquidation thereof £3,294,452, which was distributed among 4,148 persons.

In addition to this money satisfaction they were given land in the "country of their exile," and supplies and provisions for a certain time, as will be detailed in the following chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

WHAT BRITAIN DID FOR THE LOYALISTS.

THE money indemnification has been referred to in the preceding chapter. This sum of over \$15,000,000 does not include the value of land grants, implements and supplies of food.

Land was ordered to be surveyed for the Loyalists in New Brunswick, and afterwards in Nova Scotia and in Upper Canada.

These grants were free of expense, and made on the following scale: 5,000 acres to a field officer, 3,000 to a captain, 2,000 to a subaltern, and 200 to every private soldier, and 200 to sons and daughters of Loyalists on coming of age.

In regard to Upper Canada, however, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, in 1792, reduced the grants of land to be given to future settlers, still preserving the rights of those who had settled previously. By this regulation no lot was to be granted of more than 200 acres, except in such cases as the Governor should otherwise agree; but no one was to receive a quantity of more than 1,000 acres.*

Each settler had to make it appear that he or she was in a condition to cultivate and improve the land. It is related of Colonel Talbot, in the settlement of his own reservation, that he put the claimant through a

*It seems that, in the few years following, many persons obtained still larger grants of land, for in 1797 the Executive Council investigated the matter, and on the basis of their findings, made the following recommendations to the Legislature under date of 28th August: "(1) That all appropriations for townships or other tracts of land heretofore made in this province be immediately rescinded, and the townships or other tracts thrown open to other applicants. (2) That all persons who were really and *bona fide* located in any township or tract, by the nominee, before the first of June, 1797, and since (if there be no appearance of fraud), be confirmed in that location to the amount of two hundred acres, but that no recommendation made by any nominee for a greater quantity be attended to, not precluding, however, the settler himself from exercising the right common to all His Majesty's subjects of making such applications to the Executive Government for an addition as he shall think proper. (3) That twelve hundred acres, including former grants (except on military lands) be granted to each of the four principal nominees, in case there should be four, whose names are subscribed to the petition for an appropriation; those persons, however, who happen to be nominees of more than one township, are not to receive this donation more than once. (4) That the unsurveyed tract be surveyed and the unlocated be located as soon as possible." ("Dominion Archives," State papers Upper Canada, Q. 285.)

somewhat severe examination, and by this process of separation of the sheep from the goats, obtained a very fine class of settlers for the Talbot district.

It was obligatory on the settler to clear five acres of land, to build a house, and to open a road a quarter of a mile long in front of his property.

The oath of allegiance had to be taken in the following terms: "I, A. B., do promise and declare that I will maintain and defend, to the utmost of my power, the authority of the King and his Parliament, as the supreme Legislature of this province."

As to provisions. The Government had pledged itself to their support for three years; but, despite its promise, the rations were given out spasmodically and generally in insufficient quantities. They consisted of flour, pork, beef, a very little butter, and a little salt. In the distribution of these rations the commissariat officer (to avoid the appearance of partiality), after duly weighing and tying up the provisions in bundles, would go round with a hat, and each of the claimants present would put into it something which he would again recognize—such as a knife, pencil, button, or a marked chip. Then taking the articles out of the hat as they came uppermost, he would place one on each of the piles in rotation, and the settler would come and claim his property. To the early settlers material for garments was given also—a coarse cloth for trousers, Indian blankets for coats, and also shoes; but the clothing was even more uncertain than the food.

A certain quantity of spring wheat, peas, corn and potatoes was given for seed, and certain agricultural implements, to wit: an axe, a hoe, a sickle for reaping, and a spade. In regard to the axes, a grievous mistake was made in sending out the short-handled ship axes, which, in addition to the defect of inferior quality, strained and wearied the backs of the colonists in the use thereof, for the short handles unfitted them for felling trees. A letter of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe to the Home Government (September 23rd, 1793), complains in strong terms of the axes sent out, saying: "they are of bad quality, too short in the handle, and altogether too blunt. They should be made like the model sent herewith. Those that have come are absolutely useless." ("Dominion Archives," Q. 279, p. 325.)

In addition to the supplies given to every family, a plough and a cow were allotted to every two families, a whip-saw and a cross-cut saw to every four families, and a portable corn mill in every settlement or district.

A quantity of nails, a hammer, and a hand saw for building was

given to each family, and to every five families a set of tools, which included a full set of augers and draw-knives, and also a musket and forty-eight rounds of ammunition. Four small panes of glass, 7 x 9 inches, were allowed for each house, and a small quantity of putty.

Such were the supplies allowed by the British Government in the early years of the Loyalist settlement in Canada; but it must be remembered that, although the Loyalists who came to New Brunswick enjoyed this provision which had been made for them, yet when they made their second migration into the wilderness of Long Point, they were dependent on their own resources, and except the grant of land and the glass and ironware for their houses, did not receive Government aid. Hence we have the fearful struggle for subsistence in Norfolk County in the latter years of the century, the cry of the children for bread and the anxious waiting for the first harvest.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE LOYALIST EMIGRATION.

ALTHOUGH the treaty of Peace recommended the Loyalists to the mercy of the different states, the Americans, being secured in their independence, used their victories to the blind and selfish punishment of the "traitors" to their traitorous cause.

Consequently, instead of an entire cessation of hostility, as should follow the conclusion of peace, the most bitter and rancorous mob law under the sanction of the different legislatures, was employed against the Loyalists. They were driven from the country by a process of organized persecution. Thus the wretched and short-sighted policy of the majority of the states depleted them of their very best blood. Those who had been the doctors, lawyers, judges and often ministers of the community, men of culture and refinement, men of worth and character, were driven into hopeless and interminable exile.

And indeed, the migration into Canada was considered by them as exile, though unfalteringly they chose its hardships. They believed

that they were coming to the region of everlasting snow and ice. They understood that New Brunswick had at least seven months of winter in the year, that but few acres of that inhospitable land were fit for cultivation, and that the country was covered with a cold spongy moss instead of grass, and devoid of any kind of fodder for cattle.

Lower Canada was known as a region of deep snow, a nine months' winter, a barren and inhospitable shore.

Upper Canada was not thought of in the early years of the migration, except as the "great beyond," a tangled wilderness, the Indians' hunting ground, covered with swamps and marshes and sandy hills, the forests full of bears and wolves and venomous reptiles. The only favorable report of Upper Canada that had reached them was of its abundance of fish and game.

The British commander of New York, in his work of transportation, when no more could be accommodated in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, sent for a Mr. Grass, who had been a prisoner at Fort Frontenac among the French, and anxiously inquired if he thought "men could live in Upper Canada," and on a favorable reply being given Mr. Grass was sent as the founder of a colony to Cataraqui in 1784.

The mere fact that thirty-five thousand Loyalists left their native land for a country which they regarded as a land of exile, is the best proof of two things—first, that they were barbarously treated by the victorious side; and second, that they were not a mere set of office-holders influenced simply by mercenary motives, as is charged against them, or that they came to Canada for what Britain provided. To enter the unbroken forests, chop, hew, "log" and "after many days" sow the seed among the blackened stumps was a herculean task for any one, but was even more difficult for these men—judges, lawyers, commissioners, and others—who were not used to farm life, much less to the kind of toil required to change the acres of forest land into fields of waving grain.

But their courage rose with their difficulties, and in spite of their dangers there was much to encourage them. They were not, it is true, entering on a land "flowing with milk and honey," but it abounded in fish and game; and, above all, it was a land over which waved the banner under whose folds their sons and fathers had fallen in disastrous war, and to which they clung with the love that passeth not away, but endureth "through all the years."

CHAPTER IX.

ROUTES OF THE LOYALISTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO LONG POINT.

IN addition to the promise of the British Government to indemnify the Loyalists for their losses, was the promise to send ships to carry them into Canada. Consequently in the spring of 1783 crowds of the hapless exiles awaited in the Atlantic seaports the British vessels.

They came at last, and the first contingent of refugees arrived on the 18th of May, 1783, off the mouth of the River St. John, and by the end of the year about 500 had been safely transported to the land, over which waved the "meteor flag of England."

But for those living inland other means had to be provided, and they were asked to rendezvous at different stations along the Canadian frontier, for example, Oswego, Niagara-on-the-Lake, and Isle aux Noix on Lake Champlain. The distance travelled by most of the Loyalists before reaching Lake Ontario was about 500 miles. From New York to Albany, the Hudson is navigable about 175 miles. North of Albany, the river forks into two branches, the western of which is the Mohawk. About the ancient Fort Stainwix (now Rome) the Mohawk is joined by Wood Creek. This was followed up for some miles, then a portage of ten miles was necessary to Lake Oneida, from which Lake Ontario could be reached by the Oswego river. This was by far the more generally followed, hence in our classification of routes it is to be put first.

Second.—The eastern branch of the Hudson was sometimes followed, the mountains crossed and Sackett's Harbor reached by the Black River, which empties into the lake at that point. Occasionally the Oswegotchie was reached from the Hudson, and followed to its mouth at the present town of Ogdensburg, then called "La Presentation."

Third.—The old military road which ran along the west shore of Lake Champlain, thence down the Richelieu River to the St. Lawrence, or west to Cornwall.

Fourth.—Others again travelled more directly westward from the rendezvous on Lake Champlain, and striking Lake Ontario at its eastern extremity, proceeded westward along the southern shore of the lake to the settlement on the River Niagara.

But it must be remembered that nearly all the Loyalists who came to the Long Point country settled first in New Brunswick. This province became rapidly overcrowded, and of necessity their thoughts were turned westward, and most opportunely came the messages from Governor Simcoe and President Peter Russell urging them to settle in Western Canada, and promising liberal grants of land. Hence it was, that in the last decade of the century, many availed themselves of their offers, and moved their families up the St. Lawrence, and lakes Ontario and Erie, to the Long Point country. This was therefore the common route of the Loyalists who settled in Norfolk.

Still there were some who came direct, *via* the Hudson and Black rivers to Sackett's Harbor, and thence by boat to Long Point. Others again came in a north-westerly direction overland through Pennsylvania and New York, and crossed Lake Erie in frail skiffs.

These were the routes of the Loyalists.

CHAPTER X.

MODES OF TRAVELLING.

As to travelling *expedita*, from place to place, there were just two means of transit for the early settler, namely, on foot or by canoe. Of course the latter was used wherever there was water communication. The canoe, weighing less, as a usual thing, than fifty pounds, could, when necessary, be taken out of the water and carried over the necessary portages. Besides, it was swift. A speed of ten miles an hour could be reached by practised hands, and so it continued to be used well into this century; for we are told that Sir Isaac Brock travelled in a birch-bark canoe all the way from Lower Canada to York on the outbreak of the war of 1812. But the purpose of this chapter is to deal with the methods of conveyance used by the Loyalists and their families for themselves and goods in the long migrations to Upper Canada.

First and chiefly—*Batteaux*. These were long birch canoes, each capable of holding about eight persons and two tons of goods. The standard

size was thirty feet in length and six in width, diminishing to a short point at either end, bow and stern being alike. The frame is made by bending in hot water or steam long strips of elm. This, when fitted together, is covered with birch bark not more than an eighth of an inch in thickness. These strips of bark are sewn together by the twisted fibres of the root of a particular tree, and the joints made water-tight by the application of a gum obtained from the fir tree, which becomes perfectly hard. These fibre ropes or cords also bind the parts of the frame together, and the bark to the frame, for no iron work of any description whatever is used. The result is a vessel of wonderful lightness, resonance and strength, and capable of standing the impetuous torrent of any rapid. Boats of this description are still used by the Indians in taking tourists down the rapids at Sault Ste. Marie. For convenience in transportation over the numerous portages, the cargo was done up in portable packages of about a hundred weight each.

The settlers usually came in companies, the different *batteaux* forming a kind of caravan. About a dozen boats would constitute a brigade, and an experienced man was always appointed *conductor*, who gave directions for the safe management of the boats. When they came to a rapid the boats were doubly manned. A rope was attached to the bow, and about three-quarters of the crew walked along the shore hauling the boat, enough men being left in it to keep it off logs and rocks by the use of pike poles. The men on shore had to walk along the bank, or sometimes in the shallow water, occasionally stopping to open a path for themselves through the underbrush by the use of the ever-necessary axe. When the top of the rapids was reached the boats which had been brought up were left in charge of one man, while the others returned to assist in the navigation of the remaining boats, or to carry up the cargo. The progress was certainly slow. Sometimes several days would be consumed in transporting the cargo past the rapid, and the labor was hard and often dangerous. Day by day they would make their few miles, and at night lie down to sleep under the stars, and around the blazing camp-fire gain strength for the labor of the morrow. By such trials was the bone and sinew and muscle of our forefathers developed, in a way they little expected twenty-five years before, when in their manor houses on the Hudson, they lived in the enjoyment of the luxuries of civilized life.

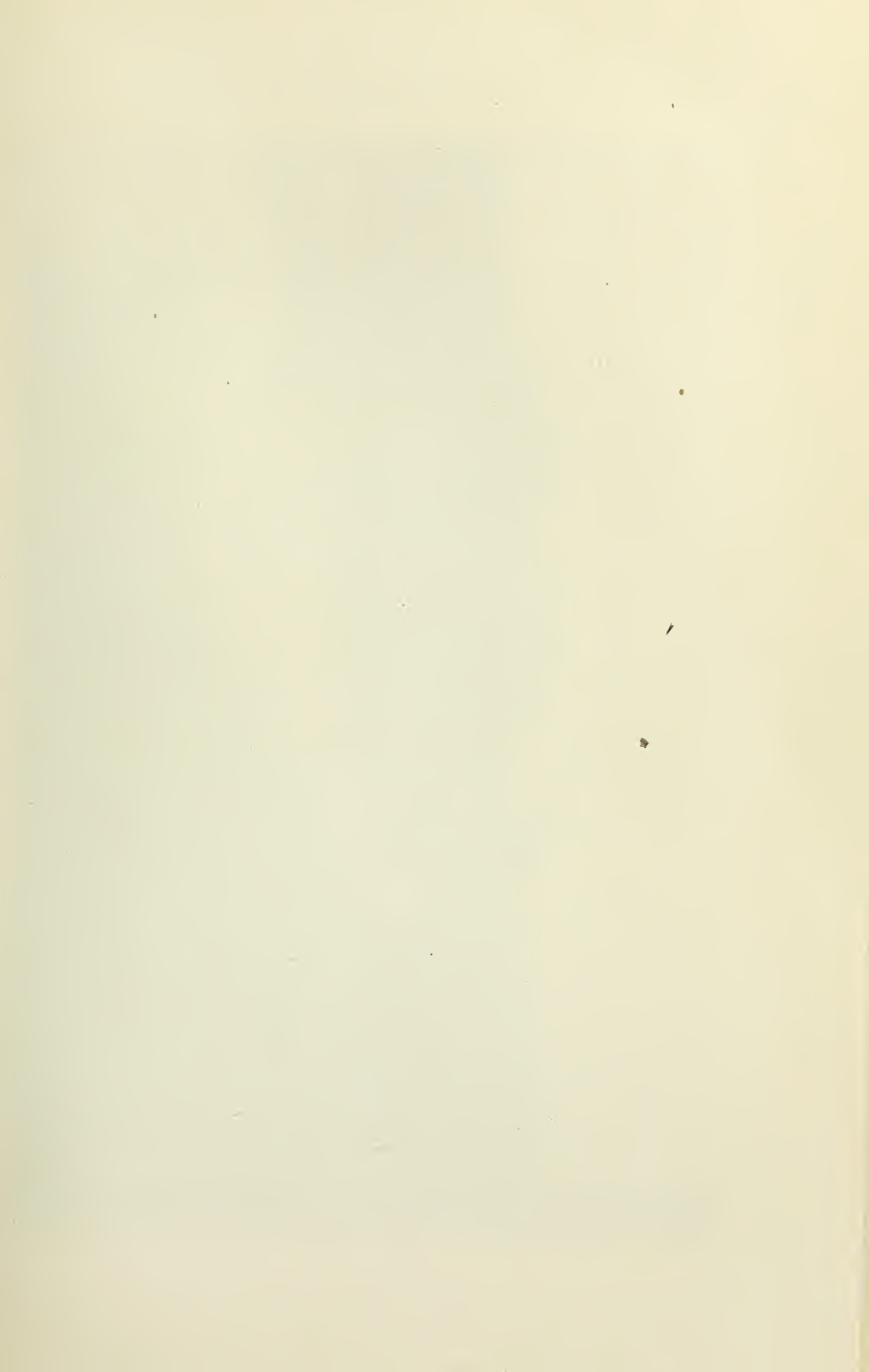
Still another kind of water transportation was in curious flat-bottom boats, called "Schenectady." This was of wood, not of birch bark, and was rigged with a triangular sail. The difficulty with this was

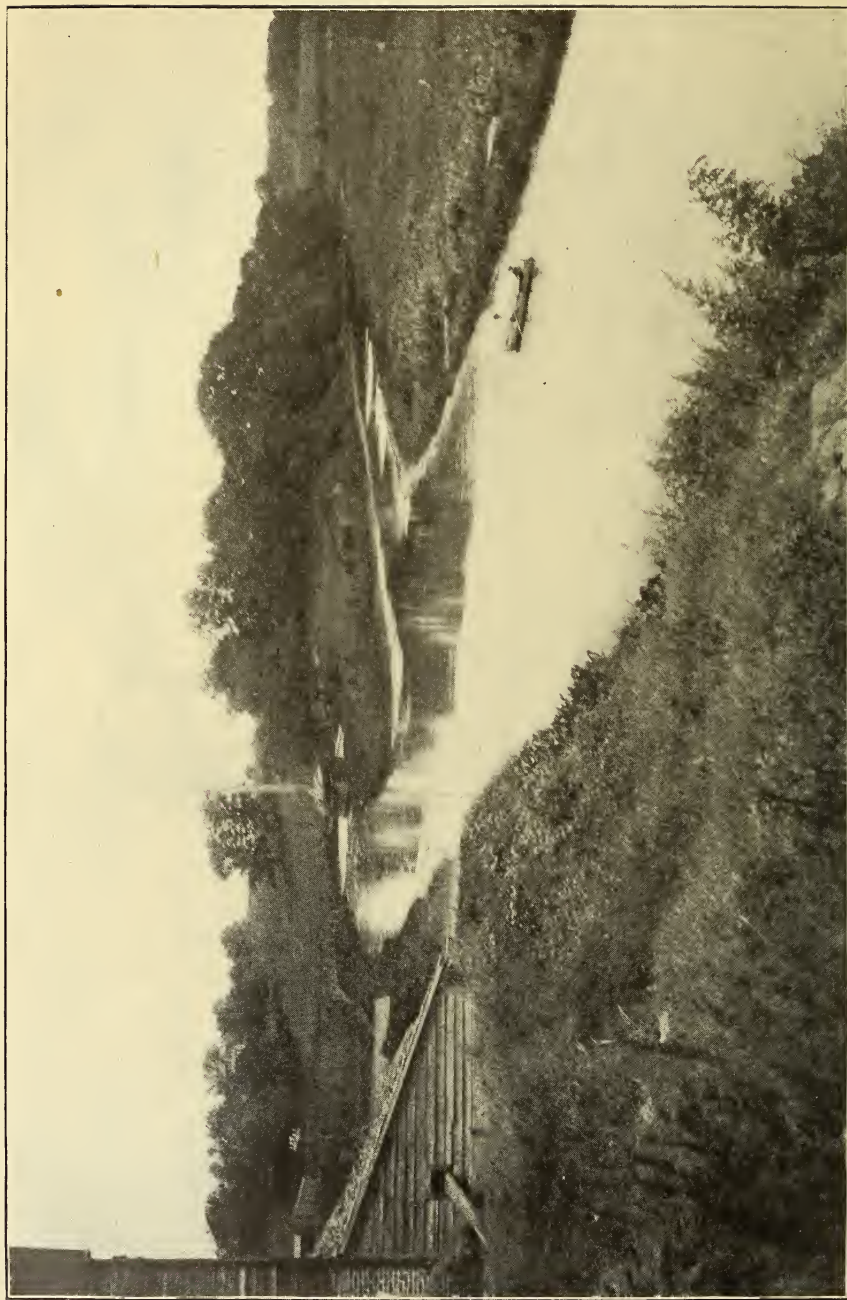
that its weight made it almost impossible to be carried across the portages, and though it would bear a tremendous load, it could only be used along the lakes or where there was clear transit for many miles.

Another variety still less used was called the "Durham" boat. This resembled the Schenectady to a large extent, but was not quite so flat bottomed, and was propelled in shallow places by poles about ten feet long, and by oars when the depth of the water necessitated it.

So much for summer travelling. But many families of refugees came in the winter. These followed as nearly as possible some one of the recognized routes. Several of the families would join to form a train of sleighs, which were often nothing more than rude jumpers, the runners being often not even shod with iron. On these rude sleds would be placed their bedding, clothes, and what they deemed most precious. The favorite route for these winter travellers was the old military road along lakes George and Champlain, and then north to the St. Lawrence. Provisions had to be taken with them sufficient for the long journey, for none was to be had *en route*.

For winter travelling the "French train" was often used, which simply consisted of a long narrow jumper, drawn by several horses in tandem style. Arranged in this way the passage around the trees and through the underbrush was more expeditiously made. Yet the number of Loyalists who came in the winter was but few in comparison with those who made their way west in the swift and silent batteaux.





JUNCTION OF BLACK CREEK AND RIVER LYNN.

Where Galinée and party spent the winter of 1669-1670.

CHAPTER XI.

EARLY ACCOUNTS OF LONG POINT.

The earliest mention we have of the Lake Erie country is in the records of Father Daillon, of whom there will be further mention made in Chapter XIV. Father Daillon visited what is now South-western Ontario in 1626, and though it is somewhat uncertain what district he is describing, it is probable he was near the Lake Erie shore, for he speaks of the great number of wild fowl in the marshes and along the streams. He also mentions the larger game, for he says, "The deer, with which this country abounds, are easily captured, for they have but little sense of fear, and the Indians drive them into wedge-shaped inclosures. The streams abound in fish, and the marshes in wild ducks and turkeys."

Forty-four years later we have reliable mention of Long Point in the journal of Galinée. For this information the writer is indebted directly to Mr. J. H. Coyne, M.A., of St. Thomas, who is preparing for the press the journal of Galinée. Father Galinée and Father Dollier de Casson were two Sulpician priests, who made a voyage of discovery through lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron in the years 1669 and 1670, returning to Montreal *via* the Sault, Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa river.

Galinée's party, consisting of the other priest and seven Frenchmen (nine in all), reached Black Creek, where it joins the River Lynn (near the present site of Port Dover), in October, 1669. There they encamped for the winter. On the 23rd of March following, they went down to the lake shore and planted a cross, with the Royal arms affixed, and a written declaration that they had taken possession of it as unoccupied territory in the name of King Louis XIV. On the 26th of March they proceeded from the river mouth in three canoes. Off Turkey Point they were stopped by a head wind and forced to land. One of their canoes being insecurely beached was carried out into the bay and lost, and the cargo of the lost canoe had to be divided between the other two. Four men took charge of the canoes, and five, including the two priests, had to proceed west to Kettle Creek by land. It seems that they marched from the Point about two miles to the high bank, and

then followed substantially the present lake road through the location of Port Rowan to Big Creek, about where is the present Port Royal. This stream they followed up for some distance, but being dismayed at the widening swamp, walked down the east bank to the mouth of the creek. There they built a raft and crossed without accident. They went on to the portage, where their companions joined them some days later. After celebrating Easter together they again separated. On the shore near the present site of Port Stanley they found the canoe Joliet had left the previous September on his return from the exploration of the Mississippi. From there to Point Pelée they travelled in canoes. At the latter point a storm wrecked one of the canoes, and its cargo was entirely lost, including the altar service, which they had intended to leave in a mission among the Potawatamies.* Thus they were obliged to give up the idea of the mission altogether, and after making their way as far as Sault Ste. Marie they travelled home by the ordinary route, namely, by the French and Ottawa rivers.

Galinée speaks of the Long Point country in glowing terms. He mentions the immense herds of deer, which were to be seen feeding together. He admired the great walnut trees, with their savory fruit, also the chestnuts, hickory nuts, the wild grapes and apples, and says that it is a perfect paradise and well suited for settlement.

In the journal of Charlevoix, of the date June, 1721, there is mention of Long Point, a sandy ridge of land which had to be portaged.

Thus it will be seen that though the country had been explored and commended by French discoverers, it was destined to remain for more than a century without settlement, until a strong and sturdy band of Loyalists should rear for themselves new homes among the forests.

* The Potawatamies (or Pouteouatamis) have a village near Detroit of one hundred and eighty men. They bear for device the golden Carp, the Frog, the Crab, and the Tortoise. They also compose the Village of St. Joseph, south of Lake Michigan, to the number of one hundred warriors. (Report of M. de Joncaire, "Documentary History of New York," Vol. I., p. 25.)

CHAPTER XII.

THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

By the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 1791 (31 George III., Cap. 31), the Governor was empowered to divide Upper Canada into as many counties as he might think fit. Accordingly, in the following year nineteen counties were surveyed, among them Norfolk, which is the sixteenth on the list. The original proclamation bounds it as follows :

“On the north and east by the County of Lincoln and the River La Tranche (Thames); on the south by Lake Erie, until it meets the Barbee; thence by a line running north until it intersects the Tranche, and up the said river till it meets the north-west boundary of the County of York.” This included the townships of Burford, Oxford-upon-the-Thames, Norwich, Dereham, Rainham and Walpole, now in other counties.

At first it formed part of the Western district, an extremely indefinite province. Previous to the Treaty of 1794, which came into effect in 1796, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers formed the boundary line of Canada. By that treaty the line of division was drawn in the middle of the lakes.

The Surveyor-General described the Western district as follows in 1796 (the early part of the year): “On the south it is bounded by Lake Erie; on the east by a meridian passing through the easterly extremity of Long Point, and comprehends all the lands north-westerly of these boundaries, not included within the bounds of the Hudson Bay Company or the territory of the United States. The boundary which divides it from Louisiana is not well known after it reaches the sources of the Mississippi.”

In 1798 the London district was created, and Norfolk incorporated in it. “The counties of Norfolk, Oxford and Middlesex, with as much of this province as lies westward of the Home district and the district of Niagara to the southward of Lake Huron, and between them and a line drawn due north, from where the easternmost limit of Oxford intersects the River Thames till it arrives at Lake Huron.” (It will be

noticed that what is now called "Georgian Bay" was not distinguished from Lake Huron.)*

The general appearance of Norfolk county is rolling and pleasant. A century ago the gentle undulations were covered with vast forests of beech, white pine, walnut and oak, of which a good deal yet remains.

In certain townships (Houghton, Middleton, Charlotteville and Walsingham) are extensive deposits of bog iron ore of the very finest kind. In this connection may be mentioned the establishment of the blast furnaces at Normandale as far back as 1818.

Nearly every kind of fruit found in the temperate zone flourishes here—apple, peach, pear, plum, quince, cherry, grape, apricot and berries of all kinds. The woods are well stocked with quail, partridge, rabbits, hares and black squirrels, and the marshes abound in water-fowl, especially at Turkey Point and at Long Point, which is now a game preserve and owned by a private corporation. The creeks and streams are well stocked with fish, speckled trout predominating.

Some parts of the county, for example, Houghton Centre, are simply tracts of sand; but the general character of the soil is a clay loam, suitable for a great variety of crops, easily worked, early and rich.

* The following extracts are taken from a series of remarks in 1798, by Chief Justice Elmsley, on the "Act for the better division of the province," which had been passed in the preceding session of the Legislature of Upper Canada ("Canadian Archives," Series Q, 285, p. 85):

"The very rapid progress made in the townships on the River Thames and in those which form what is commonly called the Long Point settlement, together with the great distance of the latter from the Town of Sandwich, which is at present the capital of the Western district, called for the division of that district into two, if not three, districts. The County of Norfolk will probably in a few years require to be raised into a distinct Bailiwick; its limits and those of the adjacent counties were accordingly moulded with a view to that event.

"The head of the navigation of the River Thames, and the confluence of its two principal branches, are two of those points which I have already had the honor to observe naturally present themselves as points of rendezvous and consequently as places for the transaction of public business, both where accordingly long ago selected by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for the sites of towns, to that at the former he gave the name of Oxford, to that at the latter the name of London. In forming the present arrangement, therefore, care was taken to distribute the townships which lie near those places in such a manner as it was conceived would best promote His Excellency's intentions.

"The town which has been projected, and I believe actually laid off at Charlotteville, will be a very convenient capital to the Long Point settlement; and it is hoped that the towns of Chatham and Sandwich will be equally so for the two counties which will compose the Western district."

CHAPTER XIII.

THE TOWNSHIPS OF NORFOLK.*

CHARLOTTEVILLE.

THIS township was named after the now extinct town, Charlotteville or Turkey Point. It is probably the most historic of the seven townships, chiefly on account of its containing Turkey Point, rich in historical memories, of which a number will be mentioned in subsequent chapters.

The soil is a loam, with a tendency towards sandy loam in some places, chiefly in the southern part. Yet the township contains a great deal of rich farming land.

It is watered by a multitude of creeks, most of them short and flowing directly into Long Point Bay. It was one of the very earliest townships settled, chiefly because, as the Loyalists came generally in batteaux, they would strike the lake shore first, and not go further inland than necessary to obtain good land or favorable locations.

Among the earliest Loyalist settlers were Frederick Maby (Mabee), Lieut. Joseph Ryerson, Anderson, McCall, Munro, Secord, Johnson, Spurgin, Finch, Montross, Freeman, Smith, Welch, Brown, Teeple and Tisdale.

The towns and villages are Simcoe, Vittoria, Normandale, Walsh, Lyndock, Glenshee, Forestville and the much-to-be-regretted Charlotteville or Turkey Point.

WOODHOUSE.

Is a comparatively regular township at the south-east corner of the county. It has a large lake front and two harbors—Port Dover and Port Ryerse. The latter harbor has been spoiled by the drifting in of sand, but many years ago it was a regular calling-place for the steamers which plied up and down the lake.

The township is well watered. Among the creeks is the Lynn, and one district is called the Lynn Valley, where the Austins settled. The soil is rich, very rich in places. This was the attraction which drew so

* The reader is referred to the map accompanying.

many Loyalists to the country in the early days ; as, for example, Capt. Samuel Ryerse, Wycoff, Davis, Austin, Matthews, Williams, Berdan, Wilson, Price, Millard, Gilbert and Bowlby.

The chief town is, of course, Port Dover, if we except Simcoe, which takes a corner off four townships. Port Ryerse has lost almost everything but its name.

TOWNSEND.

This township would be regular, were it not for a "bias line" which cuts off its north-easterly corner. It also is a rich township and well watered, chiefly by small creeks, which are tributary to those in other townships.

Many Loyalists settled here, notably Dougharty, Fairchild, Green, Haviland, Shaw and the Culvers. The chief town is Waterford, and the chief villages, Rockford, Boston and Villa Nova.

WINDHAM.

Is the only township perfectly rectangular and contains fourteen concessions nine miles long and five-sixths of a mile wide, laid out on the same plan of survey as Daniel Hazen followed in Walsingham.

The soil of Windham varies greatly, from almost pure sand to the heaviest clay or muck, with all the intermediate grades.

The chief rivers are Big Creek and Paterson's Creek. In the western part of the township is Hunger Lake, called so by a party of Indians who camped a winter on its shores. It is of great depth, indeed, is said to be unfathomable ; its waters are "crystal clear," while the banks slope gently up from the shores and are covered with the richest verdure among the pines.

It was one of the earliest of the townships settled, as will be seen from mention of the following names : Beemer, Powell, George Brown, Joseph and Philip Sovereign, Jesse Munro, Jacob Powell, Wood, Martin, Glover, Peter and Henry Boughner, John Butler.

It heads the list in the number of villages : Kelvin, Wellington, Powell's Plains, Colborne, Windham Centre, Teeterville, Nixon and Bookton.

MIDDLETON.

This township was originally covered with great forests of pine, and the axe of the woodman busily plied for a century has scarcely removed much more than half of its timber. In the western part of the town-

ship the land is a clay loam, in the eastern a sandy loam, and admirably adapted for all kinds of crops. Bog iron ore is found in great quantities.

The streams are the Little Otter in the western part and various branches of Big Creek. Venison Creek takes its rise in the south. It is therefore a well-watered township, and abounds in water-power facilities.

It will be noticed in the map that the roads in this township are peculiarly laid out, and this makes the shape of the farms trapezoid, or diamond shaped. The reason for this is that the concessions follow the direction of the celebrated Talbot Street, which was planned in 1803 by Colonel Talbot, of Malahide, an aide-de-camp on the staff of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. He was given a large grant of land, chiefly in Elgin County, and settled at a place on Lake Erie called Port Talbot.*

The principal villages are Fredericksburg (Delhi) and Middleton Centre (Courtland).

Settlement.—Middleton was not settled as early as Walsingham or Charlotteville. About the year 1812 settlers moved into the township chiefly from the adjoining townships. Frederick and Henry Sovereign (Sovereign) and the four sons of Samuel Brown were among the earliest settlers. Lot Tisdale removed to Middleton Centre in 1823. Southwest of Delhi is a settlement of Protestant Germans from Württemberg. This consists of about eighty families, the great majority of

* The following extracts are from the "Life of Col. Mahlon Burwell," by Archibald Blue, Esq., Director of Bureau of Mines, Toronto :

"In 1804 an expenditure of £250 was made under the direction of Col. Talbot on building a road through his lands. In 1808, when Sir Francis Gore became Governor, Col. Talbot petitioned him for an extension of the road, saying that the money already expended would be entirely lost if a through road were not opened up. On his recommendation Col. Mahlon Burwell was commissioned to survey the road, under date March 24th, 1809. The commission to Col. Burwell from Acting Surveyors General Chewett and Ridout begins as follows :

"In obedience to His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor's commands to us, bearing date 17th February, 1809, to send a surveyor and a sufficient party as soon as the season will permit, to complete certain surveys in the London District, recommended by the Executive Council and approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, upon a petition submitted to the Board by Thomas Talbot, Esq., of Port Talbot, who has recommended you to carry the said survey into execution.

"You are hereby required and directed without loss of time, as soon as the season will permit, to survey and lay out a road, to pass through the aforesaid townships on the principle of Yonge Street, by making the said road in breadth one Gunther's chain, and laying out lots thereon of twenty chains in breadth on each side of the same, leaving a road on the side lines of each of the said townships, and a road between every five lots in each of the same of one Gunther's chain.

"For this survey your pay will be 7s. 6d. per day, with an allowance in lieu of rations of 1s. 3d. Provincial currency per day."

whom came in one body in 1847. The old settlers tell of the destruction in 1824 of an immense beaver dam near Guysboro', on Talbot Street.

HOUGHTON.

"The sandy township." The soil in this township, the most westerly in Norfolk County, is principally a sandy loam, with pure sand predominating in many places.

The "Sand Hills" are famous. One is a thousand feet long, three hundred wide, and two hundred high, of which the summit presents the form of a circular plateau with a crater, both deep and wide, a natural amphitheatre or coliseum. The sand is composed almost entirely of grains of silica, with a small proportion of limestone, feldspar and garnet, the particles very round. It is a great absorbent of moisture, which it retains for a long time. This keeps the hills in their original shape. There is an observatory of the United States Lake Survey on the summit. Another of the peculiarities of these sand hills is a curious appearance presented by the tops of great pine trees, protruding from the sand which has engulfed them, resembling the spars and masts of a fleet of wrecked ships. No description is adequate, the sight is simply unique.

The chief streams are Clear and Hemlock creeks, flowing into the lake, and some branches of the spider-like Otter.

Settlement.—Houghton was first settled along the lake shore by the Beckers, Burgars and Walkers. These were not Loyalists. The two villages are Houghton Centre and Clear Creek.

WALSINGHAM.

THE soil of the southern part of Walsingham is a heavy clay loam. Towards the centre it becomes sandy, but from this to the north town line there is much excellent land. Altogether it is a very fine agricultural township.

The largest stream is Big Creek, which takes its rise in Windham Township. After being joined by its most important tributary, Venison Creek, it becomes a large stream, and is in places very deep where the current is held in by high banks. Occasionally it flows through deep gulches and ravines. In Galinee's journal it is mentioned that his party were delayed more than a day in attempting to cross this stream. It was also at the mouth of this creek that the McCall party landed in 1796. The township was surveyed by Sergeant

Daniel Hazen in 1797. The chief villages are Port Rowan, St. Williams, Walsingham Centre, Port Royal and Langton.

Settlement.—Walsingham was one of the earliest settled of the townships. “Dr.” Troyer and Lucas Dedrick (1793), Ed. McMichael (1794), one of the Browns and Daniel Hazen (1797), Cope, Backhouse and Wm. Hutchison (1798), Rohrer and Foster (1800), the Fecks in 1805, Ellis and the Schumackers in 1807; also John McCall, Silas Secord, James Munro, David Price and William Johnson. The reader will recognize that many of the names are those of Loyalists.

LONG POINT.

For many years this district was popularly known as the Long Point Settlement, hence a few lines of description of the peninsula will be *à propos*.

Long Point is a tongue of land (the greater part being hard sand) extending out into Lake Erie for about thirty miles, and for municipal purposes attached to the Township of Walsingham. It is now an island, a kind of shallow canal having been dredged between it and the main shore.

It abounds in waterfowl, wild duck, geese and turkeys, quail and partridge. It is also the “anglers’ paradise,” rock bass, salmon trout, carp, whitefish, pike, pickerel, and mackerel being found in abundance.

It is now owned by a private corporation, who bought it from the Government. They have also a preserve of deer on the island, the number of which is increasing from year to year.

There is but one settlement on the island, called the “Cottages,” to which a small boat runs a regular ferry service in the summer.

To the north, that is on the inner side, is a small triangular isle, called Ryerson’s Island. The reader is referred to the map subjoined, for a clearer idea of this curious formation and the bay enclosed between it and the mainland.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE INDIANS OF THE LONG POINT DISTRICT.

THE tribe of Indians which inhabited the country between Lake Erie and Lake Huron, in the 17th century, was called the "Neutrals," for they had preserved a strict neutrality in the savage wars of the Hurons and the Iroquois. Champlain speaks of them in his account of his trip west in 1616, saying that they had twenty-eight villages and more than four thousand warriors. These Indians seem to have been favorable to the French, for in 1626 when three Frenchmen named Daillon, Lavellé and Grenolle visited their country, the Indians hospitably entertained them, the chief, Souharissen, adopting them as members of his family. In fact, it was with some difficulty that the three Frenchmen finally escaped from the affectionate hospitality which was lavished on their devoted heads.

Unfortunately for the Neutrals they were ultimately drawn into the fierce tribal wars, and in the conflict, about the middle of the century, were dispersed, and absorbed into the neighboring Indian tribes.

Thereafter, the Indians who roamed round the western part of Ontario were chiefly Iroquois. After the war Brant and his Mohawks settled on the Grand River. Between the Thames and Lake Erie, further west, dwelt the Delawares, and bodies of the Chippawas, Hurons, Shawnees, Potawatamies, Ottawas, Fustans, and the Six Nations (Mohawks, Senecas, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras).

The attitude of these Indians to the Loyalist settlers seems to have been one of unchangeable courtesy and kindness. Chief Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) was a personal friend of Governor Simcoe, and with twelve Indians accompanied him in 1795 on his visit to Detroit on a prospecting tour through western Canada.

In spite of the fact that England had neglected to provide for the Indians in the Treaty of Paris, the loyalty of the Six Nations never wavered. The allegiance of Brant to the British brought him the enmity of the American revolutionists, the consequence being that the Mohawk valley was the most frequently of all districts invaded and overrun, and that, too, by an enemy more barbarous than the Indians

themselves. Their towns and villages were ruthlessly burned, and the whole district turned into a scene of widespread and sickening desolation. Let not the Americans censure England for the use of Indian tribes in the war and the atrocities alleged to have been committed by them, until they have excused, to some extent at least, the terrible depopulation of the Mohawk valley after the war, for they left there only a third of the inhabitants, and of that third there were three hundred widows and two thousand orphaned children.

There are many traditions of the kindness of the Indians to the early settlers. More than once when a pioneer family was reduced to the verge of starvation a kind-hearted Indian would come with a fish or a deer or some wild fowl, although perchance he needed it himself almost as badly.

The Indian was always welcomed at the settler's shanty. The door was never shut against him, and they continued to live on terms of peace and good fellowship. Such instances of treachery as will be described in connection with the history of the Maby family are likely untrue, and if they were true the singular exception only proves the rule.

CHAPTER XV.

THE MIGRATION TO LONG POINT.

FOR many years before a settlement was made at or near Long Point, Major-General John Graves Simcoe, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, proposed to found there a military establishment, to aid in the defence of the new province. He had heard favorable reports of that district long before he had the opportunity of personally examining it. He constantly advises the Home Government of its importance, as for example in the letter written on December 7th, 1791, shortly after his appointment, he says: "Toronto, the best harbor on Lake Ontario, and Long Point, the only good road-stead on Lake Erie, are admirably adapted for settlements. These and the country between the Grand River and the La Tranche (Thames) form a body of most excellent land, of which no grants have yet been made." ("Dominion Archives," Q. 278.)

In another letter (August 20th, 1792), accompanying the proclamation dividing Upper Canada into counties, etc., he announces his intention to occupy in the following spring a post near Long Point, and another at Toronto, and to settle himself on the river La Tranche. ("Dominion Archives," Q. 278, p. 197. "Simcoe to Dundas," No. 11.)

About a year afterwards, he again sends to the Home Government a favorable notice of Long Point, saying, "The survey of the communication between Lakes Ontario and Sinclair (St. Clair) is completed. The surveyor has discovered an admirable harbor on Lake Erie, near the very place he (Simcoe) wished it, namely, Long Point, opposite Presqu' Isle. (August 23rd, 1793.).

On September 20th of the same year, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe submitted to the Home Government, an actual survey of the Thames, so far as it serves to communicate between lakes Ontario and St. Clair, referring to the tract of land as "one of the finest in America," and, accompanying it a survey of Long Point, on Lake Erie, saying, "the situation of Long Point is eminently suitable for a fortified post and naval arsenal for Lake Erie, and the establishment of one here would counteract the one held by the United States at Presqu' Isle. A harbor could be constructed on the island near it. It possesses every facility necessary for an important centre of military operations!" ("Dominion Archives," Q. 279-82, p. 483). Towards the close of this long epistle he again reverts to the settlement at Long Point as affecting the movements of the Indians. *"The settlers to be brought in should be brave and determined Loyalists, such as those from Pennsylvania and Maryland, who at the end of the war were associated to support the cause of the King, and who had sent an agent to ascertain what arrangements could be made for their removal to the province. A strong settlement there would effectually separate the Mohawks on the Grand River from the other Indians."*

In a letter, about two years after (July 31st, 1795), to the Earl of Portland, Simcoe emphasizes the importance of the occupation of Long Point as a naval arsenal, saying, "I am thoroughly convinced that it is absolutely necessary that military establishments should precede settlements, and hence I have withheld all grants on the centre of Lake Erie. There should be a military organization established there at once, and around it a strong settlement could group itself. *The half-pay loyalist officers with their followers will form a proper basis for the settlement at Long Point.* I propose to put Major Shaw in command of the troops and in general superintendence there."

In another letter, written at the same time, to Lord Dorchester, he

announces his intention to visit the intended settlement near Long Point, and in view of the fact that three hundred troops of Pennsylvania are at Presqu' Isle to construct a fort at the entrance of the harbor, he asks leave to send a detachment of the Queen's Rangers (one hundred rank and file) to Turkey Point, which is considered to be the most eligible situation.

During the summer months of 1795, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe made his long-deferred visit to Long Point and the Grand River. In a letter written on his return to Lord Dorchester from Navy Hall, he describes his route and the country through which he passed. His favorable preconception of the district was not disappointed, and he became more than ever anxious to found a settlement there. "The country is thickly timbered, the chief trees being oak, beech, pine and walnut. Making our way through the forest we reached the lake at a place which, from the abundance of wild fowl, is named Turkey Point. A ridge or cliff of considerable height skirts the shore for some distance. Between this and Lake Erie is a wide and gently sloping beach. The long ridge of hard sand (Long Point proper) encloses a safe and commodious harbor. The view from the high bank is magnificent. Altogether the place presents a combination of natural advantages and natural beauty but seldom found. Here we have laid out a site of six hundred acres for a town, with reservations for Government buildings, and called it Charlotte Villa, in honor of Queen Charlotte." In this letter was enclosed a sketch of Long Point and a plan of the proposed town.

In a despatch from the Earl of Portland to Governor Simcoe (December 6th, 1795) the proposed settlement at Long Point was formally approved, as was also the class of settlers proposed. "The gentlemen mentioned in your letter of the 30th of July, as desirous with their followers of settling there, cannot fail to lay the best foundation of attachment to the Crown and constitution" ("Dominion Archives," Q. 281, 2); and a month later, in another despatch, "His Lordship urges that the occupation of Long Point should take place with as little delay as possible (January 6th, 1796).

The intention of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe to found a military settlement at Long Point was frustrated by Lord Dorchester. His Lordship, in a despatch from Quebec (April 4th, 1796), declares that "the present posture of affairs would condemn growing expense or leaving troops in Upper Canada to increase the growth and prosperity of the colony. The policy of placing so many troops out of the way, and the enormous abuses in the public expenditure for twenty years,

are not the only objection to this mode of encouraging settlements. The principle itself is erroneous, as evidenced by the improvement in provinces where neither extraordinary expenses were incurred nor troops were employed for civil purposes. We have no intention of authorizing public works of great expense, but reserves of land should be made at every place likely to become of consequence, where they may be required for public purposes."

In a despatch to the Earl of Portland (June 18th, 1796) Simcoe states plainly that his plan as to Long Point had been frustrated by the interference of Dorchester. "It is my public duty to observe, that in the civil administration of this government I have no confidence whatsoever in any assistance from Lord Dorchester. His economical ideas are contrary to the real principle of public saving."

It is unfortunate that this difference of opinion existed, for it prevented the early establishment of strong military posts at such places as Long Point, London and Chatham.

The settlement at Long Point was assuredly tedious in its beginning, but it was not thereby doomed to be forgotten.

Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe obtained leave of absence, owing to ill-health, in the summer of 1796, and sailed for England. The Hon. Peter Russell, President of the Executive Council, was appointed acting Governor.

The townships in various counties were surveyed into allotments, and among them Walsingham, Windham, Townsend and Charlotteville.

Up to this time no grants of land had been formally assigned in Norfolk County. There were a few squatters already there. "Dr." Troyer, Frederick Mabee, Peter Secord, Lucas Dedrick, Edward McMichael, Abraham Smith and Solomon Austin. These were confirmed in the possession of the farms they had already chosen. Now proclamations were issued inviting settlers to the New districts, and appealing especially to the United Empire Loyalists.

The fees for land grants, a much discussed question, were settled by an enactment of the Executive Council for Upper Canada, in 1798, as follows :

"COUNCIL OFFICE, 25th October, 1798.

"That grants to be issued in consequence of Orders of Council subsequent to the 6th instant, to U. E. Loyalists and their children of the first generation, to the extent of two hundred acres each, are not to be charged to the expense of survey, but are to be subject to a fee of threepence per acre, and that one-half of the above fees are to be paid

to the Receiver-General by all persons on taking out their warrants of survey, and the other half to the Secretary of the Province on receiving the patents for the land ordered them.

“ Approved and signed,
“ PETER RUSSELL.

“ J. SMALL,
“ C. E. C.”

The fame of the Long Point district had reached to Eastern Canada, and when it was opened for settlement there was for a few years a steady influx of settlers, chiefly Loyalists from the Lower Province, for whom it was a second migration. The great majority had lived already in New Brunswick for ten years or longer. That province was overcrowded, and the allotments unsatisfactory; and so, being influenced by the offers of land in Upper Canada, they came west, for the most part in open boats, to make their homes in that district.

But this removal was a work of stupendous difficulty. The roads were simply blazes through the forests. The heaving bosom of the inland sea was the only highway, and they had to trust themselves and their dear ones in frail batteaux to the deep waters. Only one man came to Long Point in the later years of the century who had ever been there before, that is, the old Scotch soldier, Donald McCall, whose history is related in a subsequent chapter. Consequently, their knowledge of the course was meagre and the danger great.

Those who came by land had to find their way over the devious trail of the Indian. Their worldly possessions were tied up in portable bundles, and carried often on their shoulders. The length of their journey precluded their bringing much with them, and thus the building of their new homes in the County of Norfolk was just as tedious and just as severe as it had been years before in their settlements on the St. John.

CHAPTER XVI.

CHARLOTTEVILLE.

THE principal point of interest in Norfolk County is, or ought to be, the location of the now extinct town of Charlotteville, or Turkey Point. This was situated on the high bank overlooking Turkey Point proper. This point projects into Lake Erie in a south-westerly direction for a little more than five miles. It is a low-lying peninsula of sandy loam, forming, as it were, a backbone to the masses of marsh which surround it. This marsh, of reeds, rushes and quill grass, fills up almost entirely what was formerly a safe and commodious harbor on the inner side of Turkey Point. Through the point flows a narrow stream, not more than eight feet wide, called Indian Creek. Although so narrow and so shallow that the bottom is easily touched, there is sufficient current to prevent its freezing up in the winter, and it is the waterway of the sportsmen, who thereby insert themselves into their favorite coverts.

The immense numbers of wild turkeys found there a century ago gave the point its designation. The wild turkeys have, for the most part, disappeared, but wild ducks of many varieties abound, particularly mallards, black ducks, yellow legs, red heads, butter balls, the mourning duck, pintails, and canvas-backs. The point is owned by a private company, who have erected a commodious club-house thereon, with boat-houses and all conveniences for the sportsman.

When London district was separated from the Western district, as has been mentioned in the chapter on the "County of Norfolk," and comprised the land that is now incorporated in the counties of Bruce, Huron, Middlesex, Elgin, Norfolk and Oxford, the courts of Quarter Sessions were first held in the house of Lieutenant Munro, as will be detailed in the chapter on his settlement; but not long afterwards a public-house was built in Charlotteville by Job Loder, and the early courts were convened there until a more suitable accommodation could be obtained.

In 1804 a building was erected to serve the purposes of a court-house and jail. This was of frame, two stories high, and twenty-six feet in width by forty feet in length. The lower story was occupied by the court when in session, with the exception of a small portion at one



INDIAN CREEK, TURKEY POINT.

On each side is the marsh of tall reeds and quill grass.

end partitioned off for the "district jail." The upper story was divided into two rooms for the jurors, but it is said that in the hot days of summer they preferred to conduct their deliberations under a spreading oak tree close by.

The jail was but seldom used, for crime was rare in that community and the moral sentiment so high that locks and bolts were scarcely thought of. There is, however, in connection with this jail and court house an interesting tradition which shows that once at least, in Norfolk, the sterner penalties of the law were dealt out. The writer does not vouch for the correctness of the narrative. It is said that while Sheriff Major Bostwick was in charge of the government buildings there, a negro was in confinement awaiting execution for theft, in those days a capital crime. The negro was sentenced to be hanged on a certain Thursday, but the sheriff had friends coming from York in the latter part of the week to visit him and enjoy the shooting; so the good sheriff, not wishing to be troubled with an execution after his friends arrived, asked the "colored gentleman" if he would have any objections to be hanged on the preceding Tuesday, to which the negro replied, "No, no, massa, you've been very good to me, and if you feed me well until Tuesday I'll be hanged then to oblige you." So the necessary ceremonies took place, per agreement, on the Tuesday, and the sheriff was at liberty to entertain his friends.

In 1812 Fort Norfolk was built at Charlotteville, of which nothing but the trenches remain. This was a stake fort, the walls consisting of a double row of pointed stakes, the two rows being several feet apart, and the space between filled in with earth. At the close of the war the fort was abandoned, and nothing more than the irregular trench marks its location.

Just on the outskirts of the town a rough frame building was erected in 1813 for a hospital. This was put up during the cholera epidemic of that year.

As to the other buildings, it is certain that a rival hotel to Job Loder's was built on the shore by a man named Hatch, and still another by Silas Montross. In the kitchen of Loder's hotel was held the first meeting of Norfolk Masons. The branch society was organized in that old tavern. In the same room was held the first meeting of the adherents of the English Church to see about securing a glebe lot or reservation, so that their church might be appropriately and sufficiently endowed. This was secured, although the church was not built for many years afterwards, until the Rev. Mr. Evans came to reside among them.

But the town did not prosper, the chief reason being that it was apart from the main thoroughfare east and west. Twenty years after its foundation it contained but one solitary house. To-day it exists no more. A barren stretch of sand is all that meets the eye. Yet the antiquarian, or the curio-hunter, or the traveller with the historical mania, can find many an interesting landmark that tells the story of long ago.

And how many interesting memories crowd upon one who is familiar with its history! There is the hill on which was buried the first white man who died in that district. A hollowed log was the coffin of Frederick Maby, and in this simple tomb the members of his sorrowing family laid him away. In the war of 1812 an anxious watch was kept for American foes from the bastion of old Fort Norfolk. In the courthouse for twelve years, at the courts of quarter sessions, those old settlers, in Grand and Petit Jury assembled, tried offenders against the peace of King George. In this little quadrangle were confined those who from time to time thought themselves above the law of the new land. Over to the west are the traces of the old hospital, where works of mercy were no more omitted than were the requirements of law overlooked.

Interesting surely, though the blinding sand has blotted out man and his works; yet the lives of those who raised these earliest marks of law, religion and pity for suffering man, have not been without effect. Far from it. They live in the best blood of Ontario, in our people's reverence for law, in the stern unswerving loyalty to the Crown, in the scorn of cant and empty show, the acts of mercy and benevolence, love of God, faith with man, courage in war, kindness in peace, purity and goodness and true religion undefiled.

CHAPTER XVII.

CLEARING THE LAND.

It is no small undertaking to enter the forest and attempt, even under the most favorable circumstances, to turn the wilderness into cultivated fields. Much more difficult was it for these Loyalists, many of them unaccustomed to the use of the axe, to remove the giant trees of the "forest primeval" from sufficient of their allotments to sow the seed. It has been mentioned that the British Government made the unfortunate mistake of sending out ship-axes for the colonists, and this clumsy implement, too blunt, too heavy, and too short-handled, almost doubled the labor of the already over-taxed settler. Many, indeed, who had had no experience of "roughing it in the bush" found it almost impossible to overcome the difficulties of pioneer life.

Moreover, a certain amount of land had to be cleared before any grain could be sown. This was the prime necessity after the building of the rude log-houses described, and the fact that often a wife and a number of starving children were dependent on him, caused the early colonist periods of almost superhuman exertion.

It is related of one early settler in the township of Stamford, named Spohn, that he used to work from the earliest streaks of dawn till the darkness prevented his further labor, and then walk three miles to the river where fish were to be caught, collect light wood, and spend often the greater part of the night in fishing by the aid of these "fire jacks." The fishing tackle was very rude, the hooks being simply part of the bone of the pike. On the fish which he managed to catch in this way, and certain leaves and buds of trees, mixed with the milk of a cow, which he had fortunately brought with him, the family managed to exist until early August, when his little crop of spring wheat headed out sufficiently to allow a change of diet. Not less severe was the struggle for subsistence of the earliest Loyalist families who came to Long Point, among whom may be specially mentioned the families of Maby, Secord and Teeple.

At that time the only thought was to get rid of the great forests of beech, maple, white and yellow pine and walnut in the shortest and easiest way. The great green trees, after being felled, had to lie until

they had dried sufficiently to be burned, or until they could be cut into pieces and removed. Time was necessary for the first, and for the second prolonged labor with the unwieldy axe. Moreover, beasts of burden or draught animals were rare in this section, and if the trees were to be removed while green they had to be cut into small pieces to permit of carrying.

The common process of clearing the land, after the first little plot had been planted, was to burn the trees. Often the trees were "girdled" with an axe; that is, the bark was cut through all round the tree, whereby it would die, and becoming gradually dry would burn the year following.

When the trees were felled they were set on fire, and most of the smaller branches would burn, leaving the great blackened trunks. Then came the "logging" bees, when the settlers of the neighborhood combined to draw these great logs into heaps, where they would be out of the way, comparatively speaking, till they were dry enough to burn.

Thus it was that the forest melted away before the determined attacks of the sturdy pioneers.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BUILDINGS.

UNTIL the settler could erect his rude shanty, which usually took about two weeks, the spreading forest trees formed the only protection for his family from wind and weather. Coming, as they generally did, in the early summer, this was not severely felt unless a period of rain made their condition deplorable.

The settler's first task was, of course, the erection of a log shanty, and all in the community turned out to help the newcomer build his house. These gatherings for co-operative labor were called "bees" in Upper Canada. The same institution was known by the name of "frolics" in New Brunswick.

A number of straight, round basswood trees were cut down and logs cut off the required length, seldom more than fifteen or twenty

feet. These being roughly notched at the corners were piled one on top of another until the required height of the walls was obtained. The Government had provided saws, as has been mentioned, and with these an opening was cut for a door and a window.

The wall on one side was generally built four or five feet higher than on the other, and the roof put on in one continuous slant. Others managed to make a kind of gable roof. Strips of bark (generally black oak or swamp oak), overlapping one another, formed the sheeting of the roof. As nails were an extreme scarcity, for they cost 18d. a pound, and being made by hand, so few were in a pound that the price was at least a shilling a dozen, this bark, which formed the roof, was fastened to the rafters by green withes.

The interspaces of the logs which formed the walls were filled up with small straight branches, chinked with clay, which soon hardened so as to be air and water tight.

The fireplace was made of flat stones, laid one upon another, with clay for mortar, the roughness of the material necessitating its occupation of an exceedingly disproportionate space in the one-roomed house.

The chimney was composed of strips of hard wood fitted together and plastered with mud. These were not always safe, for Captain Ryerse's house was burned to the ground in 1804, having caught fire from the chimney.

The floor of the cabin was made of split timber, rudely levelled by the axe, or by an adze if there was one in the community.

As has been mentioned, the government allowed a whip saw to every fourth family, and with this lumber for a door was sawn out and a few boards wherewith to make a rough table and benches.

The bedstead was formed by inserting long straight poles into the walls across the end of the house while the walls were in process of construction. Between these poles the long strips of green bark would be woven back and forward—a very comfortable “spring mattress.”

The earlier settlers also followed the fashion of changing or trading work or labor. One who possessed any skill as a carpenter was in constant demand, and the others would do, in exchange for his services, the rough work in clearing his land. The “village carpenter” would make and fit in the little sash with its four panes of glass, in the opening left for a window. He would, perhaps, also construct a rude cabinet or cupboard for them, or a chest of drawers.

These articles with, it may be, some treasured heirloom brought from their native home, such as a tall clock, or a carved chair with

curved feet, or an old mahogany escritoire, would constitute the furniture of the early settler's home.

Yet they were happy, for they were on British soil, which to them meant more than palatial homes and broad, cleared lands; more than fine clothes and fine furniture; more than flocks of sheep and herds of cattle; more than all the luxuries which the thought of rebellion and the countenancing of it made as gall and wormwood to their loyal hearts.

CHAPTER XIX.

FOOD.

As has been mentioned in Chapter VII, to the Loyalists who first came to Canada provisions for three years were given by the Government; but the people of Long Point were thrown on their own resources, and the first settlers experienced the most acute distress. Mention will be made from time to time of particular instances of hardship, but in a general way it may be here stated that the long journey from New Brunswick, and the insufficient means of conveyance, forced the settlers to come without any quantity of provisions in store for the few months before the grain could be ripened.

Thus it was that there occurred many touching instances of hardship and almost starvation. All kinds of edible herbs were eaten—pig-weed, lamb's quarter, ground nut, and the plant called Indian cabbage. The bark of certain trees was cut in pieces and boiled, as were also the leaves and buds of the maple, beech and basswood.

Were it not for the game, which Providence occasionally threw in their way, they certainly would have starved. Occasionally a deer was shot and divided among the members of the rejoicing community. Frequently, also, great flocks of wild turkeys were seen in the marshy lands, and it did not require an expert shot to bring down the unsuspecting birds. Fish were also easily caught; so that as soon as the first year or two had passed, the settlers had abundance for themselves, and for any strangers "within their gates." Tea was an unthought-of

luxury for many years, and various substitutes were used; as, for example, the hemlock and sassafras.

Still a rude plenty existed. As to meat, the creeks and lake supplied fish of several kinds—black and rock bass, perch, carp, mackerel, pickerel, pike and white fish, and above all speckled trout; the marshes—wild fowl, turkeys, ducks and geese; the woods—pigeons, partridge, quail, squirrels, rabbits, hares and deer. As to other animals in the woods, there were many (too many) wolves, bears, lynx, wild cats, beavers, foxes, martins, minks and weasels. Bustards and cranes also were found by the streams.

As to grain, they soon had an abundant supply of Indian corn, wheat, peas, barley, oats, wild rice, and the commoner vegetables.

The thoughtful housewives of those times tried to make up for the various articles of food which they could not procure by the invention of new dishes, and to make the ordinary *menu* as palatable as possible by some change or addition. One of the most appreciated of the "delicacies" was the pumpkin loaf, which consisted of corn meal and boiled pumpkin made into a cake and eaten hot with butter. It was generally sweetened with maple sugar.

Another "Dutch dish" was "pot-pie," which consisted of game or fowl cut up into small pieces and baked in a deep dish, with a heavy crust over the meat. On such fare were developed the brawn and muscle which in a few years changed the wilderness into a veritable Garden of Eden.

CHAPTER XX.

MILLS.

As has been mentioned in Chapter VII., some were fortunate enough to be provided with portable mills for the grinding of their corn, but the greater number in Upper Canada had no such luxuries. For many years the nearest flouring mill to the Long Point settlement was that at Niagara Falls, a distance of a hundred miles.

At first, then, when they were unable to make the long journey to the mill, they used what was called the "hominy block" or "plumping mill." This was simply a hardwood stump, with a circular hollow in the top, partly burned into it, and partly chopped out. If a cannon-ball could be obtained, it was heated to burn out this hole. In this hollow the grain was pounded with a great wooden beetle, and sometimes a heavy round stone was attached to a long pole or sweep, and by this mortar and pestle contrivance the Indian corn and wild rice were rudely crushed, and afterwards baked into corn or "Johnny" cakes. But wheat could not be ground by this process, and unless the family had a portable steel mill they were compelled to do without wheaten bread. Some, however, had these mills, and if they also possessed a horsehair sieve for bolting cloth, the bran could be separated from the flour and white bread manufactured.

It was always a condition of the grant of land on which there were good water-power facilities, that a grist mill be erected within a certain time, and thus in a few years all over the country sprang up flouring mills. Captain Samuel Ryerse built the first mill in Long Point, and ran it for several years, though at a financial loss, for the toll was only one bushel in twelve, and the mill was idle all through the summer. The machinery for these mills was hard to procure, and after it was gotten, hard to keep in order. It could only be bought for cash, and ready money was never a very plentiful article with the early settlers. Captain Ryerse had to sell part of his grant of land at a dollar an acre to obtain money to buy the machinery for his mill.

Moreover, there was no market for any surplus wheat that might be raised. Until the war of 1812 wheat was never more than two shillings (sterling) a bushel. Consequently after the first struggle for

life there was no particular inducement for the early settler to grow more wheat than was necessary for his own consumption.

For many years the Ryerse mill was the only one within seventy miles. About 1805, however, Titus Finch built one at Turkey Point. There was also the Sovereign mill at Waterford, the Russell mill at Vittoria, Malcolm's mills near the present site of Oakland, the Culver-Woodruff mills on Paterson's Creek, and the mills of Robert Nicol at Dover.

CHAPTER XXI.

CLOTHING.

THE half-pay officers who settled in New Brunswick had frequently their uniforms and accoutrements which they had worn in their native States—tight knee-breeches of black or yellow or dark blue satin, white silk or satin waistcoats, and the gorgeous colored frock coats, often claret, royal purple, or pea, pearl or bottle green, with their wide collars. The coats were lined with plush or velvet of a different shade. Black silk stockings and morocco shoes, with immense silver buckles covering the whole instep, completed their attire.

However, these were not garments suitable to making their way through the tangled underbrush, fording creeks and marshes, and stumping and logging in the bush. Even if it were used at all, in a year or two this finery would disappear, and the colonists had to resort to the produce of their fields or that which the new land provided.

It may be thought that the wool from the sheep would be the most natural material to weave into coarse garments. This would have been the case if the early settler could have depended on his sheep from one day to another, but the fondness of Canadian wolves for lamb and mutton seriously interfered with his calculations in this regard, and supremely fortunate was he, if by any chance a sheep could be preserved until its wool were of sufficient length to be clipped and thereafter made into garments. Consequently they resorted to the culture of flax. Every family had its little plot of ground sown

with flax-seed, and one of the standard accomplishments of the brave women of those days was the knowledge of its culture. They had to weed, pull and thresh out the seeds, and then spread it to rot. After it was dressed they spun and wove it into coarse linen, which supplied garments for both sexes. The spinning and weaving processes were generally difficult on account of the rude home-made implements which the early settlers had to use, for but rarely had any spinning wheels or looms been brought over from the States. The "fulling" of the cloth had to be accomplished by the process of "treading" the fabric in large tubs. This coarse linen cloth, which was very often mixed with what little wool could be obtained, made a material which would last for years.

The next most important clothing material was deerskin, which was used not only for shoes, but for garments also. The settlers got the idea of using it from the Indians, who taught them how to prepare it, so as to be pliable and comfortable. The tanning process consisted in removing the hair, and working it by hand with the brains of some animal until it became soft and white. This, of course, made the most durable garments, and was a favorite material for trousers. Petticoats were also made of it for the women.

The only objection to deerskin garments was that they soon got lamentably greasy and dirty, and were hard to clean. In Dr. Ryerson's history an interesting story is told of the domestic, Poll Spragge. She had but one article of dress, a kind of sack made of buckskin, with holes at the top for her arms, and this garment hung from her shoulders, and was tied in at the waist by thongs of the same material. She was left alone in the house one day with orders to wash her single garment. In the absence of soap she bethought herself of the strong lye, made from wood ashes, not knowing its effect on leather. When she took it out of the pot where she had been boiling it, it was nothing but a partly decomposed mass. The feelings of poor Poll may be more easily imagined than described. As soon as she caught sight of the returning family she hid herself in the potato cellar, and refused to come out until some one's second best petticoat was procured for her. Such was the scarcity of clothing of *any* kind in these early years.

As for personal ornamentation or decoration the pack of the Yankee pedlar supplied the wants of the families who were rich enough to buy such luxuries. The coming of the pedlar and the opening of the pack was a long-looked for occurrence. The ordinary articles always carried by these itinerant merchants were gaudy printed calicoes, a yard of which sold for the usual price of an acre of ground (\$1.00),

coarse muslin at about fifteen shillings a yard, and shawls and 'kerchiefs, of elaborate pattern, "fearfully and wonderfully made," the gaudy colors greatly enhancing their value. Besides these, he was accustomed to bring around the standard assortment of tape and needles, horn combs, pencils, paper, hooks and eyes, and some yards of narrow ribbon of divers colors for hair and neckwear on special occasions.

To get a long chintz or gingham dress to "go to meeting" in was the height of many a fair maiden's ambition. The writer has been told of an instance where two daughters of the same family were accounted the most finely dressed "belles" of the settlement, because they had each a long *veil* of coarse muslin to wear to church, though, indeed, neither of them had anything to wear in the line of footgear, and so went to meeting barefoot.

As to wedding garments, generally some faded silk dress of the mother, which had been laid away for a quarter of a century or more, with cinnamon bark or sprigs of cedar, was remodelled to fit the fair damsel on this auspicious occasion. Some amusing stories are told of smaller dresses being "let out," with the coarse linen of the household, so as to fit the extensive figure of a maiden who was not so slender as her mother had been. But "necessity constraineth us," and these trifling inconsistencies, which would drive a modern *fiancée* to distraction, did not alloy the happiness of the Loyalist maidens.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE PREACHING OF THE GOSPEL IN LONG POINT.

Until the year 1800 there were very few churches in Upper Canada; and the people were dependent on one of their own number to conduct service, in a settler's cabin or under the forest trees. A letter of Hon. Peter Russell to the Anglican bishop of Quebec (22nd June, 1796), gives a very accurate view of the state of religious organization in Upper Canada at that time. "There are no churches west of Kingston, a circumstance disgraceful to the inhabitants, and only to be apologized for by their hard struggles and want of proper clergymen. Of the £1,000 voted by Parliament, I suggest that £500 be used in building a handsome church at York, and when the inhabitants of New Johnstown (in Eastern District), Newark and Sandwich appear disposed to raise subscriptions for their respective churches, let £100 be given to Newark and £200 to each of the other two. I have appointed Rev. Mr. Addison to Newark."

The Bishop of Quebec approved of the appointment of Addison, and decided that he be one of four to receive a salary (£100). Rev. Mr. Addison had, however, other sources of income, for a minute of the Council of Newark (August 14th, 1797) reads: "Resolved that the salt springs at the Fifteen-mile Creek be leased to the Rev. Mr. Addison at a rent of 5s. currency, for such time as he shall continue to officiate as a clergyman of the Church of England at Newark."

Rev. Mr. Addison was given grants of land in various places, among them 400 acres (lots 1 and 10, third concession) in Walsingham.

I. EPISCOPALIAN.

For thirty years after the foundation of the settlement, until the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Evans in 1824, the colonists who adhered to the faith of the English Church had no regular minister. There was no clergyman nearer than Niagara, a hundred miles distant, and a blaze through the trees constituted the only road to that centre of advancement and civilization.

Captain Samuel Ryerse was accustomed to read the church service

every Sunday to his household, and to any who might wish to listen with them.

Subsequently Mr. Bostwick, who was the *son* of a clergyman, used to read the service and sometimes a sermon. But very few copies of sermons were to be obtained, for, indeed, but few copies of any books existed among the settlers, and after reading over several times the "stock in hand" they naturally lost their interest.

The first visit of a *bona fide* minister of the Episcopal faith to Norfolk County occurred in 1805, when the Rev. Mr. Addison, the only clergyman in Western Ontario, came by request from Niagara to baptize the children who had been born on the settlement, for so far there had been no regularly authorized licentiate to perform that ceremony. It was a long-to-be-remembered event, and many of the people broke out into a passion of tears as they listened, in some cases, the first time for eleven years, to the voice of a regularly ordained minister. It was surely an affecting scene, and brings home to our minds one of those trials which the Loyalists had to undergo, and which is but seldom thought of, namely, their enforced deprivation of religious instruction.

II. BAPTISTS.

In 1798 Elder Titus Finch came to Long Point and became the leader of the Baptists of that district. For many years they had no church, and so Elder Finch travelled around and held service on the Sabbath at various points in the settlement. The houses of the settlers were not often large enough to accommodate those who assembled, and frequently on summer days the service was held in an open glade of the forest, the murmur of the breeze forming a sweet accompaniment, which in its calm and heavenly influence wafted their thoughts to the Creator of the universe. In 1804 the community of Baptists was organized, and about 1810 their church was erected, a commodious and substantial building.

III. PRESBYTERIANS.

The founder of the first Presbyterian church of Norfolk County was the Rev. Jabez Culver. He was a regularly ordained minister in New Jersey, and on coming to the Long Point settlement in 1794, held service every Sabbath in his own house. In 1806 the Presbyterians were organized into a church community, with the Rev. Jabez Culver as their regularly appointed pastor. This was known as the old

"Windham Church," and continued till the death of Mr. Culver in 1819. Then it was dissolved, but being reorganized later, became a flourishing and important body.

IV. METHODISTS.

This denomination was, as usual, one of the very first to establish its organization in the new country. It is said that the Presbyterians have the congregation first, and the church afterwards; but the Methodists the church first and the congregation afterwards. The Methodist body had two chapels in this county before the first Presbyterian church was built.

The first recognized Methodist minister was the Rev. Daniel Freeman, who, though not ordained by the Methodist Episcopal Church until he had been some years in the Long Point district, nevertheless conducted regular service, and most of the young people of the community joined his church. This was called the "Woodhouse Methodist Church," on the identical site of which the third Woodhouse Methodist Church now stands.

All honor to these early ministers of the dissenting bodies, for though they were unlearned, and sometimes uncouth in speech, their lives proved their sincerity. They bore cheerfully every privation, and preached in every place where they could get a hearing. Nor can any one charge them with doing this, to be supported by the other members of the community, for even "after many years" the regular stipend for a married man was only \$200, and half that sum for a single man. Nor was this always paid in cash, but the greater part of it made up in the produce of the land, or in the coarse linen or woollen garments which were the product of the house looms.

There were no Roman Catholics in the neighborhood until after 1825.

Such was the state of religious instruction in the Long Point Settlement in the early days.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MARRIAGE.

THERE were but few clergymen in Upper Canada in the early years of the century. Mr. Addison, of Niagara, was the nearest minister to Long Point. Consequently almost any person who held any public position whatsoever was often called upon to perform the ceremony; as, for example, the captain of a regiment, a colonel, adjutant, magistrate, or sheriff.

In a letter of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe to Dundas (November 6th, 1792), he calls attention to the necessity for a bill to make valid marriages contracted in Upper Canada, and to provide for them in the future, and he encloses a bill for the purpose framed by Chief Justice Osgoode, and a report on the same subject submitted by Mr. Cartwright. ("Dominion Archives," Q. 279, p. 77).*

* THE MARRIAGE LAW IN UPPER CANADA.

REPORT BY RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, JUNIOR.

("Canadian Archives," Series Q. 279-1, p. 174.)

"REPORT on the subject of Marriages and the State of the Church of England in the Province of Upper Canada, humbly submitted to His Excellency Governor Simcoe.

"The Country now Upper Canada was not settled or cultivated in any part except the settlement of Detroit, till the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, when the several Provincial Corps doing Duty in the Province of Quebec were reduced, and, together with many Loyalists from New York, established in different Parts of this Province, chiefly along the River St. Lawrence and the Bay of Quenti. In the meanwhile from the year 1777 many families of the Loyalists belonging to Butler's Rangers, the Royal Yorkers, Indian Department and other Corps doing Duty at the Upper Posts, had from Time to Time come into the country, and many young women of these families were contracted in Marriage which could not be regularly solemnized, there being no Clergyman at the Posts, nor in the whole country between them and Montreal. The practice in such cases usually was to go before the Officer Commanding the Post who publicly read to the parties the Matrimonial Service in the Book of Common Prayer, using the Ring and observing the other forms there prescribed, or if he declined it, as was sometimes the case, it was done by the Adjutants of the Regiment. After the settlements were formed in 1784 the Justices of the Peace used to perform the Marriage Ceremony till the establishment of Clergymen in the Country, when this practice adopted only from necessity hath been discontinued in the Districts where Clergymen reside.

To avoid complications which might have resulted from illegal marriages, the Parliament of Upper Canada, in 1793, passed "an Act to confirm and to make valid certain marriages, heretofore contracted in the country now comprised in the Province of Upper Canada, and to provide for the future solemnization of marriage within the same. . . . The marriage and marriages of all persons not being under any canonical disqualification to contract matrimony, that have been publicly contracted before any magistrate or commanding officer of a post, or an adjutant, or surgeon of a regiment acting as chaplain, or any other person in any public office or employment before the passing of this Act, shall be confirmed and considered to all intents and purposes as good and valid in law; and it is further enacted that the contracting parties, which do not live within eighteen miles of any minister of the

This is not yet the case with them all; for though the two lower Districts have had each of them a Protestant Clergyman since the year 1786; it is but a few months since this (Nassau or Home) District hath been provided with one; and the Western District in which the settlement of Detroit is included, is to this day destitute of that useful and respectable Order of men; yet the Town of Detroit is and has been since the Conquest of Canada inhabited for the most part by Traders of the Protestant Religion who reside there with their Families, and among whom many Intermarriages have taken place, which formerly were solemnized by the Commanding Officer, or some other Layman occasionally appointed by the Inhabitants for reading prayers to them on Sundays, but of late more commonly by the Magistrates since Magistrates have been appointed for that District.

"From these circumstances it has happened that the Marriages of the generality of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada are not valid in Law, and that their children must *stricto jure* be considered as illegitimate and consequently not intitled to inherit their property. Indeed this would have been the case, in my opinion, had the Marriage Ceremony been performed even by a regular Clergyman, and with due Observance of all the Forms prescribed by the Laws of England. For the clause in the Act of the 14th year of His Present Majesty for regulating the Government of Quebec which declares "That in all cases of Controversy relative to Property and Civil Rights, resort shall be had to the Laws of Canada as the Rule for the Decision of the same," appears to me to invalidate all Marriages not solemnized according to the Rites of the Church of Rome, so far as these Marriages are considered as giving any Title to property.

"Such being the Case it is obvious that it requires the Interposition of the Legislature as well to settle what is past, as to provide some Regulations for the future, in framing of which it should be considered that good policy requires that in a new Country at least, matrimonial Connections should be made as easy as may be consistent with the Importance of such Engagements; and having pledged myself to bring this Business forward early in the next Session, I am led to hope that Your Excellency will make such Representations to His Majesty's Ministers as will induce them to consent to such arrangements respecting this Business as the circumstances of the Country may render expedient, Measures for this purpose having been postponed only because they might be thought to interfere with their Views respecting the Clergy of the Establishment.

"Of this Church I am myself a member and am sorry to say that the State of it in this Province is not very flattering. A very small proportion of the Inhabitants of

Church of England, may apply to any neighboring justice of the peace, who shall affix in some public place, a notice for which he shall receive one shilling, and no more."

In 1798 another Act provided that ministers of the Church of Scotland, or Lutherans, or Calvinists, could perform the ceremony if one of the contracting parties had been a member of that Church for at least six months. This clergyman had to prove his qualification before six magistrates at Quarter Sessions, appearing with at least seven members of his congregation, to bear witness to the correctness of his oath.

In 1818 a further Act made valid the marriages of those who had in any way neglected to preserve the testimony of their marriage.

In 1831 another Act confirmed marriages contracted before any justice of the peace, magistrate, commanding officer, minister or clergyman, and at the same time it was provided that it should be lawful for

Upper Canada have been educated in this Persuasion and the Emigrants to be expected from the United States will for the most part be Sectaries or Dissenters; and nothing prevents the Teachers of this class from being proportionally numerous, but the Inability of the People at present to provide for their support. In the Eastern District, the most populous part of the Province, there is no Church Clergyman. They have a Presbyterian Minister, formerly Chaplain to the 84th Regiment, who receives from Government fifty Pounds p. ann. They have also a Lutheran Minister who is supported by his Congregation, and the Roman Catholic Priest settled at St. Regis occasionally officiates for the Scots Highlanders settled in the lower part of the District, who are very numerous and all Catholics. There are also many Dutch Calvinists in this part of the Province who have made several attempts to get a Teacher of their own Sect, but hitherto without success.

"In the Midland District, where the members of the Church are more numerous than in any other part of the Province, there are two Church Clergymen who are allowed one hundred pounds stg. p. ann. each by Government, and fifty pounds each by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. There are here also some itinerant Methodist Preachers, the Followers of whom are numerous. And many of the Inhabitants of the greatest property are Dutch Calvinists, who have for some time past been using their endeavours to get a Minister of their own Sect among them. In the Home District there is one Clergyman who hath been settled here since the month of July last. The Scots Presbyterians who are pretty numerous here and to which Sect the most respectable part of the Inhabitants belong, have built a Meeting House, and raised a Subscription for a Minister of their own who is shortly expected among them. There are here also many Methodists & Dutch Calvinists.

"In the Western District there are no other clergy than those of the Church of Rome. The Protestant Inhabitants here are principally Presbyterians.

"From this statement Your Excellency will be able to draw the proper Conclusions; and to judge how far the Establishing the Hierarchy of the Church of England in this Province may be proper & expedient.

"I have the Honor to be, with the most profound respect,

"Your Excellency's most humble servant,

"RICHD. CARTWRIGHT, Junr.

"NEWARK, 12th October, 1792."

ministers of the Church of Scotland, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, Mennonists, Turks or Moravians, to solemnize matrimony.

This is very important, as it conveyed a long delayed right to ministers of all the recognized dissenting bodies.

Until 1814 no licenses were used. In that year, on the 31st of May, the Government appointed five persons as issuers of marriage licenses, of whom the nearest to the Long Point Settlement lived at Queenston.

The ordinary method was to publish the banns for three successive Sundays. This notice was to be posted in some conspicuous place, generally on the mill door, for there were not many churches at that time. The young people, in their anxiety to avoid publicity, would sometimes put the notice on the inside of the door, while another way was to take two or three of their immediate friends, sworn to secrecy, and simply hold it to the door for a few minutes each Sunday, three Sundays in succession. The purport of the notice was as follows, the words being subscribed by a magistrate: "Know all men by these presents, that A. B. is desirous of taking to wife C. D. If any one knows any just cause why the ceremony should not be duly performed let him give notice to Magistrate X. Z. on or before ————."

As to wedding garments. If the family had any fine clothes stowed away, which had been brought from "Old Virginia," these were looked up, the creases of a score of years smoothed out, and her mother's dress made over to fit her youthful daughter. But, as a rule, in this settlement it was the height of the prospective bride's ambition to get money enough to buy from a pedlar a few yards of dimity or colored calico, or calamok, or a "linsey-woolsey" petticoat, or a woollen drugget. But many a blushing bride had to be content with a garment of deerskin, and a squirrel-skin bonnet, and still looked lovely in the eyes of her lover.

The *déjeuner* consisted usually of huge chicken or partridge pies, wild fowl of all kinds, piles of "Johnny cake" and wheaten bread and buns, cranberry and wild fruit pies and puddings, and various other dishes which have been described in detail to the writer.

A wedding without a dance was an insipid affair, and often the festivities were kept up for two or three nights in succession.

As to dowry, the bride was rich if her portion was a yoke of steers, a cow, three or four sheep, and a few yards of homespun linen; while, if the groom had a hundred acres of land, with a tenth of it cleared, and a log-house already built, they were a much-to-be-envied couple.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FUNERALS.

THE first white man who died in the Long Point Settlement was the U. E. Loyalist, Frederick Maby. In 1794 he passed away, after only one year spent in the endeavor to build up a home in the wilderness. He was buried in a log coffin; that is, one hewn out of a solid log, covered with a rough slab. The grave was on the top of the hill which overlooks Turkey Point. There was no funeral, for there was not a minister of any denomination within a hundred miles. The weeping family simply knelt around the open grave. Besides the widow and the children of the deceased, there were three other men, still earlier settlers,—‘ Billy Smith,’ who had lived a wild life for years among the Indians, Peter Secord, and “Dr.” Troyer.

The places of burial continued generally on the spot chosen by the family of the first person who died in that locality. When another of the settlers died, it was the natural thing to lay him beside the one who had gone before, and thus the number of those who were removed from their difficulties and hardships would keep on increasing, and the cemetery would be filled.

But some preferred to bury their loved ones in a corner of their farm, and many a little private burying ground may be seen to-day—a corner of a field, where a few cypress or willow trees have been left to murmur a requiem over the departed.

The mode of burial was simple and touching. Seldom in the early days of the settlement was there any minister to conduct the service. The elder sons of the mourning family would bear the rude coffin, which had sometimes the simple tribute of a few wild flowers placed thereon, to the open grave. When the body was lowered the father, in broken voice, would read a prayer or make a few remarks about the departed to the friends who were standing around, with heads uncovered. “Dust to dust, ashes to ashes.” Sadly the sorrowing friends filled in the earth and turned away, striving to drown their grief in labor. But the cypress trees softly whispered in the breeze of summer or howled in the winter’s blast over the resting-places of those who had been loyal and true and noble, who had done their duty for

conscience' sake, who had worked hard and long and faithfully to build a home on British soil, and to whom had now come the everlasting rest after labor. Oh, what memories, sacred and sad and sweet, cluster around these old burying grounds! Men who rest without a marble monument, yet who need none, for the fields, clad with the ripening grain, the beautiful homes, the splendid roads, the churches, the schools, the benevolent institutions of every kind are their memorials, for it was they who first entered the wilderness and laid the foundation for that marvellous superstructure of civilization reared by generations then unborn.

CHAPTER XXV.

LIST OF UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS WHO SETTLED AT LONG POINT.

NOTE.—Where no date is given it has been found impossible to obtain accurate information. Where the date is marked (?) it is approximately, but may not be absolutely correct.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Township.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Anderson, Captain Walter	Charlotteville..	1799
Austin, Solomon	Woodhouse	1795
Berdan, Albert.....	Woodhouse	1798
Buckner, or Boughner, Mathias.....	Windham	1801
Buckner, or Boughner, Henry	Windham	1801
Bowlby, Thomas	Woodhouse	1797
Brown, Samuel	Charlotteville..	1800
Culver, Jabez	Townsend	1794
Culver, Timothy	Townsend	1795
Cope, William	Walsingham ...	1798
Davis, Thomas.....	Woodhouse ....	....
Dedrick, Lucas	Walsingham ...	1793
Dougharty, Anthony	Townsend	1810?
Freeman, Daniel	Charlotteville..	1798

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Township.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Finch, Titus	Charlotteville..	1798
Foster, Elias.....	Walsingham...	1800
Fairchild, Peter	Townsend.....	1805?
Green, Reuben.....	Townsend.....	1811
Glover, Jacob	Windham.....	1810?
Gilbert, Josiah	Woodhouse....	1799
Hutchison, Capt. William	Walsingham...	1798
Hazen, Daniel	Walsingham...	1797
Haviland, John	Townsend.....	1803
Johnson, Lawrence	Charlotteville..	1799
Maby, Frederick	Charlotteville..	1793
Munro, Lieutenant James	Charlotteville..	1796
Montross, Peter	Charlotteville..	1799
Millard, Daniel	Woodhouse....	1799
Matthews, James.....	Woodhouse....	1799
McCall, Donald	Charlotteville..	1796
McMichael, Edward	Walsingham...	1794
Powell, Abraham.....	Windham.....	1799
Ryerse, Samuel	Woodhouse....	1795
Ryerse, or Ryerson, Joseph	Charlotteville..	1799
Smith, Abraham	Charlotteville..	1794
Smith, Hart.....	Windham.....	1811
Spurgin, William.....	Charlotteville..	1800
Secord, Silas.....	Walsingham...	....
Secord, Peter	Charlotteville..	1793
Shaw, Michael	Townsend.....	....
Tisdale, Lot	Charlotteville..	1798
Teepie, Peter	Charlotteville..	1793
Welch (Walsh), Thomas	Charlotteville..	1794
Williams, Jonathan	Woodhouse....	1800
Wycoff, Peter	Woodhouse....	1801
Wilson, Jacob	Woodhouse....	1805?
Wilson, Joseph.....	Woodhouse....	1805?

CHAPTER XXVI.

DEDRICK.

(The first Loyalist who settled in Norfolk County.)

THE Dedrick family were of German descent, and early settlers in Pennsylvania. Lucas Dedrick was one of the Pennsylvania Loyalists, but remained in his native state till 1793, when he came directly to Long Point.

He built a log cabin on the high land overlooking the marsh, about a mile and a half west of the present village of Port Rowan. He was, no doubt, the second white settler in Walsingham, his predecessor being the noted Dr. "Witch" Troyer (not a Loyalist), who had settled on the lake front in Eastern Walsingham. It was not till 1797, after the township had been regularly surveyed, that Mr. Dedrick received the patent for the land on which he had settled.

The creek which flows into the lake just west of Port Rowan is called Dedrick's creek. Over it Mr. Dedrick built a rude but substantial bridge, the earliest engineering structure in the county.

One of his daughters, Hannah, was married to John Backhouse, a major of the Norfolk militia. She received in 1815 a grant of 200 acres near her father's home in Walsingham.



“WOLFE’S COVE,” NEAR TURKEY POINT.

Bank about 150 feet high. Turkey Point seen faintly in the distance.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MABY (MABEE).

FREDERICK MABY was a native of Massachusetts. He appears to have not taken a very active part throughout the whole of the Revolutionary War, yet there is undeniable evidence that he had joined the Royal standard previous to 1783, for it is so mentioned in the official list of United Empire Loyalists preserved in the Crown Lands' department of the Ontario Government.

Massachusetts surpassed all other states in the stringency of the laws against the Loyalists (*Vide supra* Chap. V.) Immediately after the Treaty of Paris, the power of the triumphant insurgents being secured, the hatred of the new government for those that remained loyal showed itself unmistakably. Sure of immunity the Americans treated the families of the Loyalists with the utmost severity. Frederick Maby owned a large farm in Massachusetts and was accounted a wealthy man for those times, for he was rich in flocks and herds. But night after night the grossest outrages were inflicted on the unoffending animals of this Loyalist owner. One night sixteen of his cows had their tails cut off. During another the sinews and tendons of the hind legs of his horses were cut and the poor animals had to be shot. Ears were slit, nostrils split open, and other most dastardly outrages inflicted without the condemnation of the Legislature. Nothing remained but voluntary exile to Canada.

Accordingly, in 1785, the Maby family fled to New Brunswick, settling at St. John along with a cousin, named Peter Secord. At their home in that province they were occasionally visited by an English trapper, Ramsay by name, and, as it was in the tale of one of his adventures the Mabys first heard of the Long Point district, it may be worth while to relate it.

This trapper was accustomed to make yearly visits up the lakes for the purpose of trading with the Indians. On one of these trips he took his little nephew with him, a boy at that time about 10 years of age. During his voyage along the northern shore of Lake Erie with his

canoe richly laden with gaudy prints, and the trinkets so dear to the hearts of the dusky natives, and also with a considerable quantity of liquor, he came to Long Point and landed for the night. There they fell in with nine Indians, whose eagle eyes took an inventory of the contents of the canoe, and in one of those treacherous outbursts of overwhelming covetousness, seized his boat and merchandise. It was not long before they got drunk on his fire-water and resolved to burn him at the stake and hold a war dance round the flaming body of the unfortunate white man. However, the potent liquor proved rather too much for the Indians, and when they found themselves able to stand on their feet only with difficulty, they resolved to leave the prisoner alive till morning. So they bound the Englishman, his back to a tree and his hands tied around it by thongs of buckskin, and in the most blissful unconsciousness of what was in store for them, eight lay down to sleep, leaving one of their number as guard. This one relieved his loneliness by copious draughts from the bountiful supply of good liquor so fortunately provided.

Unfortunately for them, they had neglected to tie the boy, who was hiding timidly among the trees on the outskirts of the camp. Ramsay watched his chance, and calling the boy, asked him to steal a knife and cut the thongs which bound his hands. The boy did so, and forthwith Ramsay seized the knife, and making a dash at the already tottering guard, struck him to the heart. Then seizing a musket he proceeded to brain the whole party, an easy task, for the Indians had long since passed the stage of consciousness. The tables being thus successfully turned the Englishman and his nephew reloaded their canoe and proceeded on their journey.

This tragic tale, whether it is to be credited or not, is at least believed by the descendants of the Maby family now living, who say that it has been handed down from generation to generation in their family as a true adventure of their friend, in the locality where their family afterwards settled.

Let us come back, however, to something which may well be regarded as more authentic by the sceptical minds of this sceptical age.

On one of his subsequent trips up the great lakes, Ramsay was accompanied by Peter Secord. Together they visited Turkey Point and explored the country inland for some distance. Secord was very much delighted with the land, and on returning to New Brunswick persuaded his cousins to move west. The long journey was accomplished in 1793, and they settled in the township of Charlotteville, on the high land overlooking Turkey Point.

Mr. Maby, however, died within a year of his coming to his new home, and was buried on the top of the high ridge which skirts the lake. In 1795, when Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe visited the Long Point district he was shown this grave, the grave of the first white man who had died in the district, and the Governor knelt with reverence by the rudely-shaped mound.

The wife of Frederick Maby was named Lavinia. In 1796 she applied for a further grant of land in her own name. On the 20th of June of the year mentioned, a list of applicants for lands in the townships of Walsingham, Charlotteville, Woodhouse, and Long Point settlement generally, was filed in the office of acting Surveyor-General Smith. The names of some of the applicants are well known, Ryerse, Maby, Backhouse, Secord and others. In the case of Mrs. Maby, a widow, about whose patent there was some delay in the department, Governor Simcoe was very peremptory in his order that she, being the widow of a Loyalist, must have her application promptly attended to.

The family of Maby are connected with the Teeple, Stone, Secord, Smith, Layman and Montross families. Their descendants live at present in Charlotteville and Walsingham.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SECORD.

As is mentioned in the previous chapter, Peter Secord paid a visit to the Long Point country before it was settled, and on returning to New Brunswick induced his cousin, Frederick Maby, to move thither.

The Maby party consisted of Frederick Maby, his wife and seven children, with the husbands of two of the daughters, Peter Teeple and John Stone, and also Peter Secord. They all settled in Charlotteville.

Another Secord family which settled in Norfolk, was that of Silas Secord, who had been a sergeant in Butler's Rangers, and had settled, in 1786, with his wife and one child, in the Niagara District. He was subsequently given an allotment in Walsingham. One of his daughters was married to Joseph Andrews, of the same place.

CHAPTER XXIX.

TEEPLE.

SERGEANT PETER TEEPLE was one of the earliest settlers in Norfolk County, coming with his father-in-law, Frederick Maby, in 1793. He settled on lot eight of the broken front line of Charlotteville. Subsequently three of his sons received land in Oxford County, whither he also removed a few years later.

"William Teeple, laborer, son of Peter Teeple, a U. E. Loyalist, two hundred acres, Oxford, in Oxford County, 14th January, 1812.

"Edward Teeple, two hundred acres, Oxford, in Oxford County, 6th January, 1815.

"Pellum C., Teeple, two hundred acres, Oxford, in Oxford County, 8th December, 1832.

"Luke Teeple, two hundred acres in Charlotteville, Norfolk County, 20th May, 1817." *

Sergeant Teeple was quite a prominent man in Norfolk. He was one of the first justices of the peace, and one of the three appointed to administer oaths to municipal officers. He was also a prominent member of the first Baptist Church in Norfolk, and one of the original trustees of that body.

During the war of 1812, Luke Teeple, the Sergeant's youngest son, while visiting his friends in New Jersey, was arrested by the Americans, and kept as a prisoner for over two years. On being freed he immediately returned to his home in Norfolk County.

*The entries are from the Docket books of grants of land to United Empire Loyalists and military claimants, preserved in the Crown Lands Department, Toronto.

CHAPTER XXX.

SMITH.

IN New Jersey four Acts were passed by the Legislature dealing with the Loyalists of that State. The first provided for the punishment of traitors and disaffected persons ; another provided for the taking charge of and leasing the real estates, and for the confiscation of the personal estates of certain fugitives and offenders therein named ; a third for forfeiting to and vesting in the state the real property of persons designated in the second statute ; while a fourth more rigorously defined and enunciated the principles of the first. By it certain offenders who had contributed provisions and other specified articles to the king's service were given sixty days to leave the state, after which time, if they still remained, they were to be adjudged guilty of felony and to suffer death.

Abraham Smith had been a soldier in the New Jersey volunteers and had taken a rather prominent part in the Revolutionary War. It seems that he did not realize the seriousness of this statute, for the sixty days had passed and he had not conformed to the regulations. Promptly at the expiration of the allotted time, there appeared at the house a sergeant and a few troopers with a warrant for the arrest of the head of the family. But Mr. Smith had seen them coming and had had time to conceal himself. His wife met the soldiers at the door and coolly told them that her husband had gone that morning to Summer-ville, to make arrangements for transporting their goods to Canada, and she did not expect him back before the evening of the following day. She also volunteered the information that they were about ready to leave, and pointed to sundry large wooden boxes, in which they intended to transport the goods they were taking with them. "You and your family may go," replied the sergeant, "but your husband will have to stay and stand his trial." So they left, with the intention of returning the following evening for their man. During their absence preparations were hurriedly made, Mr. Smith was put into a large box, and with him some provisions and a couple of jars of milk. Then the

box with its precious freight was duly lifted with a couple of others on to the first load, and one of the hired men drove the team straight for the northern boundaries of the state. They travelled all that night and part of the succeeding day as rapidly as possible. When they had crossed the borders of the state whose regulations Smith had violated, they proceeded more leisurely, though by no means without danger. The returning soldiers were calmly met by the information that Mr. Smith had not returned, and they had better take the road for Summerville and look for him there. By the time the sergeant realized that he had been duped, Smith had crossed the borders of Maine into New Brunswick, whither his brave wife and family followed soon after.

After remaining a short time in New Brunswick they removed to Western Canada, settling first in the eastern part of what is now Welland County. Their eldest son, William, came still farther west, and lived among the Indians near Long Point. His father, mother, brothers and sisters removed to Charlotteville about 1794, and "squatted" on land about the centre of that township. This particular portion was secured to them along with other lots by patents issued about three years later, by Hon. Peter Russell, acting Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

Another Smith family (Loyalists) settled in Norfolk County some years later, namely, Hart Smith, also of the New Jersey volunteers. From New Brunswick he came west to the township of Crowland, in Lincoln County, and thence to Windham, in 1811.

The Crown Lands' records show the following grants of land to his family:

- "Catherine Doan, wife of John Doan, and daughter of Hart Smith, 28th May, 1811, two hundred acres in Charlotteville.
- "Eliza, daughter of Hart Smith, 8th April, 1812, two hundred acres in Windham.
- "Aaron, son of Hart Smith, 8th April, 1812, two hundred acres in Windham."

CHAPTER XXXI.

McMICHAEL.

THE McMichael family are from Ayrshire, in Scotland. Early in the eighteenth century they emigrated to America, one branch of the family settling in New Jersey and another in Pennsylvania. When the war broke out Edward McMichael was a prosperous merchant in Philadelphia. Of him, Colonel Sabine has the following note (Vol. II., p. 72): "Edward McMichael, of Pennsylvania, was lieutenant in the Whig army while stationed at Fort Schuyler, but in August, 1776, he deserted to the enemy."

He was given a captain's commission in the "Guides and Pioneers" of the British army, and at the battle of Trenton was wounded in the face and deprived of the sight of one eye. Later he was with the unfortunate Cornwallis at Yorktown. After the war he was attainted of treason and his property confiscated, for the Legislature of Pennsylvania designated sixty-two persons who were required to surrender themselves to some judge of the court or justice of the peace within a specified time, and abide trial for treason, or in default thereof to stand attainted. McMichael was very far from pursuing the suicidal policy of staying in the "burning fiery furnace" if he could get safely away, and at the expiration of the days of grace he was settling his family on the western bank of the Niagara River. Consequently his property in his native state was confiscated, for, by a subsequent Act, the estates of thirty-six persons who had been previously attainted, were declared to be confiscated. Among this list also appears the name of McMichael.

In the Niagara district the McMichael family remained till 1794, when they removed farther west and settled in Walsingham, on the lake front. The Captain lived but six years in his new home. In 1800 he passed away, leaving to his widow the stupendous task of bringing up her ten children amid the hardships of a wilderness home. But bravely Mrs. McMichael applied herself to the best interests of her family, and the high characters of her children show that in them the mother's work was blessed.

CHAPTER XXXII.

AUSTIN.

SOLOMON AUSTIN was originally from North Carolina. He was a private in the Queen's Rangers, and served all through the Revolutionary war. On one occasion, at least, he exhibited conspicuous bravery. This was at the battle of the Horseshoe. The standard-bearer was killed and the flag fell to the ground and was in danger of being lost. Solomon Austin leaped forward, and grasping the standard bore it bravely till the close of the action. After the battle Major-General Simcoe inquired his name, praised him in public before the marshalled company, and gave him to understand that if he could ever be of service to him afterwards his bravery would not be forgotten.

After the war North Carolina passed a Confiscation Act, which embraced sixty-five specified individuals, the terms applied not only to the lands of these persons, but their negroes and other personal property as well. Some of these continued to live in their native state, although the majority immediately proceeded to Canada. Solomon Austin, however, remained in Carolina till 1794, but in that year determined to remove his family to Upper Canada, where General Simcoe, his old friend, was Governor. In June, 1794, he appeared at Newark with his wife and family of nine children (four sons and five daughters). He met with a very flattering reception, the Governor offering him a home in his own house until he should make a selection of land. He was also offered six hundred acres in any unselected part of the province. The Governor directed him to inspect the country and choose for himself. Accordingly he made a trip through the western district on foot with his eldest son, going as far as Detroit. Finally he chose a home on Patterson's Creek, now called the River Lynn, about three miles south-east of Simcoe, in the County of Norfolk. This proved to be a very pleasant and fertile district. It is now known as Lynn Valley.

To this spot he removed with his family in the early spring of 1795, and by the end of the summer had a log-cabin erected and almost an acre of land cleared and fall wheat planted.

In the war of 1812, true to their principles of loyalty, the father and four sons shouldered their muskets and marched under Brock to fight the hated "Yankees" once more. They fought at Malcolm's Mills (Oakland), Malden, and Lundy's Lane. In the Norfolk militia two of the sons soon obtained the rank of captain. The descendants of this family are the most numerous of any of the families of the settlement.

Solomon, the eldest son, married Miss Sarah Slaght, and became the father of ten children. Two of their sons were the proprietors of the largest carriage works in the county, and continued their business for over twenty-five years. Another son is a Baptist minister.

Jonathan, the second son, married Miss Hannah Potts, and had seven children. He and his son John built Austin's mills in the Lynn Valley.

Philip, the third son, married Mary Slaght, a sister of his eldest brother's wife, and had a family of sixteen children.

Moses, the youngest son, married Mary Wisner, of Townsend, and had seven children.

Of the daughters, Mary, the eldest, married Henry Walker, who is said to have been the second white child born in Norfolk County.

Amy married a man named Styles, and had fifteen children.

Esther married Raymond Potts, a U. E. Loyalist.

Elizabeth married John Pegg, who had accompanied the party from Carolina.

Anna married David Marr, and had nine children.

The last one of the original family to die was Philip (October 17th, 1876), in his 87th year, having lived to a greater age than any of his brothers or sisters.

For many years previous to Philip's death an annual gathering of children and connections was held at the old homestead on the anniversary of his birthday. On the last gathering *his* direct descendants numbered 137, while the direct descendants of the original founder, Solomon, numbered 734.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

WELCH.

THE Welch family is one of the most distinguished who settled in Norfolk County. The original home of the family was in Wales, from which country one branch moved in early times to Ireland, and subsequently (1740) one member of the family (Francis) left Tyrone County and emigrated to America. Francis Welch settled first in Philadelphia, but soon gave up his quiet life in the city for a roving one on the sea, and during the Seven Years' War placed his vessel at the service of Britain.

His eldest son was the Thomas Welch who settled in Long Point. This Thomas Welch had settled in Maryland, where he followed the profession of surveying. On the outbreak of the war of the Revolution he joined the King's troops, and was appointed quartermaster in one of the contingents of the Maryland Loyalists. At the close of the war he was appointed to survey lands for the Loyalists in New Brunswick. There he remained till 1794, when he removed to the Long Point settlement. In 1796 he succeeded Mr. Hamlin, and finished the survey of Charlotteville.

The family name is properly spelled Welch, but towards the close of the century it began to be written Walsh, and has continued so to the present. The name is perpetuated in "Walsh," a small village of Charlotteville.

Thomas Walsh (as we shall now spell the name) was appointed, in 1796, Registrar for Norfolk County. On the organization of London District in 1798 he was further appointed Registrar of the Surrogate Court, and Deputy Secretary for the issue of land patents for the district. Twelve years after he became Judge of the District and Surrogate courts, and in this same year his son, Francis L. Walsh, was given the Registry office.

In the journals of the old court, now in the Registry office at Simcoe, there is the following curious item: "Francis L. Walsh, small gent., fined two shillings for swearing volubly at Henry Slaght's two sons."

This Francis Walsh had assisted his father in the Registry office,

from the year 1808. He has the record for the longest term of government service in Canada, and, in the belief of the writer, the longest in the British Dominions, for he held the position till his death in 1884.

The family have had considerable parliamentary honors. For two terms (1821-1828, and in 1835-1836) Mr. Francis Walsh occupied a seat in the Provincial Parliament. His son, Aquilla, represented the North Riding of Norfolk in the Dominion House, 1861-1872.

There is no man more highly spoken of than the old Registrar. He had always a kind smile and an encouraging word for everybody. In the early days of the settlement he used to advise the strangers who came to settle as to what he considered the best lands yet untaken, and often protected the unwary from the wiles of the "land shark." He remained till his death a faithful government official, devoted to the duties of his office, and to works of kindness and charity among the people he had seen grow up before his eyes. At one time he was presented with an oil portrait of himself and a costly silver set, as a token of esteem and good-will, from the inhabitants of Norfolk County, many of whom had been the recipients of his kindness. Long was his life on the earth and great was the good he did therein. Truly, according to the dictum of Solon, he might call his life happy, for he had "reached the end of days ripe in years and wisdom, and the gods had given him favor in the eyes of his fellows."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

CULVER.

OF this family name there were two distinct and yet strangely united families, the families of two cousins, Jabez and Timothy. Before the war of the Revolution they lived in New Jersey, and the families were very intimate. Four of the daughters of Timothy Culver did not require to change their name when they married, for their husbands were the four sons of Jabez. The names of the daughters were Anna, Elizabeth, Marian and Martha; and the sons, Jabez, Aaron, John and Gabriel. That was surely a strong family combination.

The first Culver family to settle in Norfolk was that of Jabez Culver. They left New Jersey in 1793, and made the journey on foot, arriving in the township of Townsend in March of the next year. They are thus one of the earliest pioneer families. Rev. Jabez Culver was an ordained Presbyterian minister when he came to Norfolk, and by 1806 he had the Presbyterian church of the new settlement fully organized, though the services had to be held at his own house for many years. The old gentleman settled in Windham, but his sons in Townsend.

Jabez Culver did not take any active part against the Americans in their struggle for independence, but Timothy Culver was in regular service. However, he seems to have been unmolested after the war, for he did not flee to Canada, but remained in New Jersey till 1796.

In 1795 Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Culver walked all the way from New Jersey to visit their daughters and sons-in-law in Norfolk County. They were so pleased with the new district that they determined to move there themselves, and this they did in the early spring of 1796.

The U. E. Loyalist records show the following grants of land to the four daughters of Timothy Culver, all under date of the Order-in-Council, 14th November, 1799 :

" Elizabeth,	wife of	Aaron Culver,	two hundred	acres in	Townsend.
" Marian,	"	John	"	"	"
" Anna	"	Jabez	"	"	"
" Martha	"	Gabriel	"	"	" Walsingham."

In 1795 Governor Simcoe, during his visit to Turkey Point, granted to Aaron Culver water privileges on Patterson's Creek, and a mill was built there within the limits of the present town of Simcoe. This mill was enlarged a few years later and became one of the most important in the Long Point district. When the war of 1812-14 broke out, it was owned in partnership by Aaron Culver and E. Woodruff. During "McArthur's raid" of November, 1814, it shared the fate of four other flouring mills, and was totally destroyed. In the report of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of that year the loss of Mr. Culver and Mr. Woodruff is mentioned to be £1,751 5s.

As McArthur's Raid will be mentioned in more than one chapter, it may be interesting to devote a few lines to a connected statement of its course.

General McArthur had about 1,500 troops when he invaded the province from Detroit. He had proceeded as far as the Grand River when, fearing troops from the east, he turned southward and took up

a position at Malcolm's Mills, now known by the name of Oakland. The Norfolk militia, commanded by Major Salmon, marched out to attack them. The forces met on the banks of the river which flows through Oakland. Before the engagement the wily American sent a detachment unnoticed down the river; hence the British troops were attacked both front and rear and quickly routed. The battle is sadly spoken of to-day by the old settlers as the "foot race."

The victorious army of McArthur then marched to Waterford, burning the mills there—Avery's and Sovereign's. A detachment also came through Simcoe ravaging and plundering. Thence the ravagers marched to Lyndock, and the whole force being reunited, retreated by the Bostwick Road to Talbot Street, and along that highway to Detroit.*

The members of the various branches of the Culver families have always taken an important part in the affairs of the townships in which they reside.

CHAPTER XXXV.

SAMUEL RYERSE.

OF this family there were two brothers, Samuel, the elder, and Joseph. They were descendants of an old Dutch family, and their ancestors had held judicial appointments under Kings George II. and III. At the opening of the Revolutionary War, Samuel Ryerse enlisted a company of over a hundred men for the service of the king, and was appointed captain thereof, his company being designated as the Fourth Battalion New Jersey Volunteers.

The original spelling of the name is Ryerson, but on making out his commission a mistake of spelling was made, and the form Ryerse continued through sundry despatches, commissions and patents, and was finally retained by this branch of the family.

After the war the Legislature of New Jersey having confiscated his

* For a full account the reader is referred to the official despatch of Brigadier-General McArthur to the Secretary of War, 18th November, 1814, published in "Documentary History of Canada, 1812-14," edited by Colonel Cruickshank. (Part II., pp. 308-312.)

property, he, in company with others, moved to New Brunswick and was given a grant of land near Fredericton, being assigned three thousand acres of the new survey.

In 1794 he took his family (for he had been married in New Brunswick and had four children) back to Long Island, New York, in the hope of being able to settle there, but he soon found that the bitter hatred of the Americans for the Loyalists had not died away in the slightest, and so determined to come back to Canada. Before removing his family Captain Ryerse and a friend came to this part of the country on a prospecting tour. At Niagara he was welcomed by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, who promised him a liberal grant of land, amounting in all, with that given to the members of the family on coming of age, to over eight thousand acres.

Late in that fall he returned to New York and made preparations to move his family the following spring. At the opening of navigation they started in a sloop up the Hudson in company with the family of Captain Bouta, and from Albany portaged across to Schenectady, where they procured one of the Schenectady boats, which have been described in a previous chapter.

In this flat-bottomed boat they made their way against the current up the Mohawk, and thence up Wood Creek. Between the head of navigation on Wood Creek and the Oswego river, which flows into Lake Ontario, is a portage of ten miles, over which their boat had to be drawn by hand on a kind of a rude waggon, the wheels being simply slices of a round beech tree.

They skirted the southern shore of Lake Ontario to Niagara, then up the Niagara to Queenston, from which place they had a long and wearisome portage of nine miles, till Chippawa was reached. From that place all was smooth sailing to the Long Point district, which they had chosen. The long journey was completed on the last day of June, 1795. The spot selected by Captain Ryerse was the land surrounding a creek, towards which the forest-covered acres sloped gently down. This was called Ryerse Creek, and the little settlement which grew up at its mouth, Port Ryerse.

Before the fall a comfortable log-house was erected with the help of the settlers already there, a more pretentious building than was common, for it contained a parlor, two bedrooms, a kitchen and a garret. As there were valuable water facilities on his land, one condition of his patent right was that he erect both a saw mill and a grist mill. In 1797 the former was built and the latter the following year. This milling enterprise (the flour mill) was almost the ruin of Captain Ryerse,

for he did not understand flour milling, and for some years no one arrived in the settlement that could properly manage his mill. In addition, the cost of repair was heavy, as much of the supplies and machinery necessary could only be procured for cash, which was exceedingly scarce in the Ryerse family at that time, for he had to sell part of his land at a dollar an acre to assist in building it. The dam broke, the machinery got out of order, bolting cloths and other supplies were continually needed, and it was certainly a financial loss for many years. The toll was only one bushel in twelve, and the settlers had not much wheat to grind, what they raised being intended solely for their own consumption. During the summer season the mill was absolutely idle. However, *experientia docet*, and in any case it was a very great benefit to the little settlement, for no other mill at that time existed nearer than at Niagara Falls, a hundred miles away.

The saw-mill, on the contrary, brought in better returns. The machinery was simpler and less apt to get out of order, and it did not require skilled operators. Sawn lumber was a staple article of trade, and the toll was half the lumber sawn. The lumber found a ready sale, not so much for cash, as for whatever the settlers had to barter. Consequently, the saw-mill was remunerative, but the flour-mill a heavy loss.

In 1800 Capt. Ryerse was appointed his Majesty's Commissioner of the Peace for the District of London. He was first Chairman of the courts of Quarter Sessions, and Judge of the District and Surrogate courts.

The duties of magistrates in those days were not simply judicial. They had to solemnize marriages, register births, bury the dead, prescribe for the sick, and read the Church service on Sundays. They were the judges, lawyers, doctors, ministers, and even the dentists of the community. Virtual paragons they must have been to have attended to the various wants of all ranks and conditions of men.

About the beginning of the century the militia of the district was organized, and Mr. Ryerse was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia. The regiment used to meet annually on the 4th June, the King's Birthday, for training. It was a motley company, the majority being big slouching, round-shouldered young men, armed with old flint-lock muskets. These could be easily distinguished from the few spruce, upright and military-looking soldiers who had served a quarter of a century before in the war of American Independence.

In 1804, the log-house mentioned was burned, having caught fire from the rudely constructed chimney, and all the books and keepsakes,

articles of plate and bric-a-brac, brought from New York and prized beyond all price, were burned. For some time thereafter the family lived in the house of the miller who managed the grist mill for Mr. Ryerse.

The later years of Mr. Ryerse's life were spent in the weakness of failing health. That dread disease consumption had laid its icy fingers on a constitution never too strong. In 1810 he was compelled to resign the military and political offices he held, and in June, 1812, passed away at the age of sixty. He was buried in the little plot of ground on which was afterwards erected a church (as he had designed) to mark his resting-place.

The mills and property of Mr. Ryerse were destroyed in the war of 1812. On the 14th of May, 1814, an American force crossed Lake Erie, and, after plundering and burning the town of Dover, marched along the Lake Shore to Port Ryerse. When it appeared there Mrs. Ryerse entreated the officer in command to spare her property, for she was a widow and defenceless. But she only succeeded in saving her house. The mills and all other buildings were remorselessly given to the flames. The excuse argued was that the buildings had been used as a barracks and the mills had furnished flour to British troops. The militia of the district, under Colonel Talbot, was near Brantford at the time, and in his unfortunate absence the labors of the late Captain Ryerse were destroyed.*

* *Vide infra* Chapter XLI.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

McCALL.

THE McCalls were of a Scottish clan from Argyleshire. Donald McCall came to America in the year 1756 with the regular British troops who were sent over against the French at the beginning of the Seven Years' War. He was a private in Montgomery's Highlanders, and took part in the capture of Louisburg in 1758, and served also under Wolfe at the battle of the Plains of Abraham and the taking of Quebec. With a detachment of his regiment he was afterwards sent up the lakes. From the Niagara River the party came along the north shore of Lake Erie in batteaux, and when near Turkey Point had an encounter with a party of French and Indians. Their enemies fired at them from the shelter of the woods, but the plucky Highlanders promptly ran their boats ashore, defeated and chased them inland as far as where the village of Waterford now stands. On their way back they encamped for the night on what is now lot 18 of the 4th concession of the township of Charlotteville, near the present residence of Simpson McCall. In the morning the soldiers improvised some fishing tackle, and in a short time had caught out of Young's Creek all the speckled trout the party could eat.

In 1763, after the treaty of Paris, being discharged on the breaking up of his regiment, he settled in the State of New Jersey, where he lived till the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. He immediately joined the King's Regiment, and did not retire from military life till after the surrender of Yorktown.

When he returned to his New Jersey home he soon found that he was regarded as an alien and shunned by his neighbors. Not caring to remain, in 1783 he made his way to New Brunswick and settled on a small allotment there.

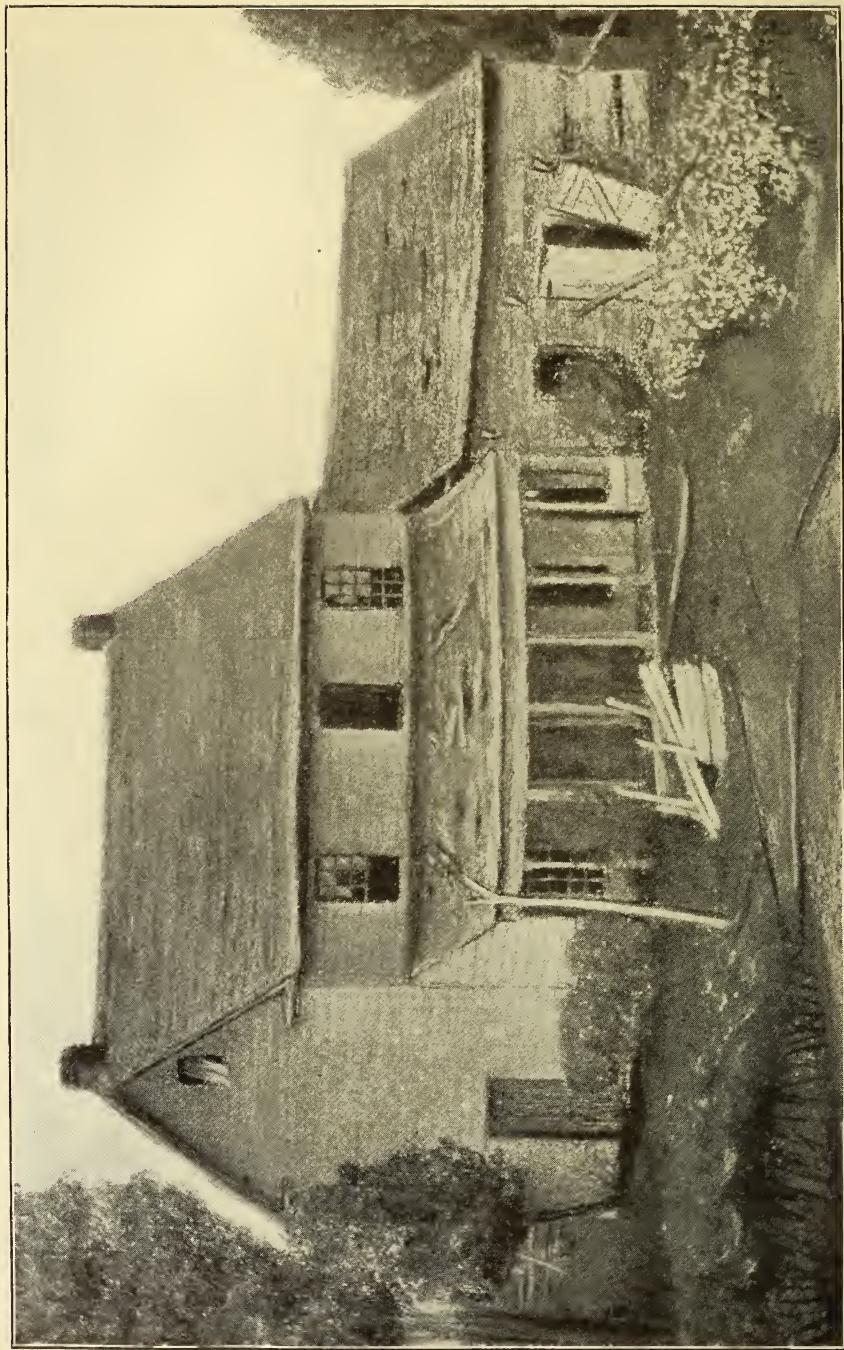
In 1796 a party from New Brunswick, led by Donald McCall, came west to the Long Point settlement. He was selected as the leader because he had previously visited the country. Among the party were the loyalists Lieut. Jas. Munro and Peter Fairchild. They landed at the mouth of Big Creek on July 1st, 1796, and took up land in various localities.

The old leader, remembering his adventures with the French and Indians, and the episode of the speckled trout fishing alluded to above, made his way inland to the identical spot where the camp fires of his Highland regiment had been lighted forty years before.

His family consisted at that time of five sons and three daughters—John, Duncan, Daniel, James and Hugh, and Catherine, Elizabeth and Mary. Duncan, being already married, settled near his father, on Lot 23 of the 5th concession. On the 26th July, 1796, a son was born to him, the first white child born in the county of Norfolk. This child (Daniel) served afterwards in the War of 1812, taking part in the Battle of Lundy's Lane and in a skirmish at Malcolm's Hollow (Oakland), where the British were outnumbered and driven back by General McArthur. Until his death he received the pension voted by Parliament to the veterans of 1812. Duncan McCall, his father, was elected to the Upper Canada Parliament, and remained a member till his death in 1833.

In this connection mention must be made of Simpson McCall, also a grandson of the original founder. This gentleman now resides on the lot which his grandfather chose. His father, James McCall, was a lieutenant during the War of 1812. Mr. Simpson McCall was born in 1807 and died in 1898, at the ripe old age of ninety-one. He had also the singular honor of attending for some time the District School of Dr. Egerton Ryerson, late Superintendent of Education of Ontario. For thirty-four years he was Postmaster at Vittoria (1834-68), and in connection therewith had a general store. For four years he was Warden of the County, and has been a justice of the peace since 1845. He was elected a member of Parliament in 1867, and held the position for two terms. He was an Independent in politics, though he inclined to the support of the Conservative party.

In the respect and veneration of the whole community, Mr. McCall in his old age received his reward for the sterling honesty which was the predominant feature of his whole life, and the unflinching justice and impartiality which were his most notable traits of character.



HOUSE OF LIEUTENANT JAMES MUNRO, ERECTED 1796.

Lot 14, Concession V, Charlotteville. Used as Court-house for London District, 1800-1802.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

MUNRO.

LIEUTENANT MUNRO was one of the chief members of the McCall party which came to Long Point in 1796. He settled in the township of Charlotteville, three miles west of the village of Vittoria.

Being a man of considerable means, he built the best house which had been erected up to that time. It stands to-day, a disused relic, about half a mile back from the road running straight west from Vittoria. It is a two-storey frame house of considerable size. The frame of hewn timber was made so strong that it seems even yet able to defy the storms for another century. The bents are four feet apart, strengthened by tie girths, morticed and tendoned--a marvel of axeman's skill.

The planks for the floors and sheeting were cut out by the " whip " saw; and there must have been many a bee to accomplish the tremendous task of providing sawn lumber for so large a dwelling. The floors of this old building are almost worn through with the wear of many feet for nearly a century.

The writer was assured that it is the original roof which is on the building at the present time. The shingles are of cedar, rudely whittled by the draw-knife, and show in places an original thickness of over an inch.

In the main room is the immense fire-place, built of rude stone, occupying in itself almost space enough for a modern sleeping chamber, in which many a back log of oak or walnut five feet long and two feet through, roared and hissed and sputtered in the early years of the century.

This building is notable for another reason, namely, because it was used as the court-house of the district for two years, 1800-1802, for it was not until the latter date that the court was removed to Turkey Point. This was the only building in all London District that was capable of accommodating the court.

The first court was organized in April, 1800, the first commission of magistrates being as follows: Peter Teeple, John Beemer, William Spurgin, Wynant Williams, and Captain Samuel Ryerse; to which two

others were afterwards added, Captain William Hutchison and Major John Backhouse. Colonel Joseph Ryerson was the first sheriff and Thomas Welch the first clerk of the court. The old journal of the court, containing the minutes of the meetings between the years 1800-1812, was found some time ago in a heap of rubbish. It is preserved to-day in the Norfolk archives in Simcoe.

A temporary jail was erected near the house, a log building, 14 x 25 feet, divided into two rooms, one for debtors and the other for those charged with criminal offences. Lieutenant Munroe was to act as jailer, his stipend being \$100 per annum. It was agreed that as soon as a permanent court-house and jail were erected elsewhere, that Mr. Munroe should buy back this building at a fair and just price. This building was erected during the winter of 1800, by day labor, and was used for nearly a year, until the courts were removed to Turkey Point.

Lieutenant Munro was a son-in-law of Donald McCall, having married Catherine, the eldest daughter, before coming to Long Point. His family consisted of two sons, Robert and Daniel, and one daughter, Mary.

The U. E. Loyalist records show the following grants of land to his daughters:

"Amelia Sophia Munro, spinster, two hundred acres in Walsingham, 23rd December, 1815.

"Charlotte Dustin, wife of Paul Dustin, two hundred acres in Walsingham, 23rd December, 1815.

"Harriet Ann Gillaspy, wife of William Gillaspy, two hundred acres in Walsingham, 23rd Decembar, 1815.

"Mary Green, wife of Jeremiah Green, two hundred acres in Townsend, 23rd December, 1815."

Among the descendants of Lieutenant Munro was J. H. Munro, Esq., member of Parliament at Confederation, who remained in the House of Commons till 1872. His brother, Malcolm Munro, was a member of the Local Legislature for about the same time.

The Munro family are connected with the Wood, Smith, Jewell, Smalley, Wilson and Tisdale families of Norfolk County.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

HAZEN.

ONE of the most distinguished Loyalists who settled at Long Point was Sergt. Daniel Hazen. The grand ancestor of the American Hazens was Edward Hazen, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1648 from Northamptonshire, England. In the year following, his wife died and was buried at Rowley, a small village in that state. In 1650 he was married to Hannah Grant, and their eldest son was Thomas, born in 1657.

The town records of Rowley, Massachusetts, prove that Edward Hazen was a man of substance and influence in his day. He was appointed Overseer or Select-man in 1650, '51, '54, '60, '65, and '69, and Judge of Delinquents in 1666. On his death, in 1683, his estate was inventoried at £404 7s. 6*d.* a considerable sum in those days.

The writer will trace in the family history that branch only in which the Long Point Loyalists are interested.

John, the eldest son of Thomas Hazen, married Mercy Bradstreet, the granddaughter of Governor Bradstreet. One of their sons was Daniel, while his eldest son was the Daniel Hazen who afterwards settled at Long Point. Daniel, jun., was born on the 10th of August, 1755. When he was twelve years old his father removed to New Jersey, and the family became prominent in that State as formerly in Massachusetts.

Daniel had just come of age when the Declaration of Independence was signed. On the outbreak of hostilities, with all the ardor of a native-born Englishman, he joined the King's army, and so distinguished himself that he was appointed sergeant in Barlowe's regiment of the New Jersey Volunteers. On several occasions he was entrusted with important commissions, which he so discharged as to bring him into constantly increasing popularity with his superior officers, for he was a man to be depended on, and though wary and cautious, as bold as a lion in open fight.

Until the outbreak of the war he had been employed in a surveyor's

office, and had become very skilful and accurate in that profession. At the close of the war, with his young wife (Anna Ward), he moved to New Brunswick, and was appointed by the Government to survey lands along the St. John's River, for the Loyalists who were coming in crowds to that province. Sergeant Hazen received, among the rest, a large grant of land on that river, and lived there for about eight years; but being filled with the desire to explore western Canada, he left New Brunswick in 1792, and settled in the new Province of Ontario, first in Brant and afterwards in Chippawa, in the Niagara district.

During the summer of 1796 the Hon. Peter Russell, acting Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, sent Sergeant Hazen and a Mr. Hamlin to survey the townships of Charlotteville and Walsingham in Norfolk County. Charlotteville was surveyed by Mr. Hamlin and his successor, Mr. Welch, but Sergeant Hazen by himself completed the whole survey of Walsingham.

In surveying land the first line run is called the base line. Then others are drawn parallel to it. In Walsingham these are two and a quarter miles apart with an allowance in each case of sixty-six feet for a road. In this township there are three of these, the boundary lines not being known as "base lines." The township is therefore nine miles wide. At right angles to these were roads called the concessions, and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. There are fourteen of these in Walsingham, at a distance of five-sixths of a mile apart, the fourteenth concession being one mile wide. There are, therefore, six allotments of two hundred acres between the side lines, or twenty-four farms to each concession, the size of the farms being five-sixths of a mile by one hundred and twenty rods. The roads were simply marked. Many were not opened out for years after the survey, and some, indeed, are still "blind roads."

Sergeant Hazen was very particular about having absolutely pure water for the use of his family. During the survey he came to a lovely little stream, where the water fell in rippling sparkles over the rocks, like Horace's "*fons Bandusia, splendorior vitro*." As he saw it, and examined the land on either side, he exclaimed, "Here will I live, and here will I be buried!"

Accordingly he determined to remove from Chippawa, and in 1797 he received a large grant of land in Walsingham, the allotment that he had chosen for himself. He had six sons and two daughters, who received from the Government the following grants of land. The entries are taken from the records of the Crown Lands Department:

"Daniel, jun., yeoman, son of Daniel Hazen, Order-in-Council 19th December, 1806, two hundred acres in Woodhouse.

"Lydia, spinster, daughter of Daniel Hazen, Order-in-Council 29th July, 1806, two hundred acres in Walsingham.

"William, yeoman, son of Daniel Hazen, Order-in-Council 5th August, 1807, two hundred acres in Walsingham.

"John, yeoman, son of Daniel Hazen, Order-in-Council 13th October, 1812, two hundred in Walsingham.

"Rachael, spinster, daughter of Daniel Hazen, Order-in-Council 13th October, 1812, two hundred acres in Walsingham. And also

"Anna Hazen, wife of Daniel Hazen, jun., and daughter of James Matthews, a U. E. Loyalist, Order-in-Council 19th December, 1806, two hundred acres in Woodhouse."

There were also the two youngest sons, Caleb and Elijah. Elijah was the carrier of His Majesty's mail from Vittoria to Port Rowan, for which he was allowed seventy-five cents per week. This gives one an idea of the value and scarcity of money in the early times, eight shillings York currency being the ordinary price of an acre of ground.

Sergeant Hazen was a very large man, tall and powerfully built. He is described as a man of exceedingly good humor, with a kind word for every one. He was a man of strong religious conviction, and a prominent member of the original Woodhouse Methodist Church, organized by Daniel Freeman. He attended service every Sunday, though it meant for him a walk of over twenty miles through the woods. When the regular minister was absent, Sergeant Daniel would officiate himself, and his words were always acceptable to the little congregation.

The old Sergeant, on the outbreak of the war in 1812, promptly took up arms in defence of Canada, and served for the three years. Fortunately no accident happened him, and at its close he settled down to peaceful life once more at his home in Walsingham, called "Hazen's Corners."

In 1824 he was a candidate for election to the Provincial Parliament. There were three days of open voting. Unfortunately, although almost every vote in Walsingham was cast for him, the opposition in the other parts of the county was too strong, and he was not elected.

Such was the life of the original surveyor of Walsingham as related by his grandson, Jacob W. Hazen, of Tilsonburg, now in his sixty-sixth year, an extremely interesting and entertaining host. The writer was shown several relics of his grandfather, notably the sword which did duty in the Revolutionary War, the musket used in 1812, the epaulettes

of his uniform, and the Bible which was carried constantly through the latter war, also many of his papers, sketches of places, and maps of surveys. In many places the writing is indistinguishable, but the sketches show extreme neatness and care.

The Hazens may well be proud of their good old Loyalist ancestor.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

BOWLBY (BOULSBY).

DURING the war of the Revolution Thomas Bowlby became a volunteer in Captain Thomas's Company of the New Jersey Volunteers. For some years after the war, however, he remained in New Jersey. During the summer of 1797 he, his wife and young son, with their goods in a waggon, made the long journey to Long Point and settled in Woodhouse, on a grant of four hundred acres of land.

Mr. Bowlby was a man of considerable influence in Norfolk county, and a prominent member of the Masonic order. In this connection the following story is told.

In November, 1814, General McArthur, during his famous raid, having burned the mills at Simcoe, Oakland and Waterford, was marching westward to Vittoria, where he intended to burn the Russell mill.

However, the news that General McArthur was a Mason rapidly spread over the country, and the people of Vittoria, to whom their mill was of more value than a gold mine, urged Thomas Bowlby, the head of the Masonic lodge of that place, to go to meet the General and beg him to spare the mill. This he did, and with a white 'kerchief on the end of a stick he met the American cavalry at the top of the hill which overlooks Vittoria, and urged McArthur to spare the mill, appealing to him as a member of the Masonic order. To this the General consented, and though his troops murmured mightily at the "tender-heartedness" of their General, he marched them straight through the town without allowing one to leave the ranks. Truly the power of Masonic duty was as strong in those early days as in these.*

The writer is indebted to Mr. T. W. Dobbie, surveyor, of Tilsonburg, for this account of his maternal grandfather.

* *Vide* also Owen, "Pioneer Sketches," pp. 351-352.

CHAPTER XL.

FREEMAN.

ANOTHER noted man in the history of this settlement was Daniel Freeman. He had lived during the war in New Jersey, remaining loyal to England, though not taking part in actual hostilities.

Always of a deeply religious nature he was created by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, first an exhorter, next a licentiate, and finally a regularly appointed minister. It may be remarked that he is credited with having preached the first evangelical sermon ever delivered in the city of Detroit.

However, in the year 1798 he came to Long Point country, and became the founder of the first Methodist society in this district.

The Government granted him lot 24 of the 4th concession of Charlotteville, and there he established his new home.

As soon as he was settled he set earnestly to work to organize class meetings, which have always been the distinctive mark of the Methodist Church.

His work prospered, The people of the little colony came willingly to hear him, and in the third year of the century the settlers decided that a regular meeting-house or chapel was necessary, and they immediately proceeded to erect the first Methodist church in the county.

It was situated in Woodhouse township and is called the Woodhouse Methodist Church. It was a log church, forty feet long and thirty-four feet wide, and about fifteen high. The church was quickly completed, and never did the Methodist people of any part of the world worship God in truer sincerity under gilded dome, than did the congregation of half a hundred in that little log meeting-house in the centre of the forest.

No doubt the silent grandeur of the lofty beech and maple, the oak and walnut trees, with their branches spreading like the cedars of Lebanon, the green sward stretching like folds of the richest velvet among the trees, the blue sky and the singing birds, and all the beauties of nature surrounding their little chapel would awaken in their

minds feelings of veneration and reverence for the great God who has measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with a span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance. The minds of the earlier settlers, trained by habit to meditation in the forest, naturally found this a fit place for contemplation and worship.

The second church was a frame building (1818); the third a handsome brick structure, which now stands on the identical site of the first church in the Long Point district.

CHAPTER XLI.

FINCH.

TITUS FINCH joined the Royal Standard shortly after the Declaration of Independence, and continued in the service till the close of the war. In 1784 he landed in Halifax with other Loyalists, and built a home for himself about forty miles west of that city.

Mr. Finch was a very religious man, and feeling himself called to the ministry, was ordained, and preached on the Sabbath to his friends and neighbors in their new home.

In 1798 he removed to Long Point, obtaining from the Government a grant of six hundred acres of land on the fourth concession of Charlotteville. He and his son built a grist mill near Port Ryerse. This mill was burned on the 15th May, 1814, by Americans who came across Lake Erie in six schooners. No sooner had they left, however, than plans for a new mill were got ready, and in less than two months everything was completed and in operation again. In the Government satisfaction for damages Mr. Finch received £265, or one-half the value of the former mill.*

* Despatch from Lieutenant-General Drummond to Sir George Prevost ("Documentary History of Canada," Part I., p. 16):

"KINGSTON, May 31st, 1814.

"SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith for your Excellency's information the deposition of Mr. Mathias Steele, of Woodhouse, who was on the spot at the time the enemy landed there on the 14th inst., and which I feel satisfied is correct.

Following the example of the apostle Paul, who "worked at his trade" six days in the week, "Elder" Finch labored on the farm or in the mill, and on the seventh he preached the Gospel. In 1804 he organized the first Baptist Church in London District, and remained as its minister till his death, in 1821.

CHAPTER XLII.

TISDALE.

THE Tisdales are one of the most noted families of Norfolk County. They are the descendants of an old Welsh family of considerable prominence in Britain in the seventeenth century. About 1700 a branch of the family came to America, and settled in Freetown, Massachusetts. For some time before the war Ephraim Tisdale was the owner and captain of a vessel engaged in trade to the West Indies.

"Personally appeared before me, the Hon. Richard Cartwright, one of His Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the said district, Mathias Steele, of Woodhouse, gentleman, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, saith, 'That on Saturday, the fourteenth of the present month, an American force, computed at about eight hundred men, and consisting of regulars, militia and seamen, under the command of Colonel Campbell, disembarked at the mouth of Patterson's creek from six schooners, where they encamped for the night. That having met with no opposition, they, on the following morning, advanced and took possession of the Village of Dover, and having plundered the houses of all the inhabitants and carried off all their provisions, set fire to the village and entirely destroyed it. They then proceeded to Ryerson's mills, situated a little farther up the lake, and set fire to them with several other buildings; and proceeding still farther up the lake, destroyed another set of mills belonging to Mr. Finch. He further deposeth and saith, that to the best of his knowledge and belief they destroyed altogether twenty dwelling-houses, three flour mills, three saw mills, three distilleries, twelve barns, and a number of other buildings. He further deposeth and saith, that they shot all the cows and hogs that they could find, leaving them to rot on the ground. And further, that on the said Colonel Campbell being asked the reason of this wanton and barbarous conduct, where he had met with no opposition, he answered that it was done in retaliation for the burning of Havre de Grace, Buffalo and Lewiston, and further this deponent saith not.'"

(Signed) "MATHIAS STEELE.

"Sworn before me at Kingston, this 31st day of May, 1814.

"RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, J.P."

When the colonies declared war against Britain, Captain Tisdale placed his boat at the service of the king, and he was engaged to distribute supplies at various points on the Atlantic coast. Colonel Sabine in his book on "Loyalists of the American Revolution" (Vol. II., p. 357) has this interesting note: "During the war, while on a voyage to St. Augustine, Ephraim Tisdale abandoned his vessel at sea to avoid capture, and gained the shore in safety. Though nearly destitute of money, he accomplished an overland journey to New York, a distance, by the route that he travelled, of fifteen hundred miles. In 1783 he embarked at New York for New Brunswick on the ship *Brothers*, Captain Walker, and on the passage his wife gave birth to a son, who was named after the master of the ship."

Mr. Tisdale and his family (eight sons and four daughters) settled on lands allotted to them at Waterbury in New Brunswick. This is on the St. John River, between St. John and Fredericton. Here they all lived together till 1798, when Lot, the second son, came to the Long Point settlement, and was assigned land in Charlotteville. He was greatly delighted with his new home, and wrote many letters to New Brunswick urging his father and brothers to come west.

In 1801 Lot paid a visit to New Brunswick, and returned the same year with two brothers, William and Ephraim, and his sister Hannah (Mrs. Periey). In the following year another brother, Joseph, made his way to Long Point, and in 1808 three other brothers and Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Tisdale, sen. The old gentleman lived for eight years in the new home.

Four of the Tisdale brothers, together with Benjamin Mead, formed in 1810 a business partnership, and built a large store in Vittoria. Their enterprise prospered, and in a short time they were regarded as well-to-do men.

True to his loyalist instincts, Mr. Ephraim Tisdale, jun., fought in the war of 1812, and in this connection the following incident is told: In 1814 a body of American militia, 150 strong, the *scum* of the troops, came across Lake Erie for the purpose of plundering and burning. They had marched from Dover to the mills of Titus Finch, at the place since known as Cross and Fisher's Landing, and burned them. Thence they were proceeding to Turkey Point to destroy the district court-house, which was then standing on the bank near where the road now leads down the hill which overlooks Turkey Point. When near Normandale (four miles from Turkey Point) they were attacked by a body of twenty-eight irregular volunteers, armed with fowling pieces and rifles, and driven back to their boats. The volunteers one of whom was the elder



ROAD LEADING DOWN HIGH BANK AT TURKEY POINT.

Mr. Tisdale, ran through the woods to the bank of the lake to cut off their retreat. They were too late to prevent the enemy from embarking, but killed an officer and fourteen of the men. The enemy immediately set sail for Turkey Point; but when a short distance from shore discovered the redcoats of a party of troops, which had just arrived to reinforce the volunteers, and, not caring to risk an encounter, forthwith put the helm hard around and made away for the end of Long Point and thence across to the place "from whence they came."

In the rebellion of 1837, Ephraim Tisdale, jun., served for two years as sergeant in a troop of cavalry, and during that period was at the Niagara frontier when the steamer *Caroline* was cut out and burned. He was one of those engaged in that exploit. Subsequently to 1837, he held a captain's commission in the Militia. He was also a justice of the peace for over twenty-five years.

Among the descendants of Ephraim Tisdale is the well-known ex-Minister of Militia, Colonel David Tisdale, M.P. for South Norfolk.

CHAPTER XLIII.

BERDAN.

THE Berdan family were prominent land owners in New Jersey. On the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Albert Berdan enlisted in the New Jersey volunteers, and was appointed sergeant in the 2nd battalion. On the conclusion of peace he settled in New Brunswick, where he remained till 1798. In that year he came west, settling in the township of Woodhouse. He and his family received allotments, partly in Woodhouse and partly in Charlotteville.

When the Courts of Quarter Sessions were organized, in 1800, and the first session held in April, at the house of Lieut. James Munro, Albert Berdan was sworn in as the first constable of Woodhouse, and was also appointed the first Court Crier. An item in the court journal for the spring term of 1801 states that Albert Berdan was indicted for swearing in the presence of one of the jurymen, Lucas Dedrick. But this seems to have been quite common in those days, for in the same

session two other prominent men were fined for the same offence. Moreover, in the fall session of the same year, Mr. Berdan was again indicted, this time not only for profane language, but for aggravated assault, for we read: "Albert Berdan, fined £5, Halifax currency, for assault and battery." In fact, the great majority of offences that were brought into court in those early days were for assault or abusive language. There are very few instances of theft.

CHAPTER XLIV.

COPE.

WILLIAM COPE was born on Long Island, the first year of the Seven Years' War. In the Revolutionary War he was a private in the Royal Regiment, New York.

After the war he remained for about ten years in New York State, but in 1794 removed to the Niagara District, and four years later to Norfolk County, settling on the lake front of Walsingham, called for many years Cope's Landing. The old pioneer died in 1813.

His eldest son, Jacob, was one of those wounded in the battle of Lundy's Lane.

The descendants of the family live in and around the village of St. Williams, a border town between Walsingham and Charlotteville.

CHAPTER XLV.

JOSEPH RYERSON.

JOSEPH, younger brother of Samuel by nine years, was born in New Jersey, at a town called Paterson, on the 28th February, 1761. At the outbreak of the war of American Independence he entered the army in 1776 as a cadet. Being for some time too small to handle a musket, he used a light fowling-piece. About the close of that year, Sir Peter Parker and Sir Henry Clinton called for volunteers to form a light infantry corps, to go south for the purpose of besieging Charleston. Joseph is mentioned by Col. Sabine as being one of the 550 volunteers for this campaign. When Col. Ennis, the recruiting officer for this expedition, came to Joseph Ryerson, he told him that he was too small to go; but the boy replied that he was growing older and stouter every day, and the colonel, pleased at the lad's ready answer, accepted him.

The service was hard and dangerous, and scarcely a sixth of the force returned, Joseph being one of the eighty-six who got safely back to the Northern States after the unsuccessful siege. After this, the light infantry corps was dispersed, and the men who remained were returned to the regiments from which they had volunteered.

In 1778 he was made an ensign in the Prince of Wales Regiment. This honor was conferred on him in recognition of his services in the bearing of dispatches from Charleston to a point 196 miles in the interior. In the course of this he had many narrow escapes. One story is related by Peter Rodner, who had served in the same division, and remained, till death, his faithful and intimate friend.

He says that on one occasion Ryerson was sent on a scouting expedition and was rash enough to crawl up to a tent of American officers, when he was discovered by one standing in the door, but determining to save himself by an act of unparalleled intrepidity, walked boldly up, and, drawing his bayonet, plunged it through the heart of the hesitating officer and escaped before the startled Americans could give pursuit. He also mentions that Ensign Ryerson was one of the most determined men he ever knew, and with the service of his country uppermost in

his mind, often exposed himself to great dangers for the accomplishment of his purposes.

In the following year he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the same regiment, in recognition of the courage which he showed in the bearing of special despatches by sea to the north, having eluded the enemy many times and repulsed them frequently at great odds. He was in six battles and several minor encounters, and once wounded.

In 1783 he went to New Brunswick, being assigned lands at Majorville, on the St. John. There he remained till 1799, when he removed to Upper Canada and settled in the township of Charlotteville.

In Canada, he held in succession the military offices of captain of the militia, major, and afterwards colonel.

In 1800 he was made a member of the first commission of magistrates, and was for some years chairman of the Courts of Quarter Sessions. In that same year he was appointed high sheriff of London District, which position he held for about five years. He held also the position of Treasurer of London District for eight years.

True to his loyalty to the British crown whenever danger threatened, in the war of 1812 he again shouldered his musket, and, together with three of his sons (George, William and John), remained in active service to the end of the war.

He seems to have been of a stronger constitution than his brother Samuel, and to have remained healthy and vigorous throughout his life. The Colonel lived till 1854 and was probably the last of the original U. E. Loyalists who joined the Royal Standard in 1776. His descendants, who live at the present time, have inherited his pluck and perseverance, unswerving loyalty to the Crown, and unsullied faith in the glorious destiny of the land for which their distinguished ancestor fought so long and so faithfully.

The families of the two brothers, Samuel Ryerse and Joseph Ryerson are connected by intermarriage with some of the best families of the Province. The circle of connection is very wide, including, among others, the Austin, Barrett, Lee, Stirling, Wilson, Burch, Freeman, Williams, Bostwick (the late Colonel Bostwick, of Port Stanley, was a son-in-law of Joseph Ryerson), Wyatt, Rolph, Hazen, Mitchel, Clark and McMichael families.

CHAPTER XLVI.

ANDERSON.

JUST before the war there settled in New Jersey a Scotch family of the name of Anderson. On the declaration of the hostilities they declared themselves on the side of the King, and enrolled themselves in the New Jersey volunteers. One of the family, Walter, rose to the rank of captain. His true British bravery, his sharp wit and clever repartee commanded the admiration and respect of the men of his company. He had an extraordinarily versatile nature, and at night around the camp-fire he was the popular entertainer, spinning off by the hour romantic stories with exceedingly dramatic execution.

About the close of the war he was one of the Loyalists who took refuge in Ward's blockhouse on Long Island. In that place they were besieged by the Americans; but, before a surrender was made, he and a comrade named Henry Bush, escaped by night across the ice to the mainland of Connecticut. In this State they were, however, in exceedingly dangerous territory, for Captain Anderson was one of the persons who were designated by name, and in a certain posted order were required by the Executive Council to surrender themselves to some judge of a court or justice of the peace within a specified time and abide trial for treason, or, in default of appearance, to stand attainted.

It is needless to say that these men were very far from trusting themselves to the tender mercies of the Executive Council of Connecticut, and a plan of escape was soon concocted in the fertile brain of Anderson. They assumed the rôle of a pair of itinerant evangelists, a Moody and Sankey, or Crossley and Hunter, of the last century. It seems that Bush could sing very acceptably. His rich, melodious voice would ring out in sonorous tones over the rows of New Englanders in the log meeting-houses in such affecting strains as :

“ We'll drive the devil around a stump,
 We're marching on to glory ;
 And hit him a thump at every jump,
 We're on our journey home.”

Nor was Anderson less talented on his side. Clothed in a rusty black coat reaching to his knees, his beard shaved off, with the exception of a most sanctimonious-looking pair of side whiskers, his shoulders bowed beneath the burden of the woes of wretched humanity or the ponderous Bible which he carried so carefully under his arm, with a voice tremulous with emotion he would plead with the people to accept the offer of salvation. Anon, in firmer tones, he would relate such familiar tales as that of the good Samaritan or the rich man and Lazarus, and draw moral lessons therefrom. As he proceeded, we are told that he would work himself into a paroxysm of rage as, on the basis of: "Woe unto thee Chorazin, woe unto thee Bethsaida," he would proclaim the vengeance of a justly angry God on account of the wickedness of the country in general, and the ill-fated remnant of Loyalist English in particular, and the barbarous atrocities of the Six Nation Indians at Wyoming. His eyes would glow, his mouth quiver, his heart throb, his breast heave, and his finger-nails dig into the palms of his hand, as in a fervor of religious frenzy he prayed high heaven to send the red archangel with the two-edged sword of flame to separate the sheep from the goats, and the dire deceivers from those that were true.

Thus they held one meeting each day at early candle-lighting in all the school-houses and chapels in a comparatively straight line between the southern and northern boundaries of the State. Once safely out of Connecticut, they struck with unclerical haste for the military high road, which ran along the west shore of Lake Champlain. In a flat-bottomed boat they rowed themselves the whole length of the Upper St. Lawrence and of Lake Ontario, and settled in the Niagara district.

Captain Anderson's family made their way to him as soon as possible, and for about thirteen years they lived in the County of Lincoln. In 1799 they moved to the Long Point settlement, having received land in Charlotteville.

The old Captain died from injuries received by falling from a roof in 1810. "Full of years and honors" he passed away, leaving to his five sons and two daughters a name to be respected and honored as long as the lamp of patriotism sheds light on the deeds of men.

CHAPTER XLVII.

GILBERT.

JOSIAH GILBERT, of New Jersey, was a corporal in the King's American Regiment. In company with a man named Pearlie he acted as a spy in the War of the Revolution. After peace was concluded he came under the penalties of the same acts passed by the legislature of New Jersey, as have been detailed in Chapter V., and his escape from his native state was almost as dramatic as that of Abraham Smith.

Late in October, 1783, a body of troops came to his house seeking him, and Gilbert had barely time to leap on his horse and get well away. But he had not gone far when the shouts of his pursuers, also mounted, fell on his ear. The race for freedom was an exciting one, but Gilbert managed to maintain his lead. His pursuers hoped to catch him at the river Alleghany, never thinking that he would venture to cross it. But the brave man, throwing himself from his horse, rolled a small cedar log into the water, and with his left arm round it for support, attempted to steer himself with the other to the opposite shore.

By the time the Americans reached the river, he was nearly two hundred yards from the bank he had left, although it was only with extreme difficulty that he was making his way slowly across. Forthwith, the sergeant commanded his men to open fire upon the swimmer, and the unremitting sharp-shooting was kept up as long as Gilbert was within range. The arm which encircled the log was shot in the fleshy part, but by good fortune the bone was not splintered, and he was enabled to still cling to his support. The log itself received many balls, but by keeping it between himself and the enemy his head was protected until he was out of range, and the disappointed troopers had to return gloomily home.

The corporal made his way to New Brunswick, where he remained till 1799. In that year he came to the Long Point country settling in the township of Woodhouse. In the war of 1812 he was appointed captain of a local body of volunteers, and again nobly proved his loyalty to Britain.

Some of his descendants live at the present time near Springford in North Norwich, and some in Dereham. A grandson, John Gilbert, aged eighty-nine, is yet living in Dereham, and also the eldest sister of John Gilbert, a Mrs. Mahoney, at the ripe old age of ninety-two. One of the sons of John Gilbert is called Josiah, after his noted ancestor.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

JOHNSON.

MANY Loyalists of this name distinguished themselves in the war of American Independence. George and James Johnson served as junior officers in the Royal Regiment, New York. Sir John Johnson was Lieutenant-Colonel, and William, a captain in the King's Loyal Regiment. Jonas Johnson was a soldier in the noted Butler's Rangers, and another, James, a trooper in Jessup's Brigade.

But one only of the name settled in Norfolk County, to wit, Lawrence Johnson. He had served as a corporal in Colonel Robinson's regiment. When taken prisoner in one of the countless skirmishes of the war, Colonel Livingstone, the Commander of the American squadron, sent the prisoner to the President of Pennsylvania with the message: "Lawrence Johnson is an impudent, determined villain, undoubtedly in the service of the enemy. If you examine him, you will find him to be one of the greatest liars you have ever met."

With such a testimonial as this, the governor was graciously pleased to entertain the unfortunate Johnson in one of the strongholds of the capital, and the loyalist remained the guest of the governor till the end of the war.

At the conclusion of hostilities, Johnson was told to leave the country, and, glad enough to be out of prison, promptly went to New Brunswick in the spring of 1784. For fifteen years he remained in that province, that is, until 1799, when he removed to Long Point.

He is described as a tall, spare man, of considerable physical strength and great powers of endurance, sharp-witted, clever with his tongue, and of remarkable power of rapid decision in emergencies. He was a "pioneer" Baptist, and one of the original members of Titus Finch's church.



" FISHER'S GLEN."

From 1800 to 1825 a prosperous little settlement under name of Newport ; now a popular picnic resort (near Port Ryerse).

CHAPTER XLIX.

MONTROSS.

IN the war of American Independence, Peter Montross, sen., had been a soldier in the Loyal American Regiment, and at the close of the war settled in New Brunswick.

In 1799 his three sons, Levy, Silas and Peter, and their three sisters, came west to Long Point, settling in Charlotteville near the lake. They each received from the Government two hundred acres in Charlotteville, under date of Order-in-Council 17th February, 1802.

(The allotment of Silas was lot 20 of the 1st concession, near the "Glen.")

The wife of Silas Montross was Sarah, daughter of Frederick Maby. She received one of the first grants of land given in that section, the entry being the third on page 1, folio I. of the Docket Book for warrants of survey to U. E. Loyalists and military claimants.

The various sons of Silas Montross also received free land. Evidently both the father, Peter Montross, and son Silas, were in active service in the Revolutionary War, for Silas is mentioned also in the list of the Loyal American Regiment; but at the time of the war he must have been very young.

Silas built a distillery at a place called Cross and Fisher's Landing (Old Newport), now known as the "Glen." In 1814 the crews of the six American schooners, who burned the mill of Titus Finch, burned two houses and a barn belonging to Mr. Montross, and looted this distillery of forty barrels of whiskey. When peace was restored, he was given by the Government £235 11s., this being 50 per cent. of the assessed value of his loss.

CHAPTER L.

MILLARD.

DANIEL MILLARD was a corporal in the 85th Regiment. In 1786 he came to Niagara. The entry "Daniel Millard and wife" appears on the Niagara provision list for that year.

In 1799 he removed to the township of Woodhouse. He was a man of exceedingly good character, reliable and trustworthy. He was appointed, in 1800, the first treasurer for London District. His two sons were given land in Norfolk County, the one in Woodhouse, the other in Townsend.

CHAPTER LI.

MATTHEWS.

DURING the war of the Revolution, James Matthews served as a cavalryman in the New Jersey volunteers. After the war he settled on Lyon's Creek, in the Niagara District; but, in 1799, exchanged his government allotment there for lot 3 of the Gore of Woodhouse.

He was a member of the first court jury of London District, and a trustee of the original Woodhouse Methodist Church.

In the war of 1812, he again volunteered, and did faithful service for his country in the transportation corps. The old pioneer died in 1818, having lived a century all but four years.

CHAPTER LII.

POWELL.

THE name of Abraham Powell was inserted on the list of U. E. Loyalists by special Order-in-Council, 13th January, 1807. At that time he had been living in Windham for eight years. On the 7th February, 1809, he was granted two hundred acres in Charlotteville, and on the 20th October of the next year one of his sons, Jacob, also received two hundred acres. The other sons received further grants in Windham at a later date.

It is said that Mr. Powell opened the first store in Windham, at a place which afterwards received the name of Powell's Plains.

In 1804 he was appointed Road Commissioner for Norfolk County, and subsequently held other municipal appointments.

One of his sons, Israel, was the Norfolk representative in the Dominion Parliament from 1841 to 1848; he was also warden of his county for some time. The family has always taken a prominent part in municipal politics.

CHAPTER LIII.

FOSTER.

ELIAS and Mary Foster were the first who settled in Walsingham, west of Big Creek.

Before the war of the Revolution, Elias was in comfortable circumstances in Long Island. However, he promptly threw in his lot with the British, and served in the Royal Regiment, New York.

In 1783 he came with others to New Brunswick, settling about ten miles from Fredericton. He was a widower at the time he left his American home, but married again in New Brunswick.

In 1800 he came to Long Point with his young family, settling in Walsingham, near the marsh land, west of Port Royal. Three years after he was made a justice of the peace, and later, a justice of the Court of Requests. He continued a man of prominence and influence till his death, in 1833.

His eldest son, Edward, served in the war of 1812 as a commissariat officer. This gentleman was a skilful hunter, and his family tell many thrilling "bear stories," tales of adventure in the thick forests west of Walsingham Centre. His list of bear "scalps" is said to have amounted to over one hundred.

Muskrats seem to have been plentiful in Walsingham at that time, for it is said Mr. Foster killed as many as seventeen hundred in one year. The skins had a value of about two shillings, York currency. Evidently Long Point was a sportsman's paradise to an even greater extent than it is at the present time.

CHAPTER LIV.

WILLIAMS.

IN the Revolutionary war, Jonathan Williams was a captain in the Loyal Rangers. Strange to say, he was not so much molested by the Legislature of the State of New York after the war as were others. He was left off the confiscation and "expurgation" lists. Consequently, it was not till 1800 that he came to Canada, when he settled in the township of Woodhouse. His son, Titus, was born in Long Island in 1790, and came over with his father.

Four years before the war of 1812, Titus received an ensign's commission in the 2nd Regiment of Norfolk militia, and as soon as war was declared he was made lieutenant of the left flank company, which assembled at Turkey Point. He was second in command of the 100 volunteers from this county who accompanied Brock to Detroit, which was followed by the ignominious surrender of the American general, Hull. His rank was then raised to that of captain.

Shortly afterwards he was ordered to the defence of Fort Erie, which, it was surmised, would soon be attacked, for thirteen thousand men were arming and drilling at Buffalo. When the attack came, the Canadians were forced to retire, for their numbers were far inferior to those of the American force. However, on his way back to Chippawa Capt. Williams succeeded in surprising and taking prisoners thirty Americans under Capt. King. In the fight at Fort Erie, which lasted through the night, it may be mentioned that Major Bostwick and John Matthews, of Norfolk County, were wounded: the former in the head, the latter in the leg.

The next year he was ordered to take forty men and a large boat and proceed to Sugar Loaf, where a quantity of flour was buried. This he was to seize during the night, if possible, and bring it to headquarters. After dark he proceeded to the point and ran his boat on shore, but before they could land a volley was fired into the boat, for the Americans had received information from a deserter. They had run on the shore with such impetus that the boat was grounded, and there being no chance of escape, the whole party were taken prisoners. The captives were forwarded from one place to another, Schlosser, Fort Niagara, Batavia, Geneva, Albany, Pittsfield, Mass., and, finally, Philadelphia. On account of some executions of deserters taken in arms by the Canadian Government, Williams and his companions were looked upon as hostages, and stood in hourly danger of the gallows. They were incarcerated five in a cell, in close confinement. As time went on, however, the feeling subsided, and they were liberated on the 18th of May, 1814, and arrived in Upper Canada July 25th, 1814. On his return he was appointed adjutant and fought at Lundy's Lane. After that battle he was placed in command of the militia working on Fort Norfolk, in Turkey Point, and remained in that capacity till the close of the war, when the militia was disbanded.

There were few engaged in this struggle for home and fireside that fought longer or more gloriously. From the 25th of June, 1812, till the forces were disbanded, in 1815, he was either on duty or a prisoner of war. Subsequently, he was made successively major and colonel, and did not lay down his commissions until failing eyesight demanded his resignation.

Lord Elgin sent a cordial letter of appreciation to him on the occasion of his handing in his resignation. It reads as follows: "I have much pleasure in availing myself of the opportunity of expressing to Col. Titus Williams the high sense I entertain of his services, and he is hereby permitted to retire, retaining his rank."

Assuredly the U. E. Loyalists were the "stuff of which heroes are made." The writer has been told many further incidents of the bravery of Col. Williams, in the war of 1812, but sufficient has been said to prove his courage.

CHAPTER LV.

BROWN.

SAMUEL BROWN was a New Jersey loyalist, who came to the Niagara District in 1786, settling in the township of Stamford. His name appears on the provision list for that year. "Samuel Brown, wife, and one child," reads the entry. This child was his eldest son, James, who had been born in New Jersey three years before.

In 1800 he removed to Norfolk, settling about the centre of Charlotteville. His family by this time consisted of five sons and four daughters. Four of the sons left Charlotteville and settled in Middleton, becoming four of the earliest pioneers of that township. One, Samuel, jun., was a very successful hunter and trapper, and accumulated considerable property, paying for it with the bounties he received from the Government for wolves' scalps. For these a bounty of \$6 each was received.

CHAPTER LVI.

SPURGIN.

WITH regard to William Spurgin, the only reliable information we have is that he was a loyalist from North Carolina. He settled in Charlotteville about the year 1800, as far as we know. His son, Samuel, received a grant of two hundred acres in the same township on the 26th of May, 1817.

CHAPTER LVII.

HUTCHISON.

THE trouble between loyalists and revolutionists began in many cases long before the war. The radicals were intolerant of opposition, and to attempt to be neutral was, in their language, to be a "traitor."

Such was the case with William Hutchison, of New Jersey. At the opening of the war he was urged to join the rebel army, but persistently refused. Henceforward he was followed by the open and avowed hatred of the American patriots. Their dislike in this case was unremitting and implacable. His cattle were mutilated, his barns burned, and, finally, his estate was confiscated, and orders were given to bring him "dead or alive" before the executive officers of the State Legislature. Nothing remained, therefore, for himself and friends (for there were eleven to whom this order had reference), but an attempt to escape to the King's troops. His wife and eight children had to be left behind. The small body of eleven men were followed, and, being brought to bay by a detachment of American cavalry, bravely defended themselves for some minutes, but seeing the contest useless, took refuge in an old barn. Their hiding-place was soon discovered, and ten of them were caught and afterwards hanged. It happened that William Hutchison did not enter the barn as did the others, but threw himself among some furze bushes a little distance from it. But his hiding place was none too safe, for one of the sentries peered into the bush, remarking that "it would be a d—— fine place for a 'rebel' to hide himself." But being hidden in the deep shade he was not discovered. So he crawled along the borders of the field to get to the road, lying motionless when the moon shone brightly, and again moving when it was hidden by a cloud. On every side he could hear the calls of the American troopers to each other as they prowled round in search of him.

Finally, however, he made his escape to the British army, and, burning for vengeance, he asked to be appointed to the command of a small body of troops. His request was willingly granted, for, before the war he had been granted a captain's commission, and he was made

a captain of one of the regiments of New Jersey volunteers. His company did remarkably daring service for the Motherland during that bitter war.

But his wife and little children did not survive the hardships to which they were subjected, and at the conclusion of peace he and his two remaining sons went to New Brunswick. There he married again and settled on the St. John River. There he remained for about fourteen years, when he removed to the township of Walsingham, Norfolk County (1798). He was an added member of the first commission of magistrates for the London District.

In the war of 1812, true to his loyal spirit, he took his three eldest sons, of whom two had been born in New Brunswick, and went to the front. At the battle of Moravian town, Alexander, the eldest, was killed.

Captain Hutchison was a justice of the peace, and for one term of 1809, chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Turkey Point. He was also an associate justice of the Court of Requests for Walsingham.

The descendants of the Captain live yet in Walsingham, and are connected with the Beard, Sovereign, Backhouse, Fairchild, and McKinna families of Norfolk county.

CHAPTER LVIII.

BUCKNER.

THERE were four brothers of this name settled in New Jersey before the war, Mathias, Henry, John, and Martin. They came originally of good old German stock, and remained staunchly loyal to King George. Not content with a passive allegiance, they took up arms, not in defence of the "Vaterland" across the water, but in defence of the right of their adopted sovereign.

In the U. E. Loyalist record we have an entry to the effect that Henry and John joined the Royal Standard at New York, the latter in 1779. With regard to Mathias, the entry records show that he joined the Royal Army in the Jerseys as early as 1777. Martin is not men-

tioned, but, no doubt, he was an active loyalist also, for the four brothers came to this country together in 1795.

The long journey from New Jersey was made on foot, a walk of five hundred miles. The two children of Henry, a son and a daughter, Henry and Anne, mere infants at that time, were slung in baskets, one on either side of a pack horse. Father and mother walked by their side and carried a few small relics of their former home. They followed the military highway by Lake Champlain, Fort Ticonderoga, Plattsburg, and then turned Northward to Cornwall. Slowly they made their way by land along the north shore of Lake Ontario, and along the high road running west, which Governor Simcoe had projected in 1795, but which at that time was, in many places, simply a blaze, for the Governor had left the Province before his intentions could be carried out.

They settled first at Lyon's Creek, in the Niagara District, but about 1800, removed to the Long Point settlement, and received from the Government the following grants of land, chiefly in the township of Windham:

"John Boughner, son of Mathias, of Willoughby, Lincoln Co., 200 acres, 30th September, 1800.

"Mathias Boughner, jun., son of Mathias, 200 acres, 30th Sept., 1800.

"Anna Boughner, daughter of Mathias, 200 acres in Woodhouse, 23rd June, 1803.

"Alex. Boughner, son of Mathias, 200 acres, in Windham, 26th June, 1807.

"Getta Boughner, wife of Alexander (*supra*) and daughter of Jacob Glover, a U. E. loyalist, 200 acres in Windham, 16th Feb., 1811."

Two daughters of Henry Buckner also received land.

"Elizabeth Owen, wife of Abner Owen, 200 acres in Woodhouse.

"Mary Wilson, wife of Joseph Wilson, jun., 200 acres in Windham, 4th May, 1811."

The present home of Elias Boughner, on the 13th concession of Windham, is on the identical site of the original log cabin, erected just a century ago.

It will be noticed that the name as spelled in these entries is "Boughner," a mistake of the copyist no doubt; but as the grants of land were drawn out in that name, the majority of the family adopted it thenceforward.

For years the wolf, the bear, and other ferocious animals were a source of terror to the early settler. The want of firearms and ammunition, in many cases made their extermination a task of great difficulty. They grew very bold and would come even by day to the door

of the shanty, ready to seize the poultry, pigs, sheep, or provisions of the early settler, and even his little child, while night was made hideous by their incessant howling.

The little sheep-fold of Mr. Mathias Buckner had been broken into, night after night, by wolves. There was not a doubt as to the nature of the marauder, for a few inches of snow lay on the ground and the tracks were plain. He followed the marks through the woods to a cave at the mouth of which the bloody snow and scattered tufts of wool were an indisputable evidence that the offender had been tracked to his den. The mouth of the cave was not much larger than the body of a man. To attack a ferocious wolf in such a place might well make a man shudder; but, nothing daunted, Mr. Buckner prepared to enter the den. He fastened a candle on the end of a long pole and shoved it into the cavern, and, taking his musket and a pitchfork, he crawled in on his hands and knees. The roof of the cave was higher on the inside, and he was enabled to stand almost upright. Carefully looking around in the awful silence, he saw a pair of glassy eyes gleaming in the shadow. His life depended on one shot. He aimed a little below the glittering eyeballs, and a howl of pain told him that his shot was effective. But a frantic leap of the maddened animal showed him also that the wolf was far from dead. He seized the pitchfork, and, though his coat was torn by the claws of the wolf as he sprung aside, he succeeded in impaling the animal at the first thrust, and a few stabs settled it forever.

This story, and others as interesting, was told the writer by an old lady now nearly eighty years of age, living about two miles from Tilsonburg. She is the widow of Peter, one of the six sons of Mathias. Mrs. Boughner is an extraordinarily interesting old lady, with the marked conversational power of her family.

The family is an extensive one, and well and favorably known throughout the section, Mr. Elias Boughner being on two occasions the standard-bearer for the Conservative party in North Norfolk. Though he missed election, the immense vote cast for him is an evidence of the regard and esteem with which his fellow citizens honor him.

CHAPTER LIX.

WYCOFF.

IN the War of the Revolution families were frequently divided by the bitterest hatred. Many times did fathers recognize sons, or brothers in the opposing battle line. The Wycoff family, of Long Island, is an instance of this fratricidal division. One of the family, Major Hendrick Wycoff, was the trusted agent of Governor Clinton. On the British side Peter Wycoff fought as conscientiously and as bravely.

Immediately after the close of the war, this Peter Wycoff removed to the Niagara District, settling in Lincoln County, near St. Catherines. About 1797 he returned to Long Island for some business purpose, and on his way back it is supposed was murdered, for he was not heard of again. His widow and two sons, John and Peter, remained for some years at their home in Lincoln County.

After some time the widow married John Clendenning, a miller, and the family removed to Long Point, settling near Port Ryerse. Mr. Clendenning was engaged by Mr. Ryerse to manage his mill.

The two sons, John and Peter Wycoff, enlisted for the war of 1812. John was killed on the Niagara frontier, but Peter returned safely home. He was given 200 acres in Woodhouse on the 17th December, 1816, and lived on his farm until his death, in 1881.

CHAPTER LX.

HAVILAND.

DURING the war of the Revolution, John Haviland, of New York State, was a captain in the company commanded by Colonel James Delaney.

At the close of the war, he joined the party which Mr. Grass was preparing to conduct to Upper Canada. They left New York in five small vessels, and sailed around the coast, arriving at Sorel, in Quebec, in October, 1783. There they built themselves shanties, and wintered. In May, 1784, they re-embarked in their boats and reached Cataraqui, Kingston, in July. Captain Haviland settled in Adolphustown. There he remained till 1803, when he removed to the Long Point Settlement, erecting his log cabin on lot 12 of the 1st concession of Townsend.

Captain Haviland received a large grant of land from the Crown, as is proved by the following Order-in-Council, under date of 27th January, 1809:

"John Haviland, of Townsend, Norfolk County, London District, gentleman, formerly a captain in Delaney's Regiment, 2,600 acres, to make up 3,000 acres, as captain, in King and Gwillimbury." This was in the northern part of York County, but Mr. Haviland preferred to live on the 600 acres in Townsend, where he had established his home.

There are also the following grants registered:

"Benjamin, son of John Haviland, yeoman, 200 acres in Townsend, 20th March, 1815.

"John, son of John Haviland, yeoman, 200 acres in Townsend, 20th March, 1815.

"Esther, wife of John Haviland, jun., and daughter of Peter Fairchild, 200 acres, 20th March, 1815.

"Sarah, spinster, daughter of John Haviland, 200 acres in Townsend, 7th August, 1816; also lot 19, 5th concession, Zorra, 8th May, 1821.

"Fanny, daughter of John Haviland, 200 acres in Townsend, 8th October, 1833."

Captain Haviland enlisted for the war of 1812, and was slightly wounded in the Battle of Lundy's Lane.

One of his grandsons, also a John Haviland, obtained a part of the old captain's farm, and so improved it that it is now a veritable farmer's paradise. The buildings are large, and display a quaint old-fashioned magnificence. The homestead is a great square brick house, with a balcony running completely around the second story. Everything is in keeping, and the impression given to the visitor is one of easy circumstances and solid comfort.

CHAPTER LXI.

FAIRCHILD.

THE name of Peter Fairchild was inserted on the original list of U. E. Loyalists by a special Order-in-Council, dated 10th May, 1808. It is here stated that he joined the Royal Standard in 1777. It would seem by this that he did not come to Canada till quite late, probably about the year 1805.

At any rate, it is certain that he was settled in Townsend by the year 1807, for we find mention of him in that year in the records of the township. His family received from the Government the following grants of land:

"Rebecca, daughter of Peter Fairchild, a U. E. Loyalist, wife of Joseph Meril, 200 acres in Charlotteville, 28th May, 1811.

"Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Fairchild, wife of J. Smith, 200 acres in Charlotteville, 21st June, 1811.

"Benjamin, son of Peter Fairchild, 200 acres in Townsend, 7th August, 1816.

"Sarah, daughter of Peter Fairchild, spinster, 200 acres in Townsend, 8th October, 1833."

The Fairchild and Haviland families were connected by the marriage of Benjamin Fairchild, spoken of above, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Haviland of the same place.

CHAPTER LXII.

WILSON.

JACOB and Joseph Wilson were brothers. On the outbreak of hostilities they each joined the British, and were enrolled in the New Jersey volunteers. Jacob was made a sergeant in one company. Joseph was a private in Barton's division.

After the war they settled first in the Niagara District, but in the early years of the century removed to the Township of Windham. Their children received the following grants of land:

"Philip, son of Jacob Wilson, two hundred acres, 23rd March, 1811, in Windham.

"Mary, daughter of Joseph Wilson, wife of Michael Cairo, two hundred acres in Windham, 26th March, 1811.

"Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Wilson, wife of John Van Atter, two hundred acres in Windham, 25th February, 1812."

CHAPTER LXIII.

SHAW.

DURING the war of American Independence, Michael Shaw was a private soldier in Butler's Rangers, and was one of the three hundred who attacked Fort Wyoming. He settled first in the Niagara District, and afterwards in the Township of Townsend. His two sons received grants as follows:

"Dennis, son of Michael Shaw, of same place, a U. E. Loyalist, two hundred acres in Townsend, 12th October, 1810.

"Michael, jun., two hundred acres in Townsend, 23rd December, 1815."

Nothing further concerning the family has been learned.

CHAPTER LXIV.

DAVIS.

THOMAS DAVIS was a member of a North Carolina regiment. He settled after the war in the Township of Willoughby, County of Lincoln, of the Niagara District. Later, he removed to Woodhouse, in Norfolk County. His daughter, Fanny, was married to a son of Jacob Wilson, and received a grant of 200 acres in Charlotteville on the 20th May, 1835.

The writer has not learned anything further concerning the family.

CHAPTER LXV.

GLOVER.

JACOB GLOVER was a merchant of Newtown, Connecticut. On the outbreak of the war he served as a sergeant in Lord Rawdon's command. In 1770 he was sent to Long Island in a boat in command of eight soldiers to capture Major-General Sillman. The American general was captured easily, for he was alone and comparatively defenceless. On returning to the mainland they found Colonel Simcoe, of the Queen's Rangers, waiting for them, who called out, "Have you got him?" Answer "Yes." "Have you lost any men?" "No." "That is well," answered Simcoe, "your Sillmans are not worth a man, nor your Washingtons."

Sergeant Glover settled in Windham about 1810, where he was given Government land. His son, John, was given land in both Windham and Zorra townships.

CHAPTER LXVI.

DOUGHARTY.

ANTHONY DOUGHARTY was one of the North Carolina Loyalists. To the best belief of the writer, he did not come to Canada till about 1810. He is mentioned on p. 6 of Folio II. of the Loyalist Docket Books as "Of Townsend, lately deceased." This entry is under date 16th October, 1811, in connection with a grant of two hundred acres in Townsend to his daughter, Margaret, the wife of Nathaniel Root. Another daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Alexander Tagert, was given two hundred acres in Townsend on the 16th March, 1817.

No further information concerning the family has been obtained.

CHAPTER LXVII.

GREEN.

REUBEN GREEN was a sergeant in the 1st battalion of New Jersey volunteers. He settled in Townsend in 1811, receiving from the Government a grant of 500 acres, on the 7th May of that year, as a military claimant.

Two of his daughters also received grants of land :

"Elizabeth, wife of John Dickson, daughter of Reuben Green, two hundred acres in Townsend, 23rd December, 1815."

"Phoebe, wife of Jonathan Silverthorne, two hundred acres in Townsend, 23rd December, 1815."

The writer has not obtained any further information concerning the family.

CONCLUSION.

SUCH is the story of the settlement of United Empire Loyalists in the Long Point District. It has been the aim of the writer to tell, in a simple and straightforward style, of those brave men who laid the foundation of a loyal British population in that part of Upper Canada. The material for the last forty chapters at least has been obtained from the descendants of these Loyalist settlers. Traditions as to the settlement of their ancestors are preserved in almost every family.

It may be wondered that the literature as to the Loyalists is so scanty, but the reason is not hard to guess. They who are driven from their homes, who surrender their property and are forced to flee with what little baggage can be carried on the back of a horse or a cow, exiles from their native land, wanderers in a strange one, leave but few written memorials for the guidance of those who come in after days. Their papers are scattered and lost. Further, those who must devote their time and energy to the all-absorbing task of clearing away the forest and rearing new homes for their little ones in a land removed from even the vestiges of civilization, have but little time or inclination for writing history or recording events. Their feelings are often too bitter for tears or for words. Hence, except for the purely historical part, dealing with their enforced exile from the land of their birth, common to all the Loyalists who sought a refuge in Canada, we have had to depend upon tradition.

It is to be hoped that the traditions embodied in these pages are not materially inaccurate. The method of comparison and examination of different individuals as to the settlement of a single person has been adopted so far as circumstances would permit. It is astonishing to find so much unanimity and consistency as to the tales and stories that are embodied herein. Moreover, many an old man is living to-day who knew personally those whose lives are recorded in these pages. Sons are yet alive whose fathers carved a home out of the wilderness almost a century since, and their evidence in many cases is unimpeachable. The writer has been oftentimes intensely stirred by the stories told by old men, now on the verge of the grave. If these chapters give to the mind of the reader an increased feeling of pride in the early settlers of this Province, the purpose of this treatise has been accomplished, and

these pages, begun in a spirit of extreme timidity, and sent forth with many a misgiving as to their crudeness and imperfection, will not have been in vain.

The Rev. Le Roy Hooker, of Detroit, expresses the issues which the Loyalists had to face, in a few beautiful lines :

“ These be thy heroes, Canada !
 These men, who stood, when pressed,
 Not in the fevered pulse of strife,
 When foeman thrusts at foeman's life,
 But in that sterner test
 When wrong on sumptuous fare is fed,
 And right must toil for daily bread,
 And men must choose between.
 When wrong in lordly mansion lies,
 And right must shelter 'neath the skies,
 And men must choose between.
 When wrong is cheered on every side,
 And right is cursed and crucified,
 And men must choose between.
 And when you pray for Canada,
 Implore kind heaven, that like a leaven,
 The hero blood which then was given
 May quicken in her veins each day ;
 So shall she win a spotless fame,
 And like the sun her honored name,
 Shall shine to latest years the same.”

THE END.

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